

Transmitted to the Congress February 2008

Together with the Annual Report of the Council of Economic Advisers

Economic Report of the President



Transmitted to the Congress February 2008

together with
THE ANNUAL REPORT
of the
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

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ECONOMIC REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

ECONOMIC REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

To the Congress of the United States:

Over the past 6 years of economic expansion, the American economy has proven its strength and resilience. Job creation grew uninterrupted for a record period of time, inflation remains moderate, unemployment is low, and productivity continues to grow. The economy is built upon a strong foundation, with deep and sophisticated capital markets, flexible labor markets, low taxes, and open trade and investment policies.

Americans should be confident about the long-term strength of our economy, but our economy is undergoing a period of uncertainty, and there are heightened risks to our near-term economic growth. To insure against these risks, I called upon the Congress to enact a growth package that is simple, temporary, and effective in keeping our economy growing and our people working.

There is more we should do to strengthen our economy. First, we must keep taxes low. Unless the Congress acts, most of the tax relief that we have delivered over the past 7 years will be taken away and 116 million American taxpayers will see their taxes rise by an average of \$1,800. The tax relief of the past few years has been a key factor in promoting economic growth and job creation and it should be made permanent. We must also work together to tackle unfunded obligations in entitlement programs such as Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid. I have laid out a detailed plan in my Budget to restrain spending, cut earmarks, and balance the budget by 2012 without raising taxes.

Second, we must trust Americans with the responsibility of homeownership and empower them to weather turbulent times in the market. My Administration has acted aggressively to help credit-worthy homeowners avoid foreclosure. We launched a new initiative called FHASecure to help families refinance their homes. I signed legislation to protect families from

higher taxes when lenders forgive a portion of their home mortgage debt. We have also brought together the HOPE NOW alliance, which is helping many struggling homeowners avoid foreclosure by facilitating the refinancing and modification of mortgages. The Congress can do more to help American families keep their homes by passing legislation to reform Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae, modernize the Federal Housing Administration, and allow State housing agencies to issue tax-free bonds to help homeowners refinance their mortgages.

Third, we must continue opening new markets for trade and investment. We have an unprecedented opportunity to reduce barriers to global trade and investment through a successful Doha round. The Congress should also approve our pending free trade agreements. I thank the Congress for its approval of a good agreement with Peru, and ask for the approval of agreements with Colombia, Panama, and South Korea. These agreements will benefit our economy by providing greater access for our exports and supporting good jobs for American workers, and they will promote America's strategic interests. I have asked the Congress to reauthorize and reform trade adjustment assistance so that we can help those workers who are displaced by trade to learn new skills and find new jobs.

Fourth, we must make health care more affordable and accessible for all Americans. I have proposed changes in the tax code that would end the bias against those who do not receive health insurance through their employer and would make it easier for many uninsured Americans to obtain insurance. This reform would put private health care coverage within reach for millions. My Budget also improves access to health care by increasing the power of small employers, civic groups, and community organizations to negotiate lowerpriced health premiums. These policies would encourage competition among health plans across State lines, help reduce frivolous lawsuits that increase patients' costs, and promote the use of health savings accounts.

Fifth, we must increase our energy security and confront climate change. Last year, I proposed an ambitious plan to reduce U.S. dependence on oil and help cut the growth of greenhouse gas emissions. I am pleased that the Congress responded, and I was able to sign into law a bill that will increase fuel economy and the use of alternative fuels, as well as set new efficiency mandates on appliances, light bulbs, and Federal Government operations. In my State of the Union Message, I proposed that we take the next steps to accelerate technological breakthroughs by funding new technologies to generate coal power that captures carbon emissions, advance emissions-free nuclear power; and invest in advanced battery technology and renewable energy. I am also committing

\$2 billion to a new international clean technology fund that will help developing nations make greater use of clean energy sources. Additionally, my Budget proposes to protect the economy against oil supply disruptions by doubling the capacity of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Finally, a strong and vibrant education system is vital to maintaining our Nation's competitive edge and extending economic opportunity to every citizen. Six years ago, we came together to pass the No Child Left Behind Act, and no one can deny its results. Now we must work together to increase accountability, add flexibility for States and districts, reduce the number of high school dropouts, and provide extra help for struggling schools.

Many of these issues are discussed in the 2008 Annual Report of the Council of Economic Advisers. The Council has prepared this Report to help policymakers understand the economic conditions and issues that underlie my Administration's policy decisions. By relying on the foundation and resilience of our economy, trusting the decisions of individuals and markets and pursuing pro-growth policies, we should have confidence in our prospects for continued prosperity and economic growth.



THE WHITE HOUSE FEBRUARY 2008

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Council of Economic Advisers Washington, D.C., February 12, 2008

Mr. President:

The Council of Economic Advisers herewith submits its 2008 Annual Report in accordance with the provisions of the Employment Act of 1946 as amended by the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978.

Sincerely,

Edward P. Lazear

Chairman

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Overview

The U.S. economy retains a solid foundation, even as it faces challenges ahead. Toward the end of 2007, there were increasingly mixed economic indicators (see Chapters 1 and 2). Economic growth is expected to continue in 2008. Most market forecasts suggest a slower pace in the first half of 2008, followed by strengthened growth in the second half of the year. The inherent resilience of our economy has enabled it to absorb multiple shocks in recent years, but the President does not take this growth for granted. Recognizing the near-term risks of a broader economic slowdown, the President called on the Congress to enact an economic growth package to protect the health of our economy and encourage job creation. Much of this *Report* examines contributions of pro-growth economic policies and market-based reforms that can further strengthen our economy and allow more Americans to benefit from continued economic expansion.

The United States' commitment to fair and open trade and investment policies is an important factor in our international competitiveness and in the dynamic nature of our economy; export performance has played a notable and growing role in economic growth in recent years (see Chapter 3). Lower tax rates have also contributed to economic performance by easing the burden on labor and capital and enabling consumers to allocate resources more efficiently (see Chapter 5). There remains considerable opportunity to strengthen our economic position by enacting a short-term economic growth package, and by addressing key challenges in the housing and credit markets, rising health care costs, infrastructure financing and the need to diversify our energy portfolios (see Chapters 2, 4, 6, and 7). A mixed economic picture also underscores the need for accurate measures of economic performance. Improvements to economic statistics programs could contribute to a greater understanding of the economy for public policymakers and private decision makers (see Chapter 8).

Chapter 1: The Year in Review and the Years Ahead

Economic expansion continued for the sixth consecutive year in 2007. This economic growth came despite a weak housing sector, credit tightening, and high energy prices. Sustained growth has resulted from U.S. economic flexibility, openness and other pro-growth policies. Projections of weaker growth in the first half of 2008 and near-term risks of a broader economic slowdown, however, led the President to call on the Congress to enact a shortterm economic growth package. Chapter 1 reviews the past year and discusses the Administration's forecast for the years ahead. The key points are:

- Real GDP posted solid 2.5 percent growth during the four quarters of 2007, similar to the pace of a year earlier. Compared with the preceding years of the expansion, the continued reorientation of aggregate demand resulted in more growth from exports and business fixed investment, while residential investment flipped from contributing positively to GDP growth from 2003 to 2005 to subtracting from it in 2006 and 2007.
- Labor markets were tight in the first half of 2007, but conditions slackened somewhat in the second half, with job growth slowing and the unemployment rate edging up to 4.7 percent in the third quarter and to 5.0 percent by December.
- Energy prices dominated the movement of overall inflation in the consumer price index (CPI), with large increases toward the end of the year. Core consumer inflation (which excludes food and energy inflation) moved down from 2.6 percent during the 12 months of 2006 to 2.4 percent in 2007. Food prices rose appreciably faster than core prices.
- Nominal wage gains of 3.7 percent for production workers were offset by the unexpected rise in energy prices. These nominal gains, however, exceeded measures of expected price inflation implying an expectation of real wage gains during the next several years.
- The Administration's forecast calls for the economic expansion to continue in 2008, but at a slower pace. Slower growth is anticipated for the first half of the year, and the average unemployment rate for 2008 is projected to move up from the 2007 level. In 2009 and 2010, real GDP growth is projected to grow at 3 percent, while the unemployment rate is projected to remain stable and below 5 percent.
- The contraction of the secondary market for some mortgage securities and the ensuing write-downs at major financial intermediaries are a new downside risk to this expansion. As of the end of 2007, however, these developments had not greatly affected the nonfinancial economy outside of the housing sector.

Chapter 2: Credit and Housing Markets

In the summer of 2007, the ongoing contraction in the U.S. housing market worsened and credit markets experienced a substantial disruption. Chapter 2 reviews the developments in the housing and credit markets, and describes public and private responses. The key points are:

- Rising delinquencies in subprime mortgages revealed an apparent underpricing of risk and raised concerns about which market participants were exposed to that risk, but the subprime market was not the only cause for the contraction in credit markets.
- The Federal Reserve provided liquidity and took measures to support financial stability in the financial markets in the wake of the disruptions in the credit markets.
- The Administration focused its response on housing markets and helping homeowners avoid foreclosure—in particular, subprime borrowers facing increases in the interest rate on their adjustable-rate mortgages.
- Participants in the credit and housing markets are actively addressing challenges that were revealed during the summer of 2007. Markets are generally better suited than government to adapting to changes in the economic environment; markets can respond quickly to new information, while government policy often reacts with a lag or has a delayed impact.
- Financial innovations in the mortgage and credit markets have provided a range of economic benefits, but not without some costs. Over time, markets tend to retain valuable innovations and repair or eliminate flawed innovations.
- The macroeconomic effects of the downturn in housing and the credit market disruptions may occur through several channels, including the direct effect on residential investment, the reduction of wealth on personal consumption, and tighter lending standards on business investment.

Chapter 3: The Causes and Consequences of **Export Growth**

One noteworthy development in recent years has been the rapid growth of U.S. exports. This growth has provided clear benefits to entrepreneurs and workers in export-oriented industries, and to the economy as a whole. Chapter 3 identifies the primary factors that have driven recent export growth and discusses several longer-term trends that have lifted exports over time. More broadly, the chapter addresses the benefits that flow from open trade and investment policies as well as some related challenges. The key points of this chapter are:

- The United States is the world's largest exporter, with \$1.5 trillion in goods and services exports in 2006. The United States was the top exporter of services and the second largest exporter of goods, behind only Germany.
- In recent years, factors that have likely contributed to the growth in exports include rising foreign income, the expansion of production in the United States, and changes in exchange rates. One reflection of that growth is that exports accounted for more than a third of U.S. economic growth during 2006 and 2007.
- Over time, falling tariffs and transport and communication costs have likely lowered the cost of many U.S. goods in foreign markets, boosting demand for U.S. exports.
- · Open trade and investment policies have increased access to export markets for U.S. producers. Increased investment across borders by U.S. companies facilitates exports.
- Greater export opportunities give U.S. producers incentives to innovate for a worldwide market. Increased innovation and the competition that comes from trade liberalization help raise the living standard of the average U.S. citizen.
- Nearly all economists agree that growth in the volume and value of exports and imports increases the standard of living for the average individual, but they also agree that the gains from trade are not equally distributed and that some individuals bear costs. The Administration has proposed policies to improve training and support to individuals affected by trade disruption.

Chapter 4: The Importance of Health and Health Care

The American health care system is an engine for innovation that develops and broadly disseminates advanced, life-enhancing treatments and offers a wide set of choices for consumers of health care. The health care system provides enormous benefits, but there remain substantial opportunities for improvements that would reduce costs, increase access, and improve quality, thus providing even greater health for Americans. Chapter 4 examines the economics of health and health care. The key points in this chapter are:

- Health can be improved not only through the appropriate consumption of quality health care services, but also through individual behaviors and lifestyle choices such as quitting smoking, eating more nutritious foods, and getting more exercise.
- Health care has enhanced the health of our population; greater efficiency in the health care system, however, could yield even greater health for Americans without increasing health care spending.
- Rapid growth in health care costs and access to health insurance continue to present challenges to the health care system.
- Administration policies focus on reducing cost growth, improving quality, and expanding access to health insurance through an emphasis on private sector and market-based solutions.

Chapter 5: Tax Policy

Economists and policymakers have long debated the appropriate role of the government in a market economy. The government can provide public services and transfer payments to lower-income individuals, but these benefits often come at the cost of higher taxes and lower economic output. The key points in this chapter are:

 The ratio of federal taxation in the United States to gross domestic product (GDP) has fluctuated around an average value of 18.3 percent over the past 40 years; despite the President's 2001 and 2003 tax relief, this ratio was 18.8 percent in 2007, above the 40-year average. Under current law revenues are predicted to grow faster than the economy in coming years, raising the level of taxation well above its historical average.

- Tax reductions in 2001 and 2003 have considerably lowered the tax burden on labor and capital income and reduced distortions to economic decisions. Making these tax cuts permanent can greatly improve long-term economic outcomes.
- In addition to contributing to growth, the tax cuts of 2003 also improved the efficiency of the tax structure primarily by reducing the double taxation of corporate income.
- The business tax structure in the United States still creates substantial distortions. To attract investment from abroad and compete more effectively in foreign markets, the United States must consider how best to address distortions created by the structure of business taxes, as other countries have done.

Chapter 6: The Nation's Infrastructure

Our economy depends on infrastructure that allows goods, people, information, and energy to flow throughout the nation. As our economy grows and our infrastructure faces growing demand, policy should support investments that ensure that existing capacity is used as efficiently as possible. Chapter 6 discusses some of the economic issues associated with major transportation, communication, and power transmission systems. The key points in this chapter are:

- Infrastructure typically requires large capital investments to build and maintain capacity. Once built, however, the cost of allowing an extra person to use the capacity is typically low. This often means that infrastructure cannot be provided efficiently by a competitive market and many types of infrastructure are instead provided by Governmentregulated companies or, in some cases, by the Government itself.
- Demands on the U.S. infrastructure grow as the economy expands, and Government policies often determine how effectively infrastructure can accommodate that growth. Properly designed user fees can help ensure efficiency by revealing information about what infrastructure consumers value most.
- The price people pay for using infrastructure should reflect the extra cost associated with its use. This includes the cost of maintaining the infrastructure itself, as well as delays caused by increased congestion.
- The private sector plays an important role in providing infrastructure. However, lack of competition in markets for infrastructure raises concerns about market power, so that Government oversight is sometimes necessary. The Government must continually reassess the need for oversight in the face of changing market conditions.

Chapter 7: Searching for Alternative **Energy Solutions**

Energy is used for many purposes in our economy: electricity generation, transportation, industrial production, and direct uses by homes and businesses. Energy security and environmental concerns motivate the consideration of policies that diversify our sources of energy. Chapter 7 outlines options for changing the way we produce and consume energy in two sectors of our economy: electricity generation and transportation. The key points in this chapter are:

- The current suite of available alternative energy sources is an important part of achieving our goal, but a number of technical, regulatory, and economic hurdles must be overcome to use them fully.
- There are several promising, but currently unproven, methods of producing and delivering energy that, if successfully developed and deployed, will greatly enhance our Nation's energy portfolio.
- Appropriate and limited government action can play a useful role in helping to realize our energy security goals.

Chapter 8: Improving Economic Statistics

Statistical systems have substantial value for both public policymakers and private decision makers. Chapter 8 examines several key issues in economic statistics, including the role of Federal statistical programs in a dynamic economy, the importance of continuity in statistical series, and ways to improve the value of existing statistical data.

The key points are:

- Robust statistical systems produce products that are important to understanding the changing state of the economy and to formulating sound policy. But statistical systems, like physical infrastructures, become obsolete or depreciate with time if they are not maintained.
- Statistical measures must keep up with the changing nature of the economy to be relevant and useful. For example, it is important that these measures reflect new and growing industries (such as hightechnology industries or services) and intangible capital (such as research and development).
- · Disruptions in a statistical series render it much less useful to policymakers and other data users. Thus, continuity in statistical series is an important goal.

• More effective statistical use can be made of existing data. In particular, amending relevant legislation to enable full implementation of the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act (CIPSEA) could greatly improve the quality of Federal statistics.

The Year in Review and the Years Ahead

The expansion of the U.S economy continued for a sixth consecutive year in 2007. Economic growth was solid at 2.5 percent during the four quarters of the year, slightly below the pace during 2006. Payroll job growth set a record for continuous growth, eclipsing the previous record of 48 months. This economic growth came despite a reorientation of the U.S. economy away from housing investment and toward exports and investment in business structures. The persistent tumble in housing investment subtracted roughly a percentage point from real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth during the four quarters of the year. Although the quarterly pattern of real GDP was uneven, with strong growth in the second and third quarters and weak growth in the first and fourth quarters, much of the quarter-to-quarter variation can be attributed to net exports, a volatile component of GDP. In the wake of mounting problems with the performance of *subprime* (defined as higher risk) mortgages, financial markets from August onward were unsettled because of concerns about the risk entailed in holding some types of mortgage-backed securities, as well as fears about the financial health of some firms and the possibility of contagion to the nonfinancial economy. To insure against the downside risks from these financial and housing-related developments, the President called for an economic growth package to boost consumption, business investment, and labor demand.

The core CPI (consumer prices excluding food and energy) as well as the *price index* for GDP (covering everything produced in the United States) suggested that inflation had moved lower and into the moderate range by the end of 2007. Food price inflation climbed, however, while energy prices jumped toward the end of the year. In response to these output and inflation developments, the Federal Reserve held the Federal funds rate flat through August. The Federal Reserve then lowered its policy rate by a percentage point from September through December and another 1½ percentage point in January to ease liquidity concerns in financial markets disturbed by the mortgage market tumble, and to bolster real activity. The Federal Reserve also took other liquidity-enhancing measures, including cutting the discount rate at which it lends to banks, and initiating a new auction approach to provide collateralized loans to banks.

This chapter reviews the economic developments of 2007 and discusses the Administration's forecast for the years ahead. The key points of this chapter are:

- Real GDP posted solid 2.5 percent growth during the four quarters of 2007, similar to the pace of a year earlier. The reorientation of aggregate demand that began in 2006 continued in 2007. Compared with the preceding years of the expansion, this reorientation included more growth from exports and business fixed investment, while residential investment flipped from contributing positively to GDP growth from 2003 to 2005 to subtracting from it in 2006 and 2007.
- Labor markets were tight in the first half of 2007 with job growth averaging 107,000 per month and the jobless rate at 4.5 percent. Labor market conditions slackened somewhat in the second half, with job growth slowing to 82,000 per month and the unemployment rate edging up to 4.7 percent in the third quarter and to 5.0 percent by December.
- Energy prices, which tend to be volatile, dominated the movement of overall inflation in the consumer price index (CPI), with large increases toward the end of the year. Core consumer inflation (which excludes food and energy inflation) moved down from 2.6 percent during the 12 months of 2006 to 2.4 percent in 2007. Food prices rose appreciably faster than core prices.
- Nominal wage gains of 3.7 percent for production workers were offset by the unexpected rise in energy prices. These nominal gains, however, exceeded measures of expected price inflation such as those from the market for the Department of Treasury's inflation-protected securities, about 2.2 percent. As a consequence, the pace of nominal wage increases implies an expectation of real wage gains during the next several years. In the long run, real wages tend to increase with labor productivity.
- The Administration's forecast calls for the economic expansion to continue in 2008, but at a slower pace than in the earlier years of this expansion. Slower growth is anticipated for the first half of the year, and the average unemployment rate for 2008 is projected to move up from the 2007 level. In 2009 and 2010 real GDP growth is projected at 3 percent, thereafter slowing, while the unemployment rate is projected to remain stable and below 5 percent in the 2009-10 period.
- The contraction of the secondary market for some mortgage securities and the ensuing write-downs at major financial intermediaries are a new downside risk to this expansion. As of the end of 2007, however, these developments had not greatly affected the nonfinancial economy outside of the housing sector (which had already been in decline for a year or so before the onset of the mortgage financing problems).
- To insure against the downside risks from these new financial developments, the President proposed tax relief and changes to depreciation schedules that reduce the cost of business investment. The policy changes are expected to boost real GDP growth and job creation.

Developments in 2007 and the Near-Term Outlook

The economy went through a period of rebalancing that began in 2006 and extended into 2007, with faster growth in business structures investment and exports offsetting pronounced declines in homebuilding, while consumer spending growth edged lower.

Consumer Spending and Saving

Real consumer spending slowed to a 2.5 percent growth rate during the four quarters of 2007, somewhat below the growth rates during the preceding 4 years of expansion and below the average rates of the preceding 30 years. Nominal consumer spending (that is consumer spending without adjusting for inflation) pulled back from its 16-year pattern of rising faster than disposable income, and the personal saving rate for the year as a whole ticked up from 0.4 to 0.5 percent. Factors that had pushed down the saving rate during recent years shifted into neutral: the wealth-to-income ratio plateaued and the unemployment rate (which is related to consumer confidence) stopped falling. Energy costs rose rapidly, but consumers continued to purchase similar quantities of energy, which kept the personal saving rate low. The general decline in the personal saving rate during the past 5 years (despite the uptick in 2007) continued a long-term trend that began in the 1980s.

Energy Expenditures

World demand for crude oil increased by 5.5 million barrels per day to 85 million barrels per day between 2003 and the first three quarters of 2007. The United States accounted for only a fraction (0.7 million barrels per day) of this increase, while demand in other OECD countries generally fell. (The OECD, or Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, comprises 30 key developed economies.) The increase in non-OECD demand totaled 5.3 million barrels per day, with China's per-day consumption alone growing by 2.0 million barrels. In the face of this increase in world oil demand, consumers paid higher prices to maintain their consumption.

Crude oil prices rose again in 2007. The spot price for West Texas Intermediate (a benchmark variety of crude oil) rose to an average of \$91 per barrel in the fourth quarter from an average of \$66 per barrel in 2006. The price of natural gas, which rose sharply in 2005, then fell during 2006, was little changed on balance in 2007, while electricity prices continued their upward trend.

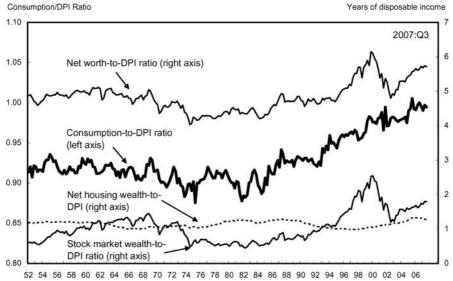
With the rise in energy prices, the share of energy in total purchases rose sharply. From 2003 to 2007, consumer energy prices increased 41 percent

relative to non-energy prices, while real consumption of energy per household fell only 3 percent (according to data from the National Income and Product Accounts). As a result, energy expenditures, which were about 5 percent of consumer purchases in 2003, rose to 6 percent of consumer purchases in 2006 and 2007. Between 2004 and 2006, consumers appear to have maintained both energy and nonenergy consumption by reducing their personal saving, which by 2007 (although up from 2006) averaged only 0.5 percent of disposable personal income. This continued rapid rise in energy prices suggests that consumers' adaptation to these prices remains unfinished. Consumers have chosen to respond to the energy-price shock by using savings to buffer some of its effects, but this response is probably temporary.

Wealth Effects on Consumption and Saving

Household wealth rose rapidly relative to disposable personal income from 2002 through the second quarter of 2007, supporting the growth of consumption and a decline in the saving rate. Over the 2002–07 period, the ratio of household wealth to annual-income increased 0.7 years, to 5.7 years of accumulated income (that is, consumers collectively accumulated an extra 70 percent of a years' income). During the late 1990s and again during 2004–06, a strong rise in household net worth coincided with a sizable increase in consumer spending relative to disposable personal income (Chart 1-1).

Chart 1-1 Consumption and Net Worth Relative to Disposable Personal Income (DPI)
Consumption gains from 2004 to 2006 were partly supported by an increase in net worth (wealth).
In 2007, wealth grew only as fast as income as housing wealth was held down by flat house prices.



Sources: Department of Commerce (Bureau of Economic Analysis), Federal Reserve Board, and Council of Economic Advisers.

Unlike recent years, however, the 2007 gains did not reflect large increases in housing wealth (net of mortgage debt), which peaked—relative to income—in the first half of 2006, and has edged lower since (see Chart 1-1). The housing price rise of 1.8 percent during the year that ended with the third quarter of 2007 was a substantial deceleration from the 11 percent annual rate during the 3 preceding years and was less than the growth of income. Stock-market wealth rose during the four quarters through the third quarter of 2007 (the most recent wealth data) and accounted for all of the four-quarter gain. By the third quarter of 2007, the overall wealth-to-income ratio was well above its 50-year average.

Projected Consumer Spending

Looking ahead, the path of consumer spending is projected to reflect the recent flattening of the wealth-to-income ratio. Real consumer spending during the four quarters of 2008 is expected to grow 2.1 percent, down from an average of about 3 percent during the past 3 years. This projected rate is less than the projected 2008 growth of *real disposable personal income* (household income less taxes, adjusted for inflation), and so the saving rate is forecasted to continue edging up in 2008. After that, real consumption is projected to increase at about the same pace as real GDP and real income.

Housing Prices

Nationally, nominal house price appreciation slowed to a crawl in 2007, and house prices fell when corrected for inflation. An inflation-adjusted version of the housing price index (the nominal version of which is compiled by the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight (OFHEO) from home sales and appraisals during refinancing) increased at an average annual rate of 6.3 percent from 2000 to 2005. It then slowed to 4.0 percent during the four quarters of 2006, and declined at a 3.2 percent annual rate during the first three quarters of 2007. (These inflation-adjusted prices are deflated by the consumer price index.) The homes covered by this OFHEO-created housing price index are those which are financed or refinanced by one of the government-sponsored housing enterprises and must therefore have mortgages below the conforming loan limit (currently \$417,000). Another relevant measure of home prices (the S&P/Case-Shiller Index), has fallen 6.7 percent in real terms during the year that ended with the third quarter of 2007; this index covers a smaller portion of the country than the OFHEO measure but is more comprehensive with regard to homes with large mortgages.

The deceleration of housing prices along with falling standards for subprime mortgages in 2005 and 2006 has led to a rising delinquency rate for subprime adjustable-rate mortgages (where the rate on the mortgages resets after an initial period), which severely disrupted the secondary market for

nonconforming mortgages in 2007. In contrast, the market for conforming mortgages continued to function well. (Conforming loans must meet certain loan-to-value and documentation requirements in addition to being below the conforming loan limit.) See Chapter 2, "Credit and Housing Markets" for a more extensive analysis.

Residential Investment

Every major measure of housing activity dropped sharply during 2006 and 2007, and the drop in real residential construction was steeper than anticipated in last year's Report. Housing starts (the initiation of a homebuilding project), new building permits, and new home sales have fallen more than 40 percent since their annual peaks in 2005. The drop in home-construction activity subtracted an average of almost 1 percentage point at an annual rate from real GDP growth during the last three quarters of 2006 and the four quarters of 2007. Furthermore, even if housing starts level off at their current pace, lags between the beginning and completion of a construction project imply that residential investment will subtract from GDP growth during the first half of 2008.

During 2007, as in 2006, employment in residential construction fell, as did production of construction materials and products associated with new home sales (such as furniture, large appliances, and carpeting). Yet despite these housing sector declines, the overall economy continued to expand (see Box 1-1).

Box 1-1: Indirect Effects of the Housing Sector

Thus far, the sharp drop in homebuilding has not prevented robust activity outside of the housing sector. Employment fell in sectors related to new home construction and housing sales. Despite these repercussions, overall payroll employment continued to increase, and real consumer spending continued to move upward through the end of 2007. The unemployment rate, however, increased, by 0.6 percentage point during the 12 months of the year.

Although residential investment fell sharply, real GDP growth during 2007 was sustained by increases in other forms of investment. As shown in the chart below, private and public nominal nonresidential construction (that is, construction of office buildings, shopping centers, factories, and other business structures) grew rapidly during the year.

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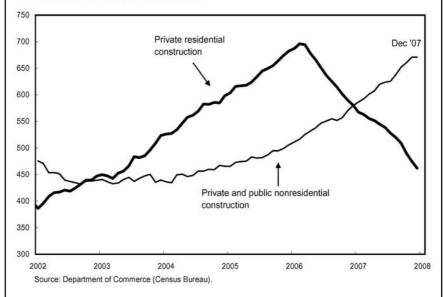
Box 1-1 - continued

Nonresidential construction draws from some of the same resources (such as construction labor and materials) as the residential construction sector. The high level of residential investment during the past couple of years may have limited the growth of investment in nonresidential structures. While the case for housing crowding out other sectors is strongest for nonresidential investment, residential investment competes with all other sectors of production in credit and labor markets. A drop in the share of the economy engaged in housing could provide some room for other sectors to grow.

Construction

Although private residential construction has fallen sharply from its peak, nonresidential investment continues to grow and absorb some of the resources formerly used in the residential sector.

Dollars (billions), seasonally adjusted at an annual rate



The housing market could also affect the rest of the economy through the wealth channel. That is, declines in housing prices could reduce household net worth and thereby reduce consumption. The increase in housing prices during 2000-2005 contributed noticeably to the gain in the ratio of household wealth to income (shown earlier in Chart 1-1) and supported growth in consumer spending. In contrast, gains in housing wealth came to a virtual halt during 2007.

In addition to incomes and mortgage rates, the number of homes built is underpinned by demographics. Homebuilding during 2004 and 2005 averaged about 2.0 million units per year, in excess of the 1.8- or 1.9-million unit annual pace of housing starts that would be consistent with some demographic models for a decade-long period, leading to an excess supply of houses on the market. More recently, the 1.2 million unit pace during the fourth quarter of 2007 is well below this long-term demographic target. The pace of homebuilding has now been below this level for long enough that the above-trend production of 2004 and 2005 has been offset by the more recent below-trend production. Yet the construction of new homes continued to fall rapidly through year-end 2007, with the undershooting possibly reflecting uncertain prospects for house prices as well as elevated inventories of unsold new and existing homes. Once prices become firm and inventories return to normal levels, home construction should rebound, but it is difficult to pinpoint when this will occur. The residential sector is not expected to make positive contributions to real GDP growth until 2009.

Business Fixed Investment

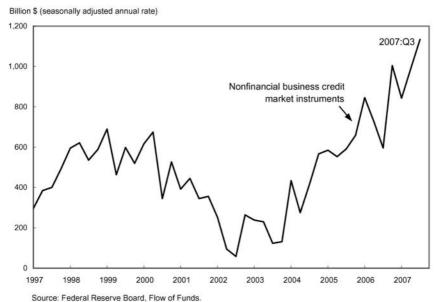
During the four quarters of 2007 real business investment in equipment and software (that is, measured at constant prices) grew 3.7 percent, a bit faster than the 2006 pace but notably slower than the 8 percent average pace during the 3 preceding years. Its fastest-growing components during 2007 included computers, software, and communication equipment while investment in industrial equipment grew slowly. Transportation equipment, however, fell substantially due to environmental regulations (on particulate matter emissions issued in 2000 but effective in 2007) that raised truck prices in 2007 and led trucking firms to advance heavy truck purchases into 2006 from 2007.

In contrast to residential investment, real business investment in nonresidential structures grew at a strong 16 percent annual rate over the four quarters of 2007. The gains during 2007 were the second consecutive year of strong growth, which was a marked reversal from the declines during the period from 2001 to 2005. Nearly 70 percent of total growth in nonresidential structures was accounted for by office buildings, lodging facilities, power facilities, and petroleum and natural gas exploration and wells. This sector maintained its ability to borrow funds needed for construction, as net borrowing for nonfinancial corporate commercial mortgages rose 6.5 percent at an annual rate during the first three quarters of 2007.

One risk to the near-term investment forecast is that the recent turmoil in the market for mortgage-backed securities may somehow reduce the funds available for business investment. Most new investment—at least for the corporate sector as a whole—is being financed with internally generated funds for new investment (undistributed profits plus depreciation, also known as cash flow) which were at normal levels through the third quarter of 2007. As for the amount that nonfinancial firms must borrow to finance investment (the financing gap), the flows showed no shortfall, at least through the third quarter of 2007 (Chart 1-2). A shortage of investment funds, though possible, appears unlikely. Corporations have been able to finance investment directly through the bond market without penalty as interest rates on 10-year highgrade corporate bonds in the second half of 2007 were little different from the first half of the year. Nevertheless the market for investment funds merits close attention as yields on lower-grade corporate bonds have edged up, the number of newly announced leveraged buyouts have fallen sharply, and the October survey of senior loan officers reported tighter lending standards for loans to large and small companies.

Business investment growth is projected to remain solid in 2008, although probably below the 7½ percent growth rate during the four quarters of 2007. Continued growth in output combined with a tight labor market is expected to maintain strong demand for new capital. In the longer run, real business investment is projected to grow slightly above the growth rate of real GDP.

Chart 1-2 Net Debt Issuance Evidence suggests that the nonfinancial business sector has had no problems borrowing funds through 2007:Q3.



Business Inventories

Inventory investment was volatile during the past year or so and had a noticeable influence on quarter-to-quarter fluctuations in real GDP, especially the weakness in the first and fourth quarters and the strength in the third quarter. Inventories of motor vehicles on dealer lots and in transit were an important contributor to these fluctuations as they were liquidated during the first half of 2007, and built up in the third quarter before being liquidated again in the fourth quarter. Real nonfarm inventories grew at only an average 0.2 percent annual pace during 2007, a growth rate that is well below the pace of real GDP growth over the same period. Coming off a long-term decline, the inventory-to-sales ratio for manufacturing and trade (in current dollars) rose in late 2006 before being reduced sharply in 2007.

Manufacturing and trade inventories appear to be roughly in line with sales as of November 2007 and do not appear to require dramatic swings in production. Inventory investment is projected to be fairly stable during the next several years, as is generally the case for periods of stable growth. The overall inventory-to-sales ratio is expected to continue trending lower.

Government Purchases

Real Federal consumption and gross investment grew 1.6 percent during 2007, a slowdown from the 2006 pace. Quarterly fluctuations in this spending category were considerable, with nearly all the volatility due to the defense component. Defense spending plunged in the first quarter of 2007 but grew rapidly during the second and third quarters of the year.

The defense appropriations act for fiscal year (FY) 2007 provided \$70 billion for operations in Afghanistan and Iraq. The FY 2007 supplemental appropriation for defense provided an additional \$107 billion for ongoing operations in Afghanistan and Iraq. Another \$70 billion in emergency funding for FY 2008 was provided in the consolidated appropriations act. The first continuing resolution for FY 2008 and the defense appropriations act for FY 2008 provided \$17 billion for mine-resistant vehicles and other funding for Afghanistan and Iraq. Another supplemental appropriation for operations in Afghanistan and Iraq is likely for FY 2008.

Nominal Federal revenues grew 12 percent in FY 2006 and 7 percent in FY 2007. These rapid growth rates exceeded growth in outlays and GDP as a whole, and the U.S. fiscal deficit as a share of GDP shrank from 3.6 percent in FY 2004, to 1.9 percent in FY 2006, to 1.2 percent in FY 2007.

Real State and local government purchases rose 3 percent during 2007, the second consecutive year of moderate growth. This followed 3 years of little change. In the wake of the 2001 recession, this sector fell sharply into deficit in 2002. Revenues began to recover in 2003, and the sector was out of deficit by 2005, allowing for an increase in state and local consumption and

investment in 2006 and 2007. This pattern of delayed response to downturns resembles the pattern during the business-cycle recovery of the 1990s.

The State and local government sector slipped into a small deficit over the first three quarters of 2007 reflecting strong growth in outlays that were not matched by an increase in revenues. In 2008, only slow growth can be anticipated for this sector's consumption and gross investment because of decelerating housing prices and their effects on property tax receipts—which comprise about 20 percent of this sector's revenues.

Exports and Imports

Real exports of goods and services grew 8 percent during the four quarters 2007, the fourth year of annual growth in excess of 7 percent. The pace of export expansion reflects rapid growth among our trading partners, expanded domestic production capacity, and changes in the terms of trade associated with exchange rate trends between 2002 and 2006 that made American goods cheaper relative to those of some other countries (Chapter 3 analyzes recent export growth in greater detail). Real GDP among our advanced-economy trading partners (that is, the other 29 member countries of the OECD) is estimated to have grown at rates of 3.3 and 2.7 percent during the four quarters of 2006 and 2007, respectively, after growing at an average pace of 2.4 percent during the preceding 3 years. In addition, the economies of some of our major emerging-market trading partners such as China, Singapore, and India are growing at rates of 8 to 11 percent per year, although these countries receive only about 8 percent of our exports. The OECD projects that real GDP among our advanced-economy trading partners will slow to a still-solid 2.4 percent growth rate during the four quarters of 2008. The International Monetary Fund projects that real GDP among the group of emerging market economies will slow to a still-strong 7.4 percent growth rate for 2008 as a whole.

The fastest growth in U.S. goods and services exports was to India, but exports to China, Africa, and the Middle East also grew rapidly. Despite the rapid growth of exports to these emerging economies, the European Union (EU) remains the major overseas export destination, consuming over 25 percent of our exports. By country, Canada accounts for the largest share of U.S. exports, at over 19 percent.

Real imports grew 1.4 percent annual rate during 2007, the slowest pace since 2001. Real imports of nonpetroleum goods grew 1.2 percent during 2007, also the slowest rate of increase since 2001. Real petroleum imports have edged up 2.5 percent during 2007, while nominal imports surged 49 percent due to rising oil prices. The rise in oil prices has been less of a drag on the U.S. economy than similar rises have been because it has been offset by the strong growth in foreign economies, which has boosted U.S. exports.

Indeed, the growth in foreign economies is what has largely induced the multi-year increase in oil prices (Box 1-2).

Box 1-2: Macroeconomic Effects When Oil Price Increases Are Induced by Foreign Demand

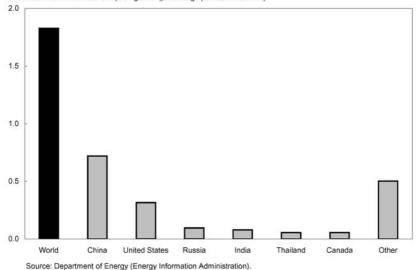
The cost of imported crude oil increased nearly \$40 per barrel from 2003 to 2007, the largest dollar increase on record. Earlier price increases in 1973, 1979, and 1990 were followed by recessions, a development that has not occurred during the current episode. What has happened recently that has allowed the United States to maintain strong growth in the face of this price surge?

Economic growth outside the United States increased about 2.1 percentage points from the 3.5 percent annual growth rate during the 15 years from 1989 to 2003 to a 5.6 percent annual rate during the 4 years from 2004 to 2007 according to estimates from the International Monetary Fund. The increase in real GDP growth among our trading partners probably caused an increase in both the demand for oil and the price of oil, and also an increase in U.S. exports to our trading partners. Rapidly growing countries (China, Russia, India, and Thailand) accounted for much of the increase in oil demand during the 4 years from 2002 to

Oil Consumption Growth by Country (4 years from 2002 to 2006)

World oil demand (excluding OPEC) rose at a 1.8% annual rate from 2002 to 2006. China, the United States, Russia, India, Thailand, and Canada accounted for more than 70 percent of this growth.

Contribution to world oil consumption growth (percentage points, annual rate)



Box 1-2 - continued

2006 as shown in the chart. Countries showing the largest increases in oil consumption tended to be those showing the largest growth rates during the past 4 years. In addition, U.S. exports grew rapidly to those countries that have recently signed and implemented free trade agreements with the United States (as discussed in Chapter 3).

An increase in real output growth among our trading partners of about 1 percent can be expected to increase our exports by about 1 percent as well. The cumulative 9 percent higher growth among our trading partners (2.1 percent for each of 4 years) could thus have generated as much as \$120 billion per year of exports. In comparison, the \$40-per-barrel oil price increase added about \$150 billion per year to the Nation's bill for oil imports (at 3.7 billion barrels of oil per year).

The *current account deficit* (the excess of imports and income flows to foreigners over exports and foreign income of Americans) averaged 5.5 percent of GDP during the first three quarters of 2007, down from its 2006 average of over 6 percent. The decline in the current account deficit reflects strong export growth and moderate import growth, although domestic investment continues to exceed domestic saving, with foreigners financing the gap between the two.

Employment

Nonfarm payroll employment increased by 1.14 million jobs during 2007, an average pace of about 95,000 jobs per month. The unemployment rate rose slightly over the same period, ticking up 0.6 percentage point to 5.0 percent. The average unemployment rate in 2007 was 4.6 percent, equal to the 2006 average. Both the 2007 average and the December 2007 level of the unemployment rate were below the prevailing rates in each of the three decades of the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s.

The service-providing sector accounted for all of the year's job gains, as construction employment fell due to continued weakness in the housing market and manufacturing employment continued its downtrend for the tenth consecutive year. (Despite the job losses, manufacturing output continues to increase because of rapid productivity growth.) Employment in mining (which includes oil drilling) rose 5.5 percent during 2007. The goodsproducing sector has accounted for a diminishing share of total employment in each of the past five decades. Education and health services (which constituted 13 percent of employment at the end of 2007) added the largest number of jobs, accounting for 47 percent of total job growth.

During the 12 months of 2007, the unemployment rate for the major education groups edged up; it increased 0.3 percentage point for those holding at least a bachelor's degree, 0.4 percentage point for those whose education ended with a high school degree or those with some college, and 1.0 percentage point among those who did not finish high school. By race and ethnicity, the unemployment rate for black Americans rose by 0.7 percentage point, and was about 4 percentage points above the rate for whites, a smaller margin than during most of the past 35 years. Unemployment rates among whites rose 0.4 percentage point, and among Hispanics rose 1.4 percentage points. By sex, the jobless rate for both adult men and adult women increased 0.5 percentage point to 4.4 percent in December 2007.

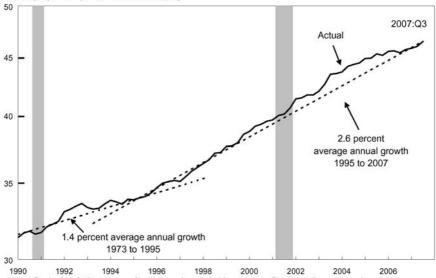
The median duration of unemployment edged up from 7.5 to 8.4 weeks during the 12 months of 2007, following a substantial decline during the preceding 2 years. The number of long-term unemployed (those who are jobless for 15 weeks or more) rose by 426,000 over the same period. Although this is not a welcome development, increases in unemployment rates (and implicitly increases in duration as well) were built into last year's Administration forecast as the low jobless rates at the end of 2006 were not judged to be sustainable in the long run.

The Administration projects that employment will increase at an average pace of 109,000 jobs per month during the four quarters of 2008, before picking up to 129,000 jobs per month in 2009. In the longer run, the pace of employment growth will slow, reflecting diminishing rates of labor force growth due to the retirement of the baby-boom generation. The Administration also projects that the unemployment rate will edge up from 2007 to 2008 as a whole, before returning to 4.8 percent in 2010, the middle of the range consistent with stable inflation in the long run.

Productivity

Productivity growth has a standard cyclical pattern. It usually falls during a recession, grows rapidly during the early stages of a recovery, but then slows as the recovery matures. The current business cycle began on an unusual note, with strong productivity growth of 4.6 percent at an annual rate (rather than the usual decline) during the three quarters of the 2001 recession. After that, the pattern of productivity followed a more-usual business-cycle pattern with strong (3.1 percent annual rate) growth during the first 3 years of the expansion, followed by a slowing to a 134 percent annual rate during the most recent 3-year period. Averaging across the entire 6½-year period since the business-cycle peak in the first quarter of 2001, labor productivity has increased at a 2.7 percent annual rate. This pace is not significantly different from the pace between 1995 and 2001. As can be seen in Chart 1-3, a trend

Chart 1-3 Output per Hour in the Nonfarm Business Sector Productivity has trended up at about a 2.6% annual rate since 1995. Real output per hour (constant \$2000, ratio scale)



Note: Productivity is the average of income- and product-side measures. Shading indicates recessions. Sources: Department of Commerce (Bureau of Economic Analysis) and Department of Labor (Bureau of Labor Statistics).

line with a 2.6 percent annual rate of growth from 1995 to 2007 captures most of the movement of productivity over this period.

The continuation of this roughly 2.6 percent growth in labor productivity is striking, given a flat or diminished contribution from capital deepening (the increase in capital services per hour worked). The 1995 to 2001 acceleration may be plausibly accounted for by a pickup in capital deepening and by increases in organizational capital (the investments businesses make to reorganize and restructure themselves, in this instance in response to newly installed information technology). After 2001, a reduced rate of capital deepening—on its own—would have suggested a slowing in the rate of productivity growth. Productivity growth in the recent period therefore appears to be supported by factors that are more difficult to measure than the quantity of capital, such as intangible investments in technology and business practices.

Productivity growth is projected to average 2.5 percent per year during the 6-year span of the budget projection (Table 1-2, later in this chapter), which is about the same as the average annual pace since 1995. The projected growth rate is slightly below the 2.6 percent annual pace discussed in last year's Report, and reflects the downward revisions to real GDP and other output measures announced in the annual revisions to the National Income and Product Accounts in July 2006 and July 2007.

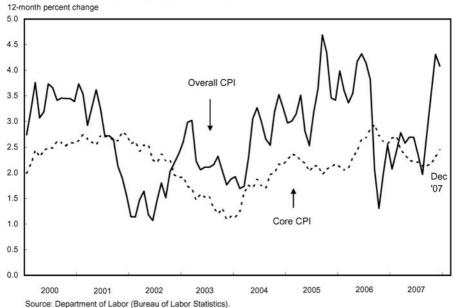
Prices and Wages

As measured by the consumer price index (CPI), overall inflation rose from 2.5 percent during the 12 months of 2006 to 4.1 percent during 2007 (Chart 1-4), with the increase due to an acceleration of food and energy prices. Energy prices accelerated from a 2.9 percent increase in 2006 to a 17.4 percent increase in 2007. Food prices increased 4.9 percent during 2007, up sharply from the 2.1 percent pace of the previous year. Core CPI prices (that is, excluding food and energy) increased 2.4 percent during 2007, down from a 2.6 percent increase a year earlier.

Prices of petroleum products climbed 29.4 percent during 2007 while natural gas prices fell slightly. Electricity prices increased 5.2 percent, which was less than the rate of increase a year earlier. As of late-January 2008, futures prices show that market participants expect crude oil prices to edge down during 2008 from their current high level while natural gas prices are expected to rise.

The rapid increase in food prices during 2007 reflects worldwide agricultural supply and demand conditions, such as the drought in Australia (a major wheat exporter), the demand for corn-based ethanol, and short-supply

Chart 1-4 Consumer Price Inflation
The increase in overall CPI inflation during 2007 was entirely due to an acceleration in food and energy prices. Core CPI inflation generally edged lower during the year.



conditions for dairy herds. The supply constraints during 2007 for wheat and dairy products appear temporary and are expected to return toward normal during 2008.

The 0.2 percentage point deceleration of core CPI prices was accounted for primarily by rent of shelter, which slowed to a 3.1 percent rate of increase from a 4.3 percent rate of increase during the 12 months of 2006. The Administration projects that the CPI will increase 2.1 percent in 2008, slightly less that the 2.4 percent rate of increase of the core CPI during 2007; energy and food prices are expected to be little changed in 2008 following their recent large increases.

Hourly compensation (which was about 62 percent of nonfarm business output) has increased at roughly the same 3 percent rate in 2007 as during the preceding 2 years according to the Employment Cost Index (ECI) for the private sector. The wage and salary index grew 3.3 percent, little changed from 3.2 percent a year earlier, while growth of hourly benefits slowed to 2.4 percent. Another measure of hourly compensation from the productivity and cost dataset increased slightly faster than the ECI.

Unit labor costs (labor compensation per unit of output) have put little, if any, upward pressure on inflation thus far, and it appears unlikely that they will over the next year. Unit labor costs grew only 0.7 percent at an annual rate during the first three quarters of 2007 which is less than the 2.6 percent growth in the GDP price index during the same interval.

Average hourly earnings of production or non-supervisory workers (who constitute about 80 percent of total employment on nonfarm payrolls) increased 3.7 percent (in nominal terms) during the 12 months through December 2007—somewhat below the pace a year earlier of 4.3 percent. These nominal hourly earnings were outstripped by the 4.4 percent increase in the overall CPI for wage earners, and so real earnings fell 0.7 percent during 2007 (following a 1.8 percent gain in 2006). Even so, the recent pace of these nominal wage increases is above various measures of expected price inflation (such as those implied by the market for inflation-indexed Treasury securities), and suggests that employers and employees expect a gain in real earnings in 2008. The situation is similar to a year ago, but during 2007, price inflation was higher than expected because of sharp and unanticipated increases in food and energy prices. In the long run, real hourly compensation increases with productivity growth, which is projected to remain solid.

Among the many available measures of inflation, the Administration forecast focuses on two: the consumer price index and the price index for GDP. The CPI measures prices for a fixed basket of consumer goods and services. It is widely reported in the press, and is used to index Social Security benefits, the individual income tax, Federal pensions, and many private-sector contracts. The GDP price index covers prices of all final goods and services produced in the United States, including consumption, investment,

and government purchases. In contrast to the CPI, its weights are not fixed, but move to reflect changes in spending patterns. Of the two indexes, the CPI tends to increase more rapidly, in part because it measures a fixed basket of goods and services; the GDP price index increases less rapidly because it reflects the shifting of household and business purchases away from items with increasing relative prices and toward items with decreasing relative prices. Additionally, the GDP price index (which includes investment goods) places a larger weight on computers, which tend to decline in price (on a quality-adjusted basis), while the CPI places a much larger weight on rent and energy.

The "wedge," or difference between the CPI and the GDP measures of inflation, has implications for Federal budget projections. A larger wedge (with the CPI rising faster than the GDP price index) raises the Federal budget deficit because Social Security and Federal pensions rise with the CPI, while Federal revenue tends to increase with the GDP price index. For a given level of nominal income, increases in the CPI also cut Federal revenue because they raise the brackets at which higher income tax rates apply and affect other inflation-indexed features of the tax code.

Is rising inflation a problem for the United States? Although the CPI accelerated to a 4.1 percent rate of increase during 2007, the acceleration was entirely a result of food and energy price increases that are not likely to be repeated. Nor do market participants expect it to be repeated, as is evident from the well-anchored long-run consumer price inflation expectations in the market for inflation-indexed securities. Furthermore, most of the price increases for petroleum do not reflect prices charged by workers or firms in the United States because 65 percent of petroleum is imported. The GDP price index better captures the prices that Americans are charging for their labor and services, and it decelerated to a 2.6 percent increase during 2007 from a year-earlier pace of 2.7 percent. Prices for business investment—which is not captured in the CPI—slowed noticeably in 2007. In sum, long run inflation expectations remain stable, and inflation as measured by the broadbased GDP price index remained moderate in 2007.

Financial Markets

The Wilshire 5000 (a broad stock market index) increased 3.9 percent during 2007, while the Standard and Poor 500 (an index of the 500 largest corporations) increased 3.5 percent. This was the fifth consecutive year of stock market gains, and it followed 3 years of declines.

Yields on 10-year Treasury notes ended 2006 at 4.6 percent—near the low end of the historical range—and fell another 46 basis points during 2007. These yield dropped further in January. The low level of these long-term interest rates was due in part to low and stable long-run inflation expectations.

The Administration's forecast of short-term interest rates is roughly based on financial market data as well as a survey of economic forecasters at the date that the forecast was developed in mid-November. The near-term forecast has been overtaken by events as interest rates have fallen notably since the forecast was finalized. Whatever the starting point, the Administration projects the rate on 91-day Treasury bills to edge up gradually to 4.1 percent by 2011 and then remain at that level. At that level, the real rate (that is, the nominal rate less the rate of inflation) on 91-day Treasury bills would be close to its historical average.

The yield on 10-year Treasury notes on November 15 (when the forecast was finalized) was 4.17 percent. The January decline in this yield means that this near-term forecast has also been overtaken by events. The Administration expects the 10-year rate to increase, eventually reaching a normal spread of about 1.2 percentage points over the 91-day Treasury-bill rate by 2012. An increase in yield also appears to be expected by market participants (as evidenced by higher rates on 20-year Treasury notes than on notes with 10-year maturities). As a result, yields on 10-year notes are expected to increase somewhat further, reaching a plateau at 5.3 percent from 2012 onward.

The Long-Term Outlook Through 2013

During the sixth year of expansion in 2007, the composition of demand was reshuffled, a process that is likely to continue in 2008. The period of somewhat slower-than-normal growth that began in 2007 is likely to continue into 2008. Thereafter, the economy is projected to expand at a roughly steady rate at or just below 3.0 percent. Having reached a level of resource utilization consistent with stable inflation by the end of 2007, inflation will remain in the low-to-moderate range currently suggested by core inflation rates. Payroll job growth is expected to remain solid while the unemployment rate is expected to be little changed over the projection interval (Table 1-1). The forecast is based on conservative economic assumptions that are close to the consensus of professional forecasters. These assumptions provide a sound basis for the Administration's budget projections.

Growth in GDP over the Long Term

The Administration projects that, following a slight pickup of growth from 2008 to 2009, real GDP will increase at a slowly diminishing rate from 2009 through 2013, due to the expected retirement of the baby-boom generation. Indeed, real GDP is projected to decelerate from a 3.0 percent growth rate during the four quarters of 2009 to 2.8 percent by 2013. The average growth rate during this interval is roughly in line with the consensus of private

Table 1-1.—Administration Economic Forecast

Year	Nominal GDP	Real GDP (chain- type)	GDP price index (chain- type)	Consumer price index (CPI-U)	Unemploy- ment rate (percent)	Interest rate, 91-day Treasury bills ² (percent)	Interest rate, 10-year Treasury notes (percent)	Nonfarm payroll employ- ment (average monthly change, Q4-to-Q4, thou- sands) ³	
	Percent change, Q4-to-Q4				Level, calendar year				
2006 (actual)	5.4	2.6	2.7	1.9	4.6	4.7	4.8	192	
2007	5.1	2.7	2.3	3.9	4.6	4.4	4.7	129	
2008	4.8	2.7	2.0	2.1	4.9	3.7	4.6	109	
2009	5.1	3.0	2.0	2.2	4.9	3.8	4.9	129	
2010	5.0	3.0	2.0	2.3	4.8	4.0	5.1	118	
2011	5.0	2.9	2.0	2.3	4.8	4.1	5.2	112	
2012	4.9	2.8	2.0	2.3	4.8	4.1	5.3	102	
2013	4.9	2.8	2.0	2.3	4.8	4.1	5.3	92	

Based on data available as of November 15, 2007.

Sources: Council of Economic Advisers, Department of Commerce (Bureau of Economic Analysis and Economics and Statistics Administration), Department of Labor (Bureau of Labor Statistics), Department of the Treasury, and Office of Management and Budget.

forecasters for those years. After 2008, the year-by-year pace is close to the estimated growth rate of potential real GDP, a measure of the rate of growth of productive capacity. (An economy is said to be growing at its potential rate when all of its resources are utilized and inflation is stable. The supplyside components of potential GDP growth are presented in Table 1-2 and are discussed below.) The unemployment rate is projected to be roughly flat in 2008 and 2009 at around its December 2007 level before edging back down to 4.8 percent thereafter. As discussed below, potential GDP growth is expected to slow in the medium term as productivity growth reverts toward its long-run trend (about 2.5 percent per year), and to slow further during the period from 2008 to 2011 as labor force growth declines due to the retirement of the baby-boom generation.

The growth rate of the economy over the long run is determined by its supply-side components, which include population, labor force participation, the ratio of nonfarm business employment to household employment, the length of the workweek, and labor productivity. The Administration's forecast for the contribution of the growth rates of different supply-side factors to real GDP growth is shown in Table 1-2.

The labor force participation rate generally fell from 2001 to 2007 and is projected to trend lower through 2013. The recent behavior stands in contrast to the long period of increase from 1960 through 1996. Looking

²Secondary market discount basis.

³The figures do not reflect the upcoming BLS benchmark which is expected to reduce 2006 and 2007 job growth by a cumulative 300,000 jobs.

Table 1-2.—Supply-Side Components of Real GDP Growth, 1953–2013 [Average annual percent change]

ltem	1953 Q2	1973 Q4	1995 Q2	2001 Q1	2007 Q3
	to	to	to	to	to
	1973 Q4	1995 Q2	2001 Q1	2007 Q3	2013 Q4
Civilian noninstitutional population aged 16+ PLUS: Civilian labor force participation rate	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.9
	0.2	0.4	0.1	-0.3	-0.2
EQUALS: Civilian labor force ²	1.8	1.8	1.4	0.9	0.7
	-0.1	0.0	0.3	-0.1	0.0
EQUALS: Civilian employment: PLUS: Nonfarm business employment as a share of civilian employment:	1.7 -0.1	1.8 0.1	1.6 0.4	0.8 -0.5	0.7
7) EQUALS: Nonfarm business employment	1.6	1.9	2.0	0.4	0.7
	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
EQUALS: Hours of all persons (nonfarm business) ¹ O) PLUS: Output per hour (productivity, nonfarm business) ¹	1.3	1.6	1.9	0.2	0.7
	2.5	1.5	2.4	2.7	2.5
11) EQUALS: Nonfarm business output:	3.8	3.1	4.3	2.9	3.2
	-0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-0.3	-0.4
13) EQUALS: Real GDP	3.6	2.8	3.8	2.6	2.8

Adjusted by CEA to smooth discontinuities in the population series since 1990.

Note: 1953 Q2, 1973 Q4, and 2001 Q1 are NBER business-cycle peaks.

Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Sources: Council of Economic Advisers, Department of Commerce (Bureau of Economic Analysis) and Department of Labor (Bureau of Labor Statistics).

Box 1-3: Aging and the Pattern of Labor Force Participation

The overall labor force participation rate trended up to 67.1 percent in 1997, and after holding steady between 1997 and 2000, has generally edged lower during the past 7 years. Men's labor force participation rates fell fairly steadily through 2004. Women's labor force participation rose steadily through 1999, and has edged lower since then.

²BLS research series adjusted to smooth irregularities in the population series since 1990.

Line 6 translates the civilian employment growth rate into the nonfarm business employment growth rate.

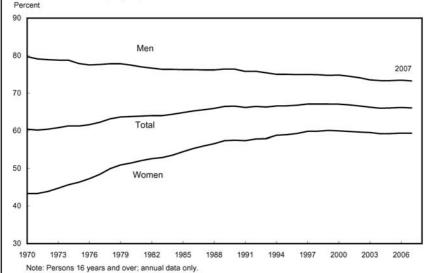
⁴Nonfarm employment, workweek, productivity, and output sourced from the BLS productivity and cost database.

Line 12 translates nonfarm business output back into output for all sectors (GDP), which includes the output of farms and general government.

Box 1-3 — continued

Labor Force Participation Rates for Men and Women (1970-2007)

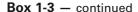
The female labor force participation rate plateaued from 1999. Men's participation has trended lower, but has fallen only slightly since 2004.



Source: Department of Labor (Bureau of Labor Statistics).

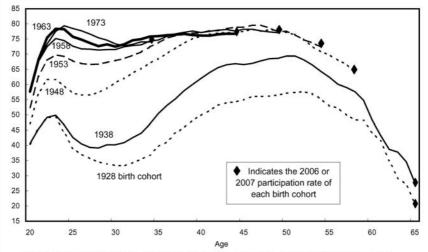
Participation in the labor force (by working or by looking for a job) declines as people age through their 50s and 60s as is shown for women in the chart below. As a result, the overall rate of labor force participation is projected to decline as the baby-boom cohorts (those born between 1946 and 1964) advance into age brackets with much lower participation rates.

Female participation rises rapidly from age 20 to 24, drops off during the child-rearing years, and then rises again to a maximum in the 40 to 50 age bracket, as shown in the chart above. Looking at how the shape of this age-participation profile has evolved shows some striking changes: The participation rates of women in their 40s moved upward rapidly from the cohorts born in 1928 to those born in 1948, but has not risen any further in the years since. Also, the dip in participation during the child-rearing years has become less pronounced. Neither of these patterns of evolution suggests that the pre-1999 trend of rising female participation will re-emerge. Although participation of women over age 55 rose dramatically from the cohort born in 1938 to the cohort born in 1948, the age-participation profile of the cohort born in 1958 suggests that this trend of rising participation of older women is unlikely to



Female Labor Force Participation Rates by Age

Participation rates edge down after age 50 and fall sharply after age 60. Participation rates of the 1963 cohort (44 years old in 2007) were no higher than those 44-year-olds 5 or 10 years earlier.



Sources: Department of Commerce (Census Bureau) and Department of Labor (Bureau of Labor Statistics) with interpolations by the Council of Economic Advisers.

continue. This follows because the 1958 cohort shows no advance in participation at age 49 (their age in 2007) compared with somewhat older cohorts (such as the 1948 or 1953 cohorts shown in the chart), hinting that the rising participation rates for older women has plateaued. Also, the drop in participation during the child-rearing years has almost vanished, leaving only a little room for further increase among 25- to-35vear-old women.

ahead, the participation rate is projected to decline, reflecting the aging of the baby-boom cohorts, leading to more retirements and a likely increase in the share of people on disability pensions (Box 1-3).

The Composition of Income over the Long Term

The Administration's economic forecast is used to estimate future government revenues, a purpose that requires a projection of the components of taxable income. The income-side projection is based on the historical stability of labor compensation as a share of gross domestic income (GDI). During the first half of 2007, the labor compensation share of GDI was 56.9 percent (according to the preliminary data available when the projection was finalized), below its 1963-2006 average of 58.0 percent. From this jumpoff point, the labor share is projected to slowly return toward its historical average, reaching 57.7 percent by 2013. (Another definition of the labor share—including the imputed wages of the self-employed—is higher, about 62 percent for the nonfarm business sector.)

The labor compensation share of GDI consists of wages and salaries (which are taxable), nonwage compensation (employer contributions to employee pension and insurance funds, which are not taxable), and employer contributions for social insurance (which are not taxable). The Administration forecasts that the wage and salary share of compensation will change little between 2007 and 2013.

As the labor share of GDI increases toward its historical average, the capital share of GDI is expected to edge down from its currently high level before eventually reaching its historical average in 2012. Profits during the first half of 2007 were about 11.6 percent of GDI, well above their post-1959 average of roughly 9 percent. Book profits (also known in the national income accounts as profits before tax) are expected to decline as a share of GDI. The GDI share of other taxable income (rent, dividends, proprietors' income, and personal interest income) is projected to edge up slightly over the next 2 years.

Conclusion

The economy entered a period of rebalancing in 2006 and 2007, as higher growth of nonresidential investment and exports offset the lower rates of housing investment. This rebalancing—and the reduced rate of growth that goes with it—is projected to continue in 2008. The bipartisan economic growth package called for by the President would provide insurance against the near-term risks of any broader economic slowdown related to financial and housing-related developments by providing a boost to consumption, business investment, and job creation. The economy is projected to settle into a steady state in which real GDP grows at about 2.9 percent per year, the unemployment rate stays around the level consistent with stable inflation (about 4.8 percent) and inflation remains moderate and stable (about 2.3 on the CPI). Consumer spending is projected to grow in line with disposable income, and business investment and exports are projected to grow a bit faster than GDP as a whole. Economic forecasts are subject to error, and unforeseen positive and negative developments will affect the course of the economy over the next several years. Given the economy's strong basic structure, free mobility of labor, relatively low taxes, well-balanced capital markets, and openness to trade, prospects for continued growth in the years ahead remain

good. Later chapters of this *Report* explore how pro-growth policies such as tax reform, fiscal restraint, open commerce, and market-based reforms can enhance our economic performance.

Credit and Housing Markets

In the summer of 2007, the contraction in the U.S. housing market worsened and credit markets experienced a substantial disruption. Default rates on subprime mortgages—particularly more recent vintages of adjustable-rate mortgages—rose rapidly. As a result, investors became worried about how much risk they had exposed themselves to by purchasing financial securities backed by these mortgages. Financial disruptions rippled through the U.S. and world financial markets as yields on many private debt securities rose sharply, while investor demand for those securities dramatically fell. As investors sought the safety of government securities, demand for U.S. Treasury securities spiked upward, driving down their yields.

The Administration and the Federal Reserve independently responded to the subprime mortgage problem and the financial market disruptions. The Administration's policy response addressed problems in the subprime lending market and sought to improve the long-run functioning of the housing and credit markets through programs such as FHASecure and HOPE NOW. FHASecure expands the Federal Housing Administration's (FHA) ability to offer home mortgage loan refinancing options by giving it the additional flexibility to help not only homeowners who are current on their mortgage payments, but also borrowers in default who had made timely mortgage payments before their loan interest rates reset. HOPE NOW is an example of the government encouraging members of the private sector—including lenders, loan servicers, mortgage counselors, and investors—to identify and reach out to at-risk borrowers and help more families stay in their homes. The Federal Reserve addressed the risks to the economy from financial market disruptions by increasing liquidity and lowering interest rates, and it addressed problems in the subprime mortgage market by joining with its fellow supervisory agencies to work on new consumer protection rules and to issue guidance to lending institutions.

Despite the magnitude of the disruption in financial markets, the impact on the broader real economy was, at least through the fourth quarter of 2007, largely confined to residential investment, which had been weak for about 2 years. Nonetheless, the tightening of credit standards raises the possibility that spending by businesses and consumers could be restrained in the future. Declines in housing wealth may also limit consumer spending.

The credit market disruptions appear to reflect a general repricing of risk that was triggered, though not solely caused, by subprime mortgage delinquencies, which were in turn a partial result of declines in housing appreciation. New financial products, such as certain mortgage-backed securities, also added a layer of complexity to the recent credit market disruptions. These securities markedly expanded liquidity in the mortgage markets and provided many Americans a previously unavailable opportunity to own their own homes.

The key points from this chapter are:

- Rising delinquencies for subprime mortgages revealed an apparent underpricing of risk and raised concerns about which market participants were exposed to that risk, but the subprime market was not the only cause for the contraction in credit markets.
- The Federal Reserve provided liquidity and took measures to support financial stability in the financial markets in the wake of the disruptions in the credit markets.
- The Administration focused its response on housing markets and helping homeowners avoid foreclosure—in particular, subprime borrowers facing increases in the interest rate on their adjustable-rate mortgages.
- Participants in the credit and housing markets are actively addressing challenges that were revealed during the summer of 2007. Markets are generally better suited than government to adapting to changes in the economic environment; markets can respond quickly to new information, while government policy often reacts with a lag or has a delayed impact.
- Financial innovations in the mortgage and credit markets have provided a range of economic benefits, but not without some costs. Over time, markets tend to retain valuable innovations and repair or eliminate flawed innovations.
- The macroeconomic effects of the downturn in housing and the credit market disruptions may occur through several channels, including the direct effect on residential investment, the reduction of wealth on personal consumption, and tighter lending standards on business investment.

What Are Credit Markets?

There are two primary ways to finance any economic activity: through equity or through debt. With equity financing, investors take ownership shares in an economic venture, such as investing in a new company, and receive some fraction of the future returns. With debt or credit financing, a creditor lends a debtor money today, which the debtor must repay with interest in the future. Credit comes in many different forms: credit cards, automobile loans, mortgages, corporate bonds, and government bonds. Securities whose value is derived from underlying assets are called derivatives or derivative securities. Credit markets are the markets in which loans and their derivative securities are traded.

Consider mortgages. Suppose a person wants to purchase a house, but does not have enough cash on hand to buy it. The prospective borrower (the debtor) uses his available cash as a down payment and approaches a lender (the creditor), who lends the borrower the remaining money needed to cover the cost of the house. Over time, the borrower earns income from his job and pays off the mortgage (debt). Because money today is worth more than money tomorrow, the lender charges interest on the amount of the loan (the principal). The interest rate must be set high enough to compensate the lender for bearing the risks associated with the loan but low enough to make the loan attractive to the borrower.

Mortgages, like most forms of credit, are subject to three forms of risk: credit risk (the risk that the debtor will default on the loan), interest rate risk (the risk that market interest rates will fluctuate), and prepayment risk (the risk that the borrower will pay off the loan early). Lenders make money by charging borrowers interest payments on top of the periodic repayments of principal. Therefore, the lender is worse off if these interest payments stop, such as when the borrower defaults on a loan or pays off the loan early in an environment of low interest rates. Mortgage lenders may also face the risk of a loss of principal if a property is foreclosed upon. Loans with greater risk have higher interest rates to compensate the lender for bearing more risk.

Recent Developments in Mortgage Markets

From 2001 to 2007, there was a substantial increase in the use of subprime mortgages. (Box 2-1 defines "subprime mortgages" and other mortgage market terminology.) The share of mortgage originations that were subprime increased from 5 percent in 2001 to more than 20 percent in 2006. Subprime mortgages carry a greater risk than prime mortgages. Many subprime borrowers have poorer credit histories and less reliable sources of income than prime borrowers; they may provide little or no documentation of income or assets from which they can pay the mortgage; and they tend to have high loan-to-value ratios. As a result, compared with prime borrowers, subprime borrowers are more likely to default on their loans.

Box 2-1: Definitions of Select Mortgage Terms

Adjustable-rate mortgage (ARM): Adjustable-rate mortgages have an initial period with a fixed interest rate, after which the interest rate adjusts at set periods. For example, a 3/1 ARM would have a set interest rate for 3 years, but after that the interest rate would adjust every year. The adjusted interest rate is a function of some "index" market interest rate, such as the London Interbank Offer Rate.

Conforming loan limit: The charter-required limit, as determined by Federal regulators, placed on the size of loans that can be purchased by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.

Default: A borrower defaults on a mortgage when he or she fails to make timely monthly mortgage payments or otherwise comply with mortgage terms. A mortgage is generally considered in default when payment has not been made for more than 90 days. At this point, foreclosure proceedings against the borrower become a strong possibility.

Delinquency: A borrower is delinquent on a mortgage when he or she fails to make one or more scheduled monthly payments.

Fannie Mae: Fannie Mae is the registered service mark of the Federal National Mortgage Association, a U.S. Government-sponsored enterprise. Fannie Mae buys mortgage loans that meet certain criteria from primary mortgage lenders and sells mortgage-backed securities with guaranteed principal and interest payments. In return for this guaranty, investors pay a fee to Fannie Mae. Fannie Mae also holds some of the mortgages it purchases, and mortgage-backed securities it originates, in its portfolio.

Fixed-rate mortgage (FRM): A mortgage with an interest rate that remains the same throughout the life of the loan.

Foreclosure: A legal process in which a lender seeks recovery of collateral from a borrower (in the case of home mortgages, the home itself is the collateral), with several possible outcomes, including that the borrower sells the property or the lender repossesses the home. Foreclosure laws are based on the statutes of each State.

Freddie Mac: Freddie Mac is the registered service mark of the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, a U.S. Government-sponsored enterprise. Freddie Mac buys mortgage loans that meet certain criteria from primary mortgage lenders and sells mortgage-backed securities with guaranteed principal and interest payments. In return for this guaranty, investors pay a fee to Freddie Mac. Freddie Mac also holds some of the mortgages it purchases, and mortgage-backed securities it originates, in its portfolio.

Jumbo loan: A loan that exceeds the conforming loan limit.

Box 2-1 — continued

Prime loan: Loans made to borrowers that meet stringent lending and underwriting terms and conditions. Prime borrowers have good credit records and meet standard guidelines for documentation of debt-toincome and loan-to-value ratios.

Reset: An interest rate on an adjustable-rate mortgage is said to have reset whenever it is adjusted, or moved, in the direction of the market interest rate that it tracks.

Subprime loan: Loans that meet less stringent lending and underwriting terms and conditions. Subprime borrowers may have weaker credit histories characterized by payment delinquencies; previous charge-offs, judgments, or bankruptcies; low credit scores; high debtburden ratios; high loan-to-value ratios; or little to no documentation to prove income.

Workout: An adjustment to, or renegotiation of, a loan a lender makes with a borrower, usually with the purpose of avoiding a default or foreclosure on the loan. Types of workouts include modifications to the original loan contract, forbearance agreements (agreements that postpone payments), forgiveness of some debt, and short sales (the lender accepts the proceeds from the home's sale as settlement for the debt even if the proceeds do not cover the entire mortgage amount).

Strong house price appreciation in much of the country beginning in 2003 provided confidence that riskier borrowers could easily refinance mortgages, using their built-up equity, should they be unable to keep up with their monthly mortgage payments. This expectation of house price appreciation, coupled with an increasingly competitive lending environment, led lenders to relax their underwriting standards and offer products with features that lowered monthly payments. Loans with low initial payments, including subprime loans, helped further feed house price appreciation, and increased the risk of eventual default and foreclosure due to their future interest rate resets. Some subprime loans were traditional fixed-rate mortgages (FRMs) that specified a fixed interest rate throughout the life of the loan, while others were adjustable-rate mortgages (ARMs), with interest rates that followed a market interest rate, such as the London Interbank Offer Rate (LIBOR), the interest rate at which banks lend to one another using the London market. About 70 percent of subprime ARMs were 2/28 or 3/27 hybrid ARMs. A 2/28 hybrid ARM, for example, has 2 years of payments at a fixed introductory interest rate, after which it resets to a higher floating rate, and then floats for the remaining 28 years.

At the same time, the dollar volume of private mortgage-backed securities issued by private sector entities grew rapidly beginning in 2001. Investors were attracted to these securities because of their seemingly high risk-adjusted returns; ARMs apparently shifted interest rate risk from the lender to the borrower, whose mortgage payments would vary according to market interest rates. This provided continued liquidity support for the further expansion of mortgage lending, including poorly underwritten subprime lending. Lenders sold loans on the secondary market, passing risks on to investors who relied primarily on ratings of the securities provided by third-party rating agencies.

There are two important caveats to keep in mind when thinking about credit risk in the mortgage markets. First, defaults and foreclosures are expected even in the best of times. Some individual borrowers will experience difficulties—such as job loss—that may lead them to default on their mortgages. Eliminating defaults and foreclosures caused by such difficulties would be nearly impossible, and efforts to do so by raising credit thresholds would have the unfortunate effect of restricting access to credit—and, therefore, to home ownership—for many prospective borrowers. Second, in well-functioning markets, risks are priced. There is nothing wrong or unnatural about the possibility of higher default and delinquency rates, provided the borrower and lender enter the transaction fully informed. Lenders and investors can compensate for increased risk by setting an appropriately high interest rate. Of course, if information on credit risk is imperfect, the demand for loans in the secondary market will be affected. For example, if credit rating agencies or investors underestimate the default risk of subprime securities, the market may underprice subprime risk, leading to an excess quantity of subprime credit. See Box 2-2 for background on the credit rating agencies.

Box 2-2: Credit Rating Agencies

The securities credit rating industry began in 1909, but it was not until the 1930s that regulators began mandating the use of credit ratings. For example, banks cannot invest in bonds that are rated below investment grade; insurance companies are required to link their capital requirements to the ratings of the bonds they invest in; and the Securities and Exchange Commission's capital requirements require broker-dealers to hold investment-grade bonds in their portfolios.

In order to regulate these ratings the Securities and Exchange Commission created the National Recognized Statistical Rating Organization designation (NRSRO) in 1975. Since then, the NRSRO category has become a de facto license, and like all licenses, it aims to enforce quality but in fact restricts quantity, by granting monopoly power to the incumbent firms. Currently, seven firms are designated

Box 2-2 — continued

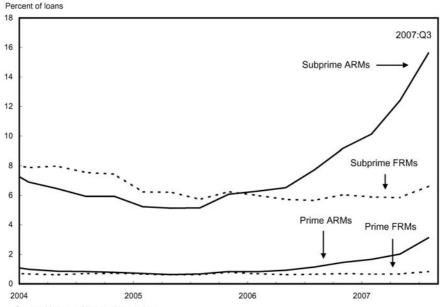
NRSROs. Critics have described the criteria for entry into the NRSRO designation as opaque, effectively blocking new entry.

The industry came under scrutiny after a large energy company was rated "investment grade" 5 days before its bankruptcy. In September 2006, the Credit Rating Agency Reform Act was passed to increase transparency and competition in the rating industry. Under the new act, a credit rating firm whose ratings have been used by at least 10 investors for 3 years can apply for registration as an NRSRO.

Although the new law is still being implemented, some contend that barriers to entry are still high, and conflicts of interest between the rater and the issuer persist. The President's Working Group on Financial Markets is examining the need for reform of the credit rating agencies.

In 2006, defaults on mortgages began to increase, but, as shown in Chart 2-1, the rise in default rates was concentrated in ARMs, particularly subprime ARMs, while default rates for FRMs were relatively unchanged. The performance of subprime mortgages was particularly poor for more recent vintages. Subprime mortgages originated in 2005 and 2006 have defaulted much more quickly than those originated in 2003 and 2004, for example. By July of 2007, escalating subprime ARM default rates led lenders to sharply curtail new originations of subprime loans.

Chart 2-1 Percent of Mortgages 90 Days Past Due or In the Process of Foreclosure Subprime adjustable-rate mortgages have performed particularly poorly over the past year.



Source: Mortgage Bankers Association.

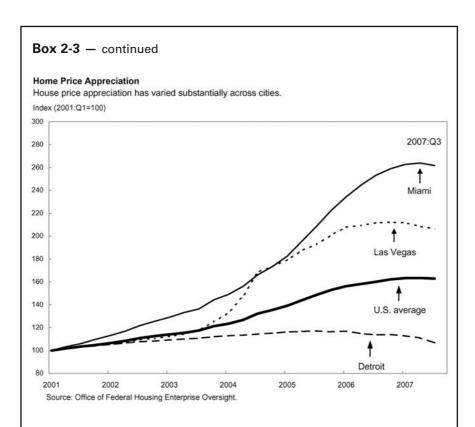
The current rise in defaults reflects a combination of factors, including flat or falling home prices, weaker underwriting standards (including higher loan-to-value ratios), regional economic weakness, and interest rate resets on subprime ARMs. About 1.8 million owner-occupied loans in subprime mortgage pools are scheduled to reset in 2008 and 2009. For mortgages issued in the past several years, defaults are occurring well before interest rates reset, which suggests soft housing prices and weak underwriting standards may be more important factors. As housing prices began to falter, flat or falling home prices combined with weaker underwriting standards meant that borrowers lost their "equity cushion" and had more difficulty refinancing or selling their homes. Borrowers who had purchased homes (particularly homes for investment purposes) but now owed more than the properties were worth had incentives to stop making mortgage payments in order to minimize their financial losses. Rising interest rates increased the probability of default and foreclosure for borrowers with adjustable-rate mortgages because their monthly payments grew as rates were climbing. The relative importance of these factors may vary geographically, as discussed in Box 2-3.

Worries in late summer about exposure to risk increased in the markets for other mortgages as well. In particular, interest rates on jumbo mortgages (mortgages in excess of the "conforming loan limit" of \$417,000) rose, and jumbo mortgage originations slowed. Chart 2-2 shows the increase since the summer of 2007 in interest rates for fixed-rate jumbo mortgages relative to fixed-rate conforming mortgages.

Box 2-3: Geographic Variations in Housing Markets

Home prices vary significantly from neighborhood to neighborhood, State to State, and region to region. In 2006, for example, the median sale price for an existing home sold in the western United States was well over \$300,000 compared with just \$170,000 in the Midwest. Within California, the median price in San Jose was \$775,000, while the median price a few hours away in Sacramento was only \$375,000.

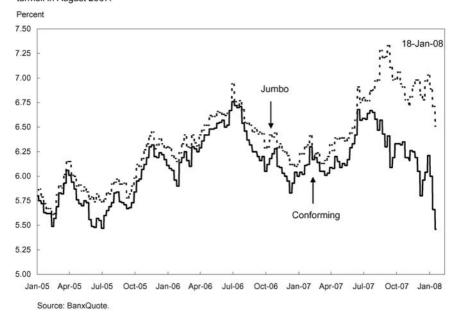
Home prices increased from 2001 to 2007 and boomed from 2003 to 2006, rising over 35 percent on average across the Nation, but those gains also showed large regional variations. House prices rose most dramatically in the southeastern and western United States and, to a lesser extent, in New England and the mid-Atlantic. Likewise, the subsequent deceleration (or outright declines) in house prices in 2007 also varied, with the largest changes occurring in those places that had previously shown the most rapid appreciation or were experiencing prolonged economic weakness.



Mortgage default rates have also varied substantially across regions. Falling house prices and high loan-to-value ratios have likely lifted delinquency rates in places that had experienced substantial run-ups in prices (such as Las Vegas and Miami), while economic weakness has likely lifted delinguencies in some Midwestern cities.

Concerns about risk also affected the secondary market in which mortgages are bought and securitized, that is, bundled together and sold as a single security (see Box 2-4). The government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs), Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, securitize the majority of prime mortgages below the conforming loan limit. The secondary market for GSE-securitized mortgages remained active through 2007, presumably largely because some investors believe that these securities have an implicit guarantee from the U.S. Federal Government, even though no such guarantee exists. In contrast, the securitization of jumbo mortgages slowed as investors shied away from securities not created by the GSEs.

Chart 2-2 Conforming and Jumbo Mortgage Rates, 30-Year Fixed Rate Mortgages
The spread between jumbo and conforming rates widened following the onset of credit market turmoil in August 2007.



Box 2-4: Securitization and Structured Finance

Securitization is the transformation of a collection of individual assets into tradable securities. These "asset-backed securities" are created by financial institutions—including banks and government-sponsored enterprises—from pools of assets, such as mortgages, car loans, credit card loans, corporate receivables, and student loans.

Mortgages make up a large fraction of asset-backed securities. Traditionally, a lender makes a loan to a borrower, in what is called the primary market. In the secondary market, a financial institution buys multiple loans, which, taken together, are essentially a bundle of cash flows. The simplest mortgage-backed security is a pass-through security, for which the interest and principal payments of the individual loans pass through to the holders of the new securities.

Securitization has two major economic benefits: increased risk diversification and increased available capital. With securitization, an investor with \$400,000 can own 1 percent portions of 100 \$400,000 mortgages rather than having to purchase a single such mortgage. If a single

Box 2-3 - continued

mortgage defaults, the investor bears a \$4,000 loss instead of a full \$400,000 loss. If investors are risk-averse, this diversification makes them better off. A security can also include portions of diverse types of mortgages, which further spreads risk if the payment performance on the individual mortgages is not perfectly correlated. Securitization benefits lenders by enabling them to sell loans to those investors who can better handle the risks associated with mortgage borrowers. The sale of mortgages provides lenders with cash that they can then use to supply more mortgages. Investors benefit from the availability of additional securities.

The second economic benefit of securitization is an increase in available capital. More risk-diversified securities draw additional investors into the market, expanding the amount of capital in the market. This increased supply of credit may result in a lower cost of credit for borrowers, which, everything else remaining equal, makes home ownership more accessible.

Credit Market Disruptions in 2007

There were significant disruptions in financial markets in the summer of 2007. Problems became evident in June and July, when several hedge funds reported large losses and a large mortgage lender faced mounting problems. In late July, demand for U.S. Treasury securities jumped due to a "flight-to-quality" as investors shied away from mortgage-related assets, and to a lesser degree, corporate bonds and other relatively riskier assets. The shift away from corporate bonds resulted in a wider spread between interest rates on U.S. Treasuries and those on corporate bonds, following several years of narrow spreads. Conditions in financial markets worsened in early August, when several hedge funds experienced large losses. One European fund even stopped investor redemptions, saying that it was not possible to value certain securities. The disruptions led investors to try to maintain highly liquid positions and to focus on assets that were perceived as less risky and more easily priced.

Credit Market Link to Mortgages

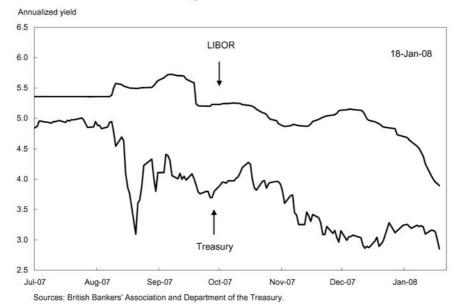
The housing and credit markets are linked through the securitization of mortgages. The resulting mortgage-backed securities are often further packaged into other, more complicated, financial securities. Originations of mortgages that could not be purchased and securitized by Fannie Mae

and Freddie Mac slowed sharply in the summer, as investors worried about exposure to risk. This contraction in the secondary market for mortgages had implications for mortgage originations: When banks are unable to sell mortgages they originate, they have fewer funds available for further originations. In addition, banks may be unwilling to hold some of the mortgages they originate because their appetite for risk may differ from that of the investors who previously bought their loans. Securitization problems also emerged for jumbo mortgages, which are not purchased by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.

Flight to Quality

When credit markets became disrupted, investors engaged in a "flight to quality," as indicated by the large increase in demand for U.S. Treasury securities. Because investors have high confidence that the U.S. Government will not default on its debt, the demand for U.S. Treasury securities—which include a variety of bills, notes, and bonds—tends to rise during periods of increased financial uncertainty. This increased demand pushes down Treasury yields (which move inversely with prices) relative to private lending rates such as the London Interbank Offered Rate, as shown in Chart 2-3.

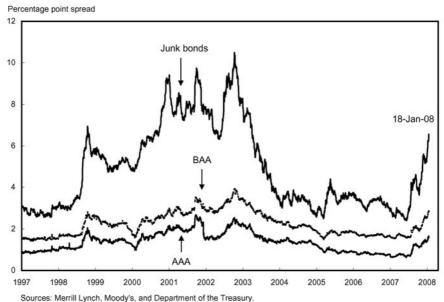
Chart 2-3 Three-month London Interbank Offered Rate and Rates on 3-Month Treasury Bills The spread between the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) and Treasury bill yields widened at the onset of the credit market turmoil in August 2007.



Corporate bond yields also rose relative to U.S. Treasury securities. The higher yield on a corporate bond reflects, among other things, the relatively higher likelihood of default (credit risk), the risk of not being able to find a buyer for the bond (liquidity risk), and the potential for default to be correlated with other macroeconomic factors (systemic risk). The spread between the interest rates on corporate bonds and U.S. Treasury notes is therefore a barometer of risk in the market. In late July 2007, these credit spreads spiked upwards, even though they still remained low by historical standards, as Chart 2-4 illustrates.

Financial market participants also showed a preference for making shorterterm, rather than longer-term, loans to one another. This preference reflected a concern among some participants that they might unexpectedly need cash and therefore did not want to have it wrapped up in longer-term loans. Some participants also worried about the potential risk of default among their borrowers. As a result, the costs of borrowing for longer terms rose relative to overnight borrowing.

Chart 2-4 Spread Between Corporate Bond Yields and Rates on 10-Year Treasury Notes In the second half of 2007, rates on corporate bonds rose as investors sought the security of U.S. Treasuries.



Contraction of the Asset-Backed Commercial Paper Market

Another credit market that contracted in 2007 was the asset-backed commercial paper (ABCP) market. As of January 16, 2008, the ABCP market was an \$800 billion market, roughly 45 percent of the \$1.8 trillion U.S. commercial paper market, which itself is roughly one-fifth the size of the \$9 trillion U.S. corporate bond market. Corporations issue short-term loans, called commercial paper, to smooth temporary fluctuations in cash flows; the commercial paper market is one market for short-term financing for firms. For example, suppose a firm needs to make certain seasonal payments and has a current cash flow constraint. The firm issues commercial paper into the market in exchange for cash, then repays the loan in 30 or 60 days. This loan is unsecured in that it does not specify collateral in case of default. For blue-chip firms, default is unlikely. However, any firm that defaults on a commercial paper loan is almost surely on the brink of bankruptcy because the default signals to the market that it doesn't have enough cash to pay off the most immediate of its financial obligations.

Commercial paper that is secured by assets (such as a firm's receivables, auto loans, or mortgage-backed securities) is known as asset-backed commercial paper. For example, if an automobile manufacturer sells cars but does not receive payment for the cars for 1 month, its receivables account will document the expected cash flow 1 month into the future. Therefore, a bank can issue to the market commercial paper backed by the receivables of the firm. If the firm defaults on its obligations, the holder of the ABCP can receive some payment from the receivables of the firm.

Usually, ABCP is issued by a special-purpose vehicle or conduit sponsored by a bank that buys assets—such as receivables from multiple corporations—and issues commercial paper backed by these assets to the outside market. Because ABCP conduits issue short-term debt to finance longer-term assets, they must continue to issue new commercial paper to repay maturing commercial paper (a process called rolling). Special-purpose vehicles can provide corporations with relatively low-cost access to the short-term financing available in commercial paper markets. These vehicles are not subject to the regulatory capital charge that is mandated for banks that extend credit directly to borrowers. For example, a bank that makes a direct loan to an automobile manufacturer would have to hold capital against that loan. But a bank that sponsored a special-purpose vehicle (which it did not own) could keep the manufacturer as a customer (and earn some fees) without bearing the credit risk of a direct loan and without facing a capital charge. Structured investment vehicles (SIVs) are a type of conduit that issues both commercial paper and medium-term notes to finance the purchase of assets. SIVs differ from ABCP

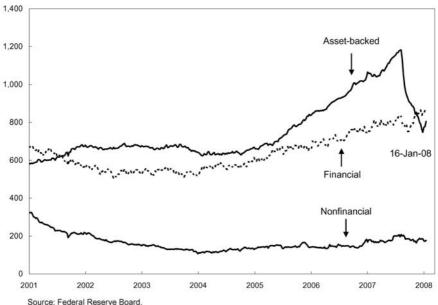
conduits in that SIVs have less access to backup credit facilities (called *liquidity* support) in case they are unable to meet their short-term debt obligations.

The credit market disruptions seriously shook the ABCP markets. Investors began to differentiate more between the various types of ABCP and they demanded higher returns on ABCP that had less liquidity support. As a result of this greater investor scrutiny and investor reluctance to purchase commercial paper issued by entities with limited or no backstop liquidity, the volume of outstanding ABCP shrank more than 35 percent, from \$1,180 billion in early August 2007 to about \$750 billion in late December 2007 (Chart 2-5). Increased concern about risk associated with ABCP and risk in general prompted a flight to quality as investors shifted to low-risk short-term Treasuries. Because ABCP is used to fund SIVs, the reduced demand for ABCP forced banks to either bring the underlying assets (and their associated liabilities) back onto their balance sheets or reduce the size of their SIVs by selling off the assets.

Slower Merger and Acquisition Activity

The relatively low cost of credit contributed to a boom in mergers and acquisitions (M&A) in recent years, but announced M&A deals slowed

Chart 2-5 Commercial Paper Outstanding The volume of outstanding asset-backed commercial paper contracted sharply in the latter half of 2007. Billions of dollars



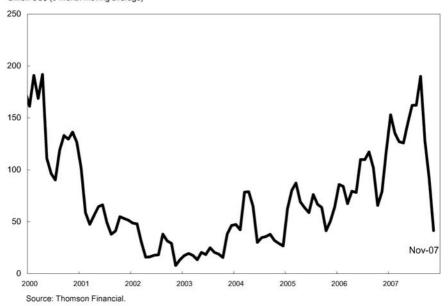
sharply following the credit disruptions in mid-2007. The aggregate value of announced M&A deals fell off sharply in late summer after having climbed to the highest levels since 2000–2001, as shown in Chart 2-6. Over the 12 months through August 2007, the value of M&A deals were about \$1.65 trillion, but over the following 3 months these deals totaled just \$498 billion at an annual rate. Banks that were underwriting *leveraged buyouts* (LBOs)—whereby a company or investor uses debt to finance the purchase of another company's assets—found that buyers were no longer as willing to purchase the debt associated with LBOs, which meant that banks had to keep more of the debt on their own books, possibly limiting the ability of some banks to make further loans.

Equity Markets

Equity markets continued to function amid the disruptions in the credit markets, but implied stock price volatility—an indicator of investor uncertainty—jumped during the summer and remained sensitive to news about credit market developments. Unlike many credit market instruments that trade infrequently and are hard to price, stocks trade in high volumes and are continually repriced, making them much more transparent financial instruments.

Chart 2-6 Value of Announced Merger and Acquisition Deals North American M&A activity slowed in the latter half of 2007.

Billion US\$ (3-month moving average)



International Implications

A notable aspect of the disruptions in the U.S. credit and housing markets was that it was felt globally. Subprime losses appeared not only in the United States but also in the portfolios of banks and investors in Europe, Australia, and Asia, demonstrating how interconnected global capital markets have become. This international diversification provided a clear benefit as the impact of subprime losses were shared, rather than concentrated solely on U.S. investors and financial institutions. In some cases, European banks were more severely affected, at least initially, by the credit market disruptions than were U.S. banks. Lastly, both the European Central Bank and the U.S. Federal Reserve boosted liquidity in similar, and effectively simultaneous, actions (discussed later in this chapter).

Policy Response to Credit Market Disruptions

The mortgage and credit market disruptions of the summer of 2007 shook investor confidence. As in previous financial disruptions, however, these markets again demonstrated their resilience and flexibility. The possibility of gains from trade forces markets to adjust quickly and self-correct. In many cases, the Federal Reserve has better tools at its disposal for addressing certain credit market problems than do fiscal policymakers. For example, the Federal Reserve can act to stave off certain types of liquidity problems, such as short-term cash availability at major banks, but not other liquidity problems, such as a lack of trading in asset-backed commercial paper that results from investors' doubts about the value of the paper.

The Federal Reserve took a variety of actions in the second half of 2007 to maintain financial stability and encourage continued economic growth. In early August 2007, the Federal Reserve used open market operations to inject large amounts of liquidity into financial markets. The Federal Funds rate—the interest rate at which U.S. banks lend to other banks overnight fell below the target rate. On August 17, 2007, the Federal Reserve made credit more easily available by enacting a 50-basis-point reduction in the discount rate, the interest rate that banks are charged when they borrow from the Federal Reserve's discount window. The Federal Reserve also permitted the provision of term financing for terms as long as 30 days, and reiterated the Federal Reserve's policy of accepting a broad range of collateral for loans from the discount window, including home mortgages and related assets. On September 18, 2007, the Federal Reserve reduced the discount rate by an additional 50 basis points and lowered the target Federal Funds rate by 50 basis points. On October 31, 2007, the Federal Funds rate and the discount rate were lowered another 25 basis points.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York's Open Market Trading Desk announced on November 26 that it would increase the availability of credit in financial markets by conducting certain open market operations for terms that extended past the end of the year. On December 11, 2007, the Federal Funds rate and discount rate were cut another 25 basis points. The following day, the Federal Reserve announced two new actions, in coordination with other central banks actions, that were designed to boost liquidity. The first action was a series of term fund auctions—short-term loans—to depository institutions. The second action was the establishment of temporary currency arrangements with the European Central Bank and the Swiss National Bank that make dollars available to these banks to alleviate dollar funding pressures in their jurisdictions. The Federal Reserve cut rates further in January 2008.

Policy Response to Housing Market Challenges

Housing market policies have been of two types. First are policies that are created to encourage market participants to make use of tools they already possess and provide targeted assistance to borrowers. Second are those that are designed to make changes to the future functioning of the housing market. Policies should be crafted in a manner that avoids unnecessarily restricting access to credit and financial market innovation. Some policies encourage developing private market solutions, such as recommending that lenders develop a mortgage workout plan with borrowers rather than progressing through the foreclosure process. Box 2-5 discusses the challenges of workouts. Policies may also be designed to offer targeted assistance, such as increasing access to FHA-insured loans for subprime borrowers facing interest rate resets. To strengthen the market for the future, other policies address fundamental problems that markets may be slow to address themselves, such as better disclosure of loan terms, total settlement charges, and other mortgage characteristics. In addition, policies that require or provide incentives for lenders and investors to perform quality due diligence would promote true risk-based pricing in the subprime sector, and could make this sector more competitive.

Addressing Current Challenges

The Administration has worked with lenders, loan servicers, mortgage counselors, and investors to develop private sector solutions. The HOPE NOW initiative is an effort to encourage private sector servicers, housing counselors, and investors to work together. The goal is to provide relief to homeowners. The Administration has encouraged market participants who historically have not shared information, resources, or business practices to come together to create a coordinated plan to help homeowners. Importantly, HOPE NOW has no budgetary cost to the Federal Government. HOPE NOW participants have agreed on a new set of industry-wide standards designed to help streamline the mortgage workout process for borrowers with adjustable-rate mortgages who can afford their current mortgage payments, but will have trouble when their interest rates rise. The standards aim to help keep these borrowers' mortgages affordable in three ways: refinancing their existing loans into new private mortgages, moving them into FHASecure loans, or freezing their current interest rates for 5 years. HOPE NOW also has an informational component, which has increased outreach to borrowers through mailings, and has supported a toll-free hotline, 1-888-995-HOPE, to provide 24-hour mortgage counseling in multiple languages.

Box 2-5: Mortgage Lending Today

Securitization has helped drive the expansion of home ownership, available credit, and the selection of mortgage products throughout the Nation. Before securitization was a prominent market force, the mortgage industry was characterized by the portfolio lending model. Under this model, a bank made a loan to a borrower and the loan remained on the bank's balance sheet until the loan was paid off. The bank serviced the loan, meaning that it collected interest and principal payments from the borrower, throughout the duration of the loan. If the borrower became delinquent or defaulted on the mortgage, the bank would evaluate the economic feasibility of a mortgage workout plan with the borrowerperhaps by modifying terms or establishing a repayment program for missed payments—versus working through the foreclosure process.

Expanded use of mortgage securitization has partly eclipsed the portfolio lending model and has drawn in new market participants. Now a German businessperson can invest in a hedge fund that purchases mortgage-backed securities, which themselves are pools of mortgages from lenders in Minnesota. The German businessperson is investing in mortgages and supporting the availability of credit for a teacher in Minnesota who wants to buy her first home. Thus securitization provides liquidity and risk diversification in an increasingly integrated world.

The rise of securitization has meant that a third party is needed to service the bundled loans, that is, collect payments from borrowers and distribute payments to investors. Loan servicing has developed into a sophisticated industry. Loan servicers can be commercial banks, community banks, investment banks, and/or third-party corporations. Servicers typically transfer interest and principal payments to master servicers or loan trustees before these payments reach the actual

continued on the next page

Box 2-5 — continued

investors. The servicer makes mortgage payments on behalf of the borrower, and retains a portion of the payment as its own revenue. A Pooling and Servicing Agreement (PSA) dictates the rules on loan modifications between the lender, the investor, and the servicer.

One challenge is that PSAs often have different terms, which may make large-scale loan modifications more difficult for servicers to accomplish. To solve this problem, there has been a recent movement to allow servicers more freedom to modify loans for distressed borrowers. In the summer of 2007, a private sector group representing servicers, lenders, and financial institutions issued guiding principles for the securitization and servicing industries. These principles are intended to increase the uniformity of contracts across the Nation. Less variation in contracts allows servicers to develop uniform practices for dealing with renegotiation, lowering the costs of modifying loans.

The Administration launched a new program at the FHA called FHASecure as a targeted response aimed at keeping families in their homes. The FHA was created in 1934 to insure (but not originate) mortgages for qualified low- and moderate-income borrowers, with less-than-perfect credit and little savings for a down payment. This insurance boosts home ownership by enabling borrowers who may have been priced out of the mortgage market to acquire housing on more affordable terms. The FHA works through a network of approved lenders and guarantees that if the borrower defaults on the loan, the FHA will pay the lender the full outstanding balance of the loan. Unlike many subprime lenders, most of the FHA's risk is covered by charging mortgage insurance premiums, not through significantly higher interest rates.

FHASecure can help some creditworthy borrowers who are affected by subprime interest rate resets to refinance their mortgages. The FHASecure program applies both to homeowners who are current on their mortgage payments and borrowers who made timely mortgage payments before their loans reset but are now in default. A borrower in default must also have sufficient income to make future mortgage payments under a fixed-rate FHA-insured loan, and a history of on-time mortgage payments before their current loan reset. Making FHA mortgage refinancing options available to more homeowners will help reduce the number of foreclosures and can help bring greater stability to local housing markets.

The President signed a bill to temporarily change the current Federal tax code so that cancelled mortgage debt is not treated as taxable income. Under prior law, if the value of a home declines, and a portion of the debt on the home is forgiven, that portion is treated like taxable income for the borrower. For example, suppose a homeowner owes \$120,000 on a mortgage, and the home's value falls to \$100,000. If the mortgage lender agrees to take \$100,000 from the proceeds of the home's sale and forgive the rest of the debt, the old tax code treated the \$20,000 of forgiven debt as income on which the homeowner must pay taxes. Under the new law, the homeowner need not pay taxes on the forgiven debt.

The Administration has also proposed legislation to allow State and local governments to temporarily broaden their tax-exempt bond programs to include mortgage refinancings. Under current law, State and local governments are allowed to issue tax-exempt bonds, called "qualified mortgage bonds," to finance new mortgage loans to first-time home buyers, with some limits on which mortgages can be covered. If passed, this legislation would reduce the cost of State and local housing agency programs that aim to refinance borrowers facing unaffordable rate resets into lower-cost fixed-rate mortgages.

Strengthening the Mortgage Market for the Future

High default rates, which have contributed to recent market disruptions, are more likely if consumers do not understand the terms of their loans. Transparency in mortgage lending helps borrowers find affordable mortgages and avoid predatory lending. Transparent markets lower the chance that borrowers will default on loans. The Administration is working on a new rule under the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act (RESPA) that would simplify shopping for loans and reduce settlement costs for consumers. RESPA was originally passed in 1974 to protect mortgage borrowers from unnecessarily high settlement charges. This new rule would simplify and improve disclosure requirements for mortgage settlement costs, making it easier for borrowers to shop for loans. The rule would establish a new standard Good Faith Estimate form that loan originators would be required to provide to borrowers in all RESPA-covered transactions. The aim of the rule is to communicate complex information to borrowers so that borrowers will be able to shop effectively for the best loan for them, and understand the obligations they are undertaking when financing a home with a mortgage.

The Federal Reserve is also working to improve transparency through a review of the rules for mortgage lending under the Truth in Lending Act. In December 2007, the Federal Reserve published proposed rules under Regulation Z of the Truth in Lending Act to make mortgage lending more transparent. The new rules would prohibit seven misleading advertising practices, such as using the term "fixed" to refer to a rate that can change, and would require truth-in-lending disclosures to borrowers early enough to use while shopping for a mortgage.

The Federal Reserve is using its rule-making authority under the Home Ownership and Equity Protection Act (HOEPA) to address unfair or deceptive mortgage lending practices. In December 2007, the Federal Reserve proposed—in addition to the rules regarding transparency discussed above—new rules under the Truth in Lending Act that would address unfair mortgage lending. For example, the rules would require subprime lenders to verify income and assets before making a loan and would prohibit subprime lenders from making loans without considering borrowers' ability to repay them. The rules would also prohibit all lenders from paying mortgage brokers yield spread premiums—fees paid by a lender to a broker for higherrate loans—without notifying the consumer in advance and from coercing appraisers to misrepresent the value of a home.

The Administration's proposed FHA Modernization legislation aims to reform the FHA to better reflect the way in which the private mortgage market operates, particularly the way it prices risk. From September 2003 to February 2005, FHA loan volume fell precipitously, from 135,000 mortgage endorsements in September 2003 to just 40,000 in February 2005, as Chart 2-7 shows. The drop reflects several factors, including low interest rates that made unassisted mortgages affordable for more families, the private sector's increased use of automated underwriting that allowed the private sector to offer loans on favorable terms to more home buyers, and the increased use of subprime mortgages. In general, it is a positive development when the private sector is offering favorable terms to borrowers who previously would have turned to the FHA. Unfortunately, some borrowers are still underserved, particularly in the subprime market. The FHA's mission is to serve borrowers who are at the margins of home ownership by offering safe, affordable options without compromising underwriting standards. In recent years, the FHA's outdated statutory authority has limited the agency's ability to keep pace with the evolving mortgage market. As a result, borrowers opted for the innovative products and risk-based pricing that were available in the private sector.

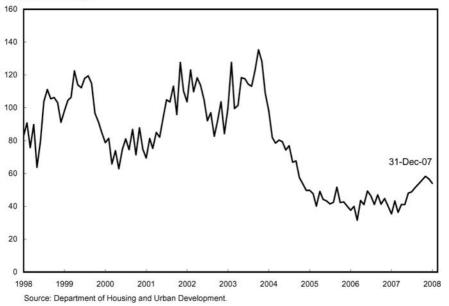
FHA Modernization, which was first proposed in the Administration's 2007 budget, is designed to restore a choice to home buyers who cannot qualify for prime financing. The three major elements of FHA reform are to: (1) Allow the FHA to price insurance premiums based on borrower risk; (2) Raise loan limits in high-cost markets so that more families can be served; and (3) Lower the down payment requirements.

Currently, the premiums for FHA mortgage insurance do not vary according to a borrower's credit risk or to the expected cost from defaults. This causes better borrowers to subsidize weaker borrowers (a process called cross-subsidization). Charging the same price for all borrowers is a form of average-cost pricing, while charging different prices according to cost (here, risk) is a shift toward marginal-cost pricing, which is more efficient. On top of this, cross-subsidization has driven lower-risk borrowers to seek

Chart 2-7 Monthly FHA Mortgage Endorsements

FHA mortgage endorsements increased in 2007 after having fallen sharply in recent years.

Thousands of mortgages



alternatives offered in the conventional market. The proposed risk-based pricing addresses this issue by reducing the cost of FHA mortgages for lower-risk borrowers. Risk-based pricing will also enable borrowers to know why they are paying certain costs and what they can do to help lower these costs in the future. The incentives for families to improve their credit histories or save for a down payment are important elements of risk-based pricing. While full risk-based pricing requires a Congressional act to raise the premium caps, a partial, limited version of risk-based pricing can take place through regulation. The new flexibility under the *FHASecure* program includes these regulatory changes in risk-based pricing, and the Administration has called on Congress to pass the broader FHA Modernization legislation to fully implement risk-based pricing.

The second piece of FHA modernization would allow the FHA to insure higher-priced homes. Under current law, the FHA may insure loans that are up to 87 percent of the conforming loan limit. In certain high-cost States, this limit is below the median home price in the State. For example, in California the median home price in 2006 was \$500,000, which is more than the current FHA cap of \$363,000. Therefore in certain States, the FHA cannot insure many of the homes in the State. The Modernization bill broadens the reach of the FHA program by removing the 87 percent cap and allowing the FHA to insure up to 100 percent of the conforming loan limit.

Finally, the third piece of FHA modernization would eliminate the down payment requirements. Currently, an FHA mortgagor is required to make a 3 percent cash contribution at settlement to be applied to the cost of acquisition of the property. The Administration's proposal removes this 3 percent requirement. Just like risk-based pricing, the change in down payment requirements moves away from the "one size fits all" approach and provides the FHA with the flexibility to insure a variety of mortgage products for different purposes and different borrowers.

Macroeconomic Implications

The potential macroeconomic effects of the housing market weakness and the credit market disruptions may operate through several channels, including residential investment, personal consumption, and business investment. In addition, the production of some manufactured goods used in construction has been weak, and employment in some finance-related sectors has fallen off. Many economists would agree that the downturn in the housing market has likely had some effects on consumption and business investment, but the magnitude of the effects are unknown.

The effect on residential investment is the easiest to quantify. Between the fourth quarter of 2005 and the fourth quarter of 2007, real residential investment dropped about 29 percent and subtracted an average of nearly 0.9 percentage point per quarter at an annual rate from real GDP growth. Single-family housing starts peaked at more than 1.8 million units in January 2006 and then fell more than 55 percent, to below 800,000 units, in December 2007. Inventories of unsold homes are at elevated levels: the inventory-to-sales ratio for existing single-family homes in December 2007—at 9.2 months' supply—was down from the previous few months but still near highs last reached in 1991. As prices for new and existing homes adjust to clear excess inventories, housing starts will stop declining and the drag on GDP growth from residential investment will lessen.

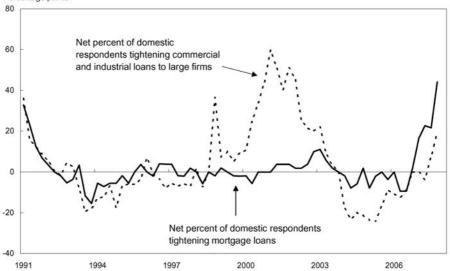
A second effect of the downturn in housing is the potential effect on personal consumption and saving. For many households, their house is their primary asset and a significant source of wealth. A considerable academic literature has shown that increases in wealth tend to boost consumption, though the estimated magnitude of these so-called "wealth effects" is imprecise and may depend upon the type of asset (such as stock market wealth versus housing wealth). In the case of housing wealth, some calculations suggest that a \$100 billion decline in the value of the housing stock would reduce the long-run level of annual consumption by between \$4 billion and \$8 billion. Importantly, consumption responds only gradually

to such a change in wealth, which affords fiscal and monetary policy the time to provide an offset.

A third effect of the recent credit market disruptions is that lending standards have been tightened (Chart 2-8) for mortgages and other types of consumer loans as well as for commercial real estate and other types of business lending. Tighter lending standards tend to reduce residential investment by making it more difficult to obtain mortgages. Consumption expenditures are also likely to be lower for two reasons. First, new homeowners may need to save more for their down payments than had previously been the case, which reduces consumption during the period in which they are saving. Second, existing homeowners may find it more difficult to borrow against their home equity or to engage in cash-out refinancings that previously might have boosted their short-term consumption.

On the business side, tighter lending standards would tend make investment more expensive. Historically, business fixed investment has exceeded the internally generated funds of corporations (also known as cash flow) by a substantial margin. The gap between these two measures is financed by issuing equity or taking on corporate debt such as corporate bonds or bank loans. In recent years, this gap has been considerably smaller, which suggests

Chart 2-8 Lending Standards Banks have been tightening lending standards on a variety of loan products in recent months. Percentage points



Note: The values for the second through the fourth quarters of 2007 were calculated as a weighted average of prime, subprime, and nontraditional loans using weights estimated by the Council of Economic Advisers. Source: Federal Reserve Board.

corporations have not needed to borrow funds from other sectors as much as they did in the past. However, this gap is reemerging and firms may need to borrow more in the future, at which point tighter lending standards might become more limiting, though this effect has not been apparent through the third quarter of 2007.

Conclusion

All economic activity requires flows of capital between different parties at different times. This borrowing and lending activity takes place constantly in the world credit markets. These markets are essential to every well-functioning economy because they shift capital from those who supply it (creditors) to those who demand it (debtors). Credit markets include a wide variety of instruments, such as corporate bonds, government bonds, and money market instruments (commercial paper, certificates of deposit, and repurchase agreements, among others). The Federal Reserve's monetary policies influence the general price of borrowing and lending in the economy. Lenders can charge a higher interest payment to compensate themselves for bearing additional risk. Like any market, the credit markets bring together a diverse set of buyers and sellers, and the price of the debt instrument represents an exchange between these two parties.

The summer of 2007 witnessed a contraction in the credit markets that caused the price of borrowing to rise and the quantity of some types of debt offered to the market to shrink. This contraction took place in several markets, including the mortgage lending market and the asset-backed commercial paper market. As markets evolve and adapt to economic conditions, prices and quantities will adjust. The impact on the nonfinancial real economy has been muted to date, notwithstanding the decline in residential investment over the past 2 years. However, the effects of declining home prices in some parts of the country and the tightening of credit standards is likely to have at least some effect on consumer and business spending as time passes.

Monetary policy actions can offset some of the weakening in aggregate demand that results from disruptions in the housing and credit markets, and other government policies can offer targeted assistance. FHASecure and FHA Modernization are leading examples of targeted assistance to homeowners and subprime borrowers facing the possibility of foreclosure on their homes. These borrowers purchased their homes during a period in which lenders underpriced risk and offered subprime mortgages at low prices to too many borrowers. FHASecure can help those eligible borrowers who were caught off guard by rapidly evolving credit markets and, in some cases, predatory lending. FHA Modernization will encourage a more flexible and better functioning, risk-based mortgage lending market for those with low and moderate incomes.

Beyond such targeted responses, the best course of action is often to simply allow markets to adjust. Financial markets are in a constant process of pricing risk. Economic factors fluctuate daily, and the prices of traded debt instruments reflect investors' attitudes toward the risks associated with these fluctuations. By their very nature, markets have a remarkable resilience and can adapt rapidly to changing economic circumstances, as demonstrated by the response of the markets to the credit market disruptions that began in the summer of 2007. Policies that attempt to protect market participants from the discipline of the market risk delaying necessary adjustments and creating a potential moral hazard problem by giving lenders and borrowers less incentive to make prudent financial decisions in the future.

Markets naturally self-correct, rewarding good strategies and punishing bad ones. Government actions may be less effective at differentiating between the two and may prevent markets from creating products that benefit consumers. In addition, any government actions mitigating the outcomes of risky behavior may create perverse incentives for reckless decisions by borrowers and investors who may come to rely on government interventions. Allowing the market to price mortgage risk will help ensure that subprime mortgages are available to those who can afford to repay them. With enhanced transparency, the market can weed out poor financial products while encouraging positive financial innovations, a process that is crucial to maintaining U.S. competitiveness in the global financial community.

The Causes and Consequences of Export Growth

The rapid growth of U.S. exports has been one of the most important economic developments of the past few years. In the 3 years from the end of 2003 to the end of 2006, real exports grew at an annual average rate of 8.3 percent, more than twice as fast as the overall U.S. economy. This growth has provided clear benefits to the entrepreneurs, owners, and workers of firms in export-oriented industries and, more broadly, to the U.S. economy as a whole. This chapter identifies the factors that have driven recent export growth and discusses several longer-term trends that have lifted exports over time. More broadly, the chapter also addresses the benefits that flow from open trade and investment policies as well as some related challenges.

The key points of this chapter are:

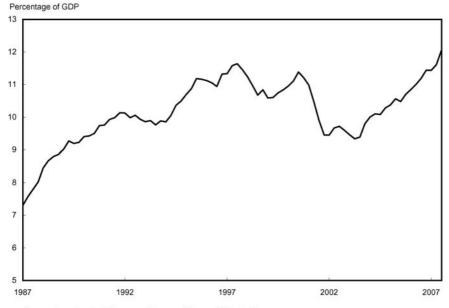
- The United States is the world's largest exporter, with \$1.5 trillion in goods and services exports in 2006. The United States was the top exporter of services and second-largest exporter of goods, behind only Germany.
- In recent years, factors that have likely contributed to the growth in exports include rising foreign income, the expansion of production in the United States, and changes in exchange rates. One reflection of that growth is that exports accounted for more than a third of U.S. economic growth during 2006 and 2007.
- Over time, falling tariffs and transport and communication costs have likely lowered the cost of many U.S. goods in foreign markets, boosting demand for U.S. exports.
- Open trade and investment policies have increased access to export markets. Increased investment across borders by U.S. companies facilitates exports.
- Greater export opportunities give U.S. producers incentives to innovate for a worldwide market. Increased innovation and the competition that comes from trade liberalization help raise the living standard of the average U.S. citizen.
- Nearly all economists agree that growth in the volume and value of exports and imports increases the standard of living for the average individual, but they also agree that the gains from trade are not equally distributed and some individuals bear costs. The Administration has proposed policies to improve training and support to individuals affected by trade disruption.

Economists often call attention to the benefits of trade that result from importing goods and services, benefits that have been well-documented in previous issues of the *Economic Report of the President*. Building on that prior work, this chapter focuses on exporting and the benefits that arise from exporting goods and services. Some of the benefits are well known. Others, however, have come to be known more recently as researchers have combined new data with trade theory to provide a better understanding of international trade and international transactions.

The Causes of Recent Export Growth

In 2006, the United States exported nearly \$1.5 trillion worth of goods and services. Nominal exports grew by 13 percent from 2005 to 2006, while nominal gross domestic product (GDP) grew 6 percent; 2006 was the third consecutive year in which nominal exports grew faster than the economy as a whole. Chart 3-1, which displays nominal exports as a share of nominal GDP, shows that such rapid export growth is impressive, but also that it is not uncommon for growth in exports to outpace growth in GDP. Exports have grown faster than the economy for much of the past 20 years. That trend was interrupted by the worldwide economic slowdown in 2001 and 2002, but resumed in 2003.

Chart 3-1 U.S. Exports As a Share of Gross Domestic Product Exports as a share of GDP have been increasing for much of the past 20 years.



Source: Department of Commerce (Bureau of Economic Analysis).

From 2003 to 2006, the countries and regions contributing to our export growth were also relatively dispersed. Chart 3-2 displays the average annual growth rate of nominal exports to eight different regions. Export growth was positive in each of these regions, and with the exception of Japan, exports increased faster than nominal U.S. output. The fastest-growing markets for U.S. exporters were India and China, where U.S. exports grew at an average annual rate of nearly 27 and 25 percent, respectively. These growth rates imply that exports to India more than doubled and exports to China nearly doubled over this period. Export growth to Eastern Europe and Africa also exceeded 20 percent per year.

America's export growth has occurred not only in traditional export sectors, such as machinery, high-technology products, and agricultural goods. America's services exports have been growing strongly as well, especially private services such as education, finance, business services, professional services, and technical services (Box 3-1). Between 1997 and 2006, the nominal value of private services exports increased by 70 percent, compared with 51 percent for goods exports. Private services comprise 77 percent of U.S. private GDP, so expanding services markets is important to enable continued export growth.

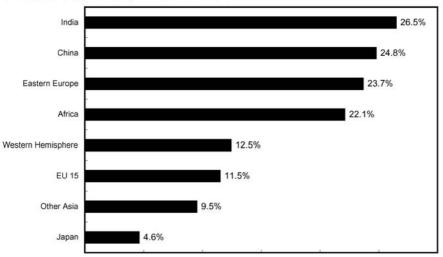


Chart 3-2 Average Annualized Growth in U.S. Exports to Trading Partners, 2003-2006 U.S. exports have grown rapidly to all parts of the world.

Note: "EU 15" refers to the 15 countries that were members of the European Union as of December 31, 2003. "Other Asia" excludes Mainland China, Japan, and India. Source: International Monetary Fund, Direction of Trade Statistics.

15%

30%

Box 3-1: Trade in Services

Discussions of trade often focus on goods, but trade also involves a wide variety of services such as banking and finance, insurance, information management, medical, legal, tourism, and transportation services. The United States is the world's largest exporter of services, exporting more than \$400 billion worth of services in 2006, almost double the amount exported by the United Kingdom, the second largest exporter. The United States runs a trade surplus in services, one indicator that it has a relative advantage over other countries; in 2006, U.S. services exports exceeded imports by nearly \$80 billion. Still, services are not traded to the same extent that goods are. Even though private services account for 77 percent of U.S. private GDP, they account for only 28 percent of U.S. exports.

Services have some features that make them more complicated to trade than goods. Most important, goods can be produced, stored, shipped, and consumed at different points in time, but many services must be produced and used simultaneously. Nevertheless, the same basic economic principles that apply to trade in goods also apply to trade in services. The main factors used in the production of many services are skilled labor and high-tech capital, two resources the United States has in abundance. As a result, the United States has an advantage compared to other countries in producing many types of goods and services that rely heavily on these two resources.

Trade in services has benefited from two relatively recent developments. First, advances in telecommunications and information technology have lowered the costs of providing and acquiring services. Thus, while these technical advances may have resulted in the relocation of some business, professional, and technical services, the United States still maintains a sizable trade surplus in these services. In 2006, exports of business, professional, and technical services grew almost 15 percent, to more than \$96 billion, and trade in those services generated a surplus of \$38 billion. Second, the establishment of facilities abroad by U.S. companies has allowed our business-services providers more direct contact with their customers in other countries.

However, large barriers to trade in services remain. In order to remove these barriers, the Administration is pursuing further liberalization of services trade in the Doha Development Agenda negotiations, multilateral negotiations by members of the World Trade Organization aimed at lowering trade barriers worldwide. Recent free-trade agreements have also included substantial liberalization of the services sectors. One study estimates the long-run effect of a worldwide move to completely free trade in services could translate into enormous economic gains for

continued on the next page

Box 3-1 — continued

the United States, boosting real GDP by 4.4 percent. In today's dollars, GDP would increase by about \$580 billion, roughly \$1,940 per person. The large income gains that are estimated to come from liberalizing services trade reflect the advantage the United States has in producing services relative to other countries, the large share of the U.S. economy represented by services, and the world's relatively high barriers to services trade.

Four factors have contributed to the strong U.S. export performance. First, our trading partners' income growth has boosted their demand for U.S. products. Second, increased productive capacity in the United States has expanded our ability to serve foreign demand. Third, changes in exchange rates since 2002 made American goods cheaper on world markets. Finally, the longer-run decline in transportation costs, lower tariffs, and the removal of other barriers to trade have made it easier for U.S. products to penetrate export markets. Together, these factors not only affect exports, but they also influence the current account, a broader measure of trade and a part of the balance of payments between the United States and the rest of the world (see Box 3-2).

Foreign Income Growth

Perhaps the most important factor driving the recent increase in exports has been the growth of income of our main trading partners. As income increases around the world, demand for U.S. products increases as well. This relationship is depicted in Chart 3-3, which shows the real growth of exports and foreign GDP. There are several aspects of this graph that are noteworthy.

First, foreign GDP growth and U.S. export growth tend to rise or fall together. As other countries become richer, they demand more goods and services, including U.S. goods and services. Strong worldwide expansions, such as those in the late 1980s and the mid-1990s, led to strong U.S. export growth. Weakness in the world economy, such as that during 1998 and 2001, led to weak export growth or even declines. Recent years have experienced a period of strong worldwide growth led by fast-growing emerging markets such as China, relatively strong growth in Europe, and faster GDP growth in Latin America; this growth has been a key driver of rapid U.S. export growth.

Box 3-2: The Current Account Deficit

The *current account* measures the value of international trade in goods and services, investment income flows, and unilateral international transfers. Trade in goods and services is the single largest component of the current account. In 2006, the trade deficit was \$759 billion and the current account deficit was \$811 billion; that is, the trade deficit accounted for 93 percent of the current account deficit. Exports have grown much faster than imports, and this helped narrow the current account deficit in absolute terms and relative to GDP, as shown in the chart. In the fourth quarter of 2005, the current account deficit totaled \$863 billion at an annualized rate, or 6.8 percent of GDP. In the third quarter of 2007, the current account deficit fell to \$714 billion at an annualized rate, or 5.1 percent of GDP, as export growth greatly exceeded import growth.

Current Account Deficit As a Share of Gross Domestic Product

After increasing for most of the last 15 years, the current account deficit as a share of GDP has decreased over the last 2 years.



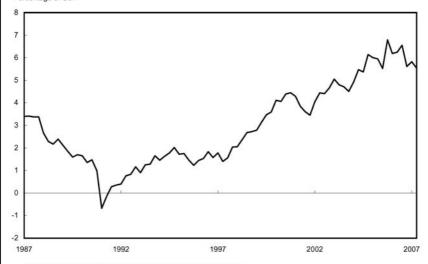
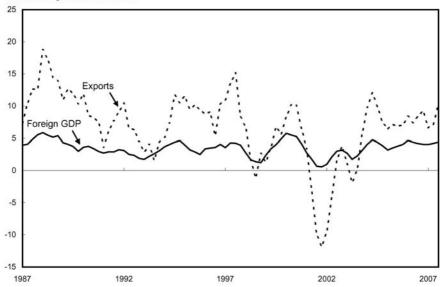


Chart 3-3 Real Growth in U.S. Exports and Foreign Gross Domestic Product Increases in foreign income are typically associated with export growth.

Percent Change over Four Quarters



Sources: Department of Commerce (Bureau of Economic Analysis) and Macroeconomic Advisers.

Second, export growth is much more volatile than foreign GDP growth. Exports grew much faster than the world economy during the expansions of the 1980s, the mid-1990s, and the past few years. But export growth fell below worldwide economic growth during the worldwide slowdowns in 1998 and 2001. This type of volatility occurs because changes and expected changes in foreign output typically lead to large changes in investment in those economies; investment is strongly related to demand for capital goods—plants and equipment used in production—and consumer durables—goods used over time, such as refrigerators—which U.S. production helps satisfy. Most U.S. exports of goods are capital goods, consumer durable goods, and inputs that are used to produce them, and are therefore very sensitive to changes in foreign GDP. Capital goods and consumer durables account for 61 percent of nonenergy U.S. merchandise exports. Industrial supplies, which are often used in the production of capital goods and durable goods, account for 14 percent of nonenergy U.S. exports. For example, in 2006, the United States exported almost \$85 billion worth of automobiles, auto parts, tractors, and trucks; \$46 billion worth of electronic circuits; more than \$43 billion worth of airplanes and aircraft; and nearly \$21 billion worth of parts and components for office machinery.

Growth in Domestic Production

A second factor that has contributed to the growth in exports is the expansion of the U.S. economy. As the U.S. economy's productive capacity expands, its ability to produce goods and services for export likely expands as well. A key factor in increasing U.S. production, and therefore U.S. capacity to export, has been the growth of labor productivity. Gross output produced per hour of work increased in 88 percent of manufacturing industries from 2004 to 2005, the most recent years for which data are available. Over a longer horizon, output per worker increased in all but 1 of about 85 manufacturing industries. In 2005, 60 percent of manufacturing industries had labor productivity increases of at least 4 percent. The gains were especially high in computer and computer-peripherals manufacturing, apparel and knitting mills, and agricultural chemicals. The growth in output in these sectors has helped to satisfy world demand.

Exchange Rates

From January 2002 through December 2007, the dollar has depreciated 23 percent in nominal terms against a weighted average of currencies. In other words, the cost of buying other currencies has increased by about 23 percent on average. In real terms—controlling for international differences in inflation rates—the average real exchange rate has depreciated by nearly 22 percent; that is, individuals abroad can exchange goods produced in their country and receive about 22 percent more U.S. goods now compared to 2002. Changes in the terms of trade associated with recent exchange rate trends made American goods cheaper relative to those of some other countries.

Trade Costs and Barriers

Falling transportation costs, improved communications, and the removal of tariff and nontariff barriers have also supported the growth in trade. Both exports and imports have benefited.

Over the last half century, there have been dramatic declines in shipping costs as well as striking improvements in the quality of shipping among developed economies. The nature of trade for some emerging economies may now be changing to take advantage of these improvements. Studies indicate that improvements in infrastructure may lower the costs of trade a great deal. The ratio of the value of exports upon arrival to the value when shipped gives a rough measure of the costs associated with freight and insuring the good while in transport. For some export markets there have been noticeable declines in transportation costs, as measured by this ratio. For example, from 2003 to 2006, the average cost of shipping goods to Africa and China decreased by 14 and 12 percentage points, respectively. From 2003 to 2006,

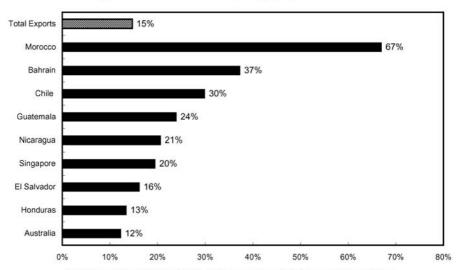
for five of the eight regions identified in Chart 3-2, the cost of importing goods from the United States has fallen.

In addition to falling transportation costs, communication costs have declined, facilitating the growth in trade. One example is the growth of e-commerce. One study finds that, on average, the growth in the number of Internet hosts in an economy helped increase that economy's annual export growth from 1997 to 1999. As more of the world's population has gained access to the Internet, the market for U.S. goods and services has expanded and exports have likely increased as well.

Trade liberalization has also been important. Some of the growth of trade can be attributed to successful multilateral reductions in trade barriers through the World Trade Organization (WTO) and its predecessor, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The United States continues to work with other nations to advance the Doha Development Agenda negotiations, as well as to liberalize trade regionally and bilaterally. When this Administration took office, the United States had free-trade agreements (FTAs) implemented with only 3 countries, Canada, Mexico, and Israel; a fourth, with Jordan, had been signed but was not yet approved by Congress. Through 2007, the Administration has implemented FTAs or completed negotiations with 17 countries. Congress has approved agreements with 14 of these countries, most recently with Peru, while those with Colombia, Panama, and South Korea are awaiting Congressional approval.

Do FTAs contribute to export growth? Over the last 20 years, there has been a virtual explosion in the number of FTAs. Worldwide, there are now more than 200 regional FTAs in force. For many of these FTAs, the removal of tariffs and other trade barriers occurs over 5-year phases and often takes nearly 15 years to have full effect. Recent research shows that in the short run, the average FTA has increased trade between bilateral trading partners by 32 percent after 5 years, 73 percent after 10 years, and 114 percent after 15 years. After 15 years, the average FTA appears to have had no additional effect on trade growth. Therefore, the long-run effect of the average FTA has been roughly a doubling of trade between the two trading partners. In the case of recent U.S. FTAs, nearly all of the tariff cuts and nontariff liberalization occur early in the agreement, and later stages have more modest phase-outs. As a result, we may expect to see much of the increases in trade coming in the first 5 to 10 years of the agreement. As is evident from Chart 3-4, U.S. export growth to recent FTA partners in 2006 from 2005 has, for most countries, been higher than total U.S. export growth. Overall, the FTA partners have been major contributors to the growth in exports. In 2006, the United States exported goods to more than 200 economies. Exports to our 13 trading partners in the FTAs that had been signed and implemented through that year accounted for one-third of the growth of U.S. goods exports between 2005 and 2006.

Chart 3-4 **Growth of U.S. Goods Exports to Free Trade Agreement Partners, 2005-2006**The recent free-trade agreements have provided U.S. businesses access to many new markets. As a result, U.S. nominal exports to these new markets are growing rapidly.



Note: This country group is restricted to U.S. trading partners with free-trade agreements that were both signed and entered into force from 2001 to 2006.

Source: Department of Commerce (Census Bureau).

Exports and Foreign Direct Investment

Many different types of companies engage in international trade. In one form of international trade, U.S. companies invest abroad and operate facilities in foreign countries. Cross-border investment to control a business (with control generally defined as having a 10 percent or greater ownership stake) is known as foreign direct investment (FDI), and FDI facilitates exports.

The United States is strongly committed to open investment (Box 3-3), and the world is more aware of the benefits of open investment today than it was in the past. For much of the early post—World War II era, many countries placed heavy restrictions on investment in both directions. Policies on inbound investment restricted the sectors in which foreign businesses could invest or the level of ownership they could take. Some policies barred acquisitions, and others made it difficult for investors to send profits or capital home.

Spurred in part by the rapid growth of the internationally oriented East Asian economies, by European integration, and by the stagnation of many closed economies, countries have reduced barriers to foreign investment and most now actively seek it. Today, liberalization continues in both developing and advanced economies. In 1992, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development recorded 77 national regulatory changes around the

Box 3-3: Open Investment and the United States

As a matter of policy, the United States has a longstanding commitment to welcoming foreign direct investment and securing fair, equitable, and nondiscriminatory treatment for U.S. investors abroad. On May 10, 2007, the President issued a Statement on Open Economies reaffirming this commitment, and noted that the Administration is committed to ensuring that the United States continues to be the most attractive place in the world to invest.

This policy stems from recognition of the benefits of open investment. These benefits include the introduction of new technologies, processes, and management techniques into the economy; increased competition that lowers prices for consumers and leads to quality improvements; and the creation of greater international trade and knowledge linkages. Foreign affiliates in the United States tend to have more need for higher-skilled labor than many other firms, paying at least 25 percent greater compensation than private firms that are domestically owned, thus creating an incentive for U.S. workers to keep building skills and to compete for these well-paying jobs. U.S. investment abroad can also strengthen the U.S. economy. It can increase exports, thereby improving U.S. job opportunities. Increased exports provide incentives for firms to hire more people into the more productive, higher-wage industries. Increased trade thereby results in higher average wages for U.S. workers. In addition, there is evidence that firms that invest abroad also increase their domestic investment, and that one activity helps the other.

world that were favorable to FDI. It recorded a peak of 234 such changes in both 2002 and 2004, and a still-robust level of 147 in 2006. But the move toward openness has experienced setbacks as well. In 2006, countries made 37 regulatory changes that were unfavorable to FDI (20 percent of all changes), the highest rate since 1992. Some of these unfavorable changes included restrictions in certain sectors or efforts to nationalize certain sectors, especially natural resource industries.

Another issue facing open investment is that in some limited circumstances, the acquisition of a domestic company by a foreign investor could pose risks to the national security of the host country. For example, such a problem could arise if an adversary of the host country wanted to buy a domestic military contractor. The United States addresses this issue through the interagency Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS), which considers only genuine national security concerns, not economic or other interests. The Foreign Investment and National Security Act of 2007 (FINSA) clarified and improved the CFIUS process and the Act was passed by Congress with strong bipartisan support, reaffirming Congressional trust in CFIUS's role in protecting national security in a manner consistent with the U.S. commitment to open investment. In passing FINSA, Congress stated that the new law is meant "to ensure national security while promoting foreign investment and the creation and maintenance of jobs."

Multinationals and Trade

The United States is both the single leading recipient and leading source of foreign direct investment in the world. In 2006, total cumulative FDI in the United States was almost \$1.8 trillion, 15 percent of the world total. That same year, total cumulative FDI from U.S. companies to the rest of the world was almost \$2.4 trillion, or 19 percent of the world total.

To understand FDI and how it creates channels for trade, understanding some terms is useful. Firms that carry out direct investment abroad and own companies or branches in more than one country are known as multinational companies, or multinationals. The company that is the headquarters of the firm does the investing and is known as the *parent*. The parent company is located in the home country. The foreign company that the parent owns is known as the foreign affiliate and is located in the host country. The parent might own as much as 100 percent or as little as 10 percent of the foreign affiliate and still be considered a direct investor. Affiliates that are more than half-owned by direct investors are known as majority-owned foreign affiliates. Ownership chains can be complicated: Sometimes a U.S. parent is owned by foreign investors, and is therefore also a foreign affiliate.

The vast majority of U.S. trade is carried out by companies that are part of multinationals. In 2005, the export of goods by U.S. parent companies, by U.S. affiliates of foreign companies, and by unaffiliated companies in the United States to U.S.-owned affiliates abroad amounted to \$621 billion, or 69 percent of all U.S. goods exports. Most of these exports— \$416 billion—came from U.S. parent companies not otherwise owned by foreign companies, but foreign-owned affiliates in the United States also exported a great deal—\$169 billion. A large portion of this multinationalrelated trade took place within multinationals, that is, between parent companies and affiliates. Goods exports from U.S. parent companies to their foreign affiliates and U.S.-based affiliates to their foreign parent companies totaled \$267 billion, 30 percent of all U.S. goods exports.

Multinationals are not only goods exporters. They also play an increasing role in the export of services. Between 1997 and 2006, services exports from U.S. parent companies to their foreign affiliates and from U.S. affiliates to their foreign parent companies grew from \$51.8 billion to \$103.3 billion, or from 22 percent to 26 percent of all U.S. private services exports. Together, they accounted for almost one-third of all the growth in U.S. private services exports. Of the \$103.3 billion, U.S. parent companies sold \$73.1 billion

worth of services to their foreign affiliates, 79 percent more in nominal terms than in 1997. Services exports from U.S.-based affiliates of foreign companies to their foreign parent companies grew even faster. In 2006, these affiliates sold \$30.2 billion worth of services to their foreign parent companies, a 175-percent nominal increase from 1997.

The Benefits of Trade and Expanding Export Markets

Promoting free trade is a top priority of this Administration. Trade liberalization, whether it involves multilateral agreements that lower barriers among all the world's countries, or bilateral agreements that permit deeper integration such as by harmonizing laws or institutions, provides a host of economic benefits: lower prices and expanded consumer choice, a larger market for U.S. exports, increased domestic productivity, and closer ties to people and nations around the world. Economists often emphasize the gains from trade from importing goods and services that are relatively more difficult for the domestic economy to produce, but there are also benefits to be gained through exporting.

International trade involves transactions between individuals or firms that reside in different countries. As in any voluntary transaction, the participants in international trade expect to benefit because they value what they receive in the exchange more than what they give. The gains in each individual transaction then aggregate into gains for the economy as a whole. The United States benefits from exporting because it allows us to trade goods that are abundant in national production for goods that are relatively more costly to produce domestically.

Another benefit of policies that encourage free trade and expand markets is that trade encourages specialization and the division of labor. Specialization provides near-term benefits because economies have different endowments of resources and their workforces possess different skills and talents. For example, the United States has a relatively large population of highly skilled workers, but very little tropical land. As a result, the United States exports business and financial services to the world and imports coffee from a variety of tropical countries, such as Colombia.

Specialization raises the living standard for the average citizen because it allows people to consume more goods and services. Exporting allows an economy to use its relatively abundant resources to produce goods and services and export them to economies where the resources required to produce such goods and services are relatively scarce. Because goods are shipped to markets where they are relatively scarce, the United States receives a higher price for

these goods than if they were produced and sold only in domestic markets. This increased income allows U.S. citizens to buy more goods and services, including goods and services that are produced in other countries. One study finds that the two major trade agreements of the 1990s—the Uruguay Round of the World Trade Organization and the North American Free Trade Agreement—contribute between \$1,300 and \$2,000 in annual benefits for the average American family of four.

Some specialization takes the form of interindustry specialization—one country specializes in some goods; another country in others. However, a large proportion of trade involves similar goods within an industry. Such intra-industry trade can occur for several reasons. One of the primary reasons for intra-industry trade is that each producer tailors a product to a specific target audience. In doing so, their output is consumed by a fraction of the total market for that product. Therefore, intra-industry trade typically leads to more varieties; that is, different countries produce goods within the same industry, but they may produce a product with different features or a different style. One recent study that investigates the growth of new varieties from all types of products imported by the United States from 1972 to 2001 finds that new varieties have increased threefold. The welfare gain from this increase in varieties is roughly equal to \$900 per person.

The innovation, introduction of new varieties, and expanded competition that come from broadening trade also promote world economic development. As resources are shifted from unproductive sectors to more productive sectors as a result of innovation in an economy such as that of the United States, it becomes more difficult for the country to produce all the goods, new and old. The new goods typically use skilled labor more intensively than the older goods. The production of these new goods in the United States increases the demand for skilled workers and the wages paid to those workers. The increase in the wage paid to skilled workers benefits the United States, not only because it raises the incomes of our workers, but also because it increases the incentives for individuals to acquire more skills. Human capital accumulation is one of the engines that drives economic growth. When the United States begins devoting more resources to producing the new, more profitable goods, it will likely discontinue producing older, less skill-intensive goods, and these goods will need to be produced abroad. Although these older goods were less skill-intensive in the United States, they typically are more skill-intensive in the economy that begins to produce them. This creates greater rewards for skilled workers, which encourages human capital accumulation and promotes growth as well for both trading partners. These benefits are not necessarily equally distributed, as will be discussed in the next section.

Specialization, the division of labor, innovation of products for world markets, and the upgrading of skill that is brought about by trade all create gains in the economy. Are these gains from trade measurable? In fact, research does show that across countries, relative to their income, countries that trade more tend to have higher per capita incomes than those that trade less, and that more trade is a cause of this higher income.

Trade and Labor Markets

The United States has long been committed to free trade and continues to pursue policies and agreements to promote trade liberalization. The consensus among economists is that, in the aggregate, the economic benefits of trade liberalization greatly outweigh its costs. At an individual level, however, those benefits and costs may not be evenly distributed. Some people may particularly benefit—for example, workers who get higher-paying jobs when exporters expand their production—while others bear costs—for example, workers who are displaced because of import competition.

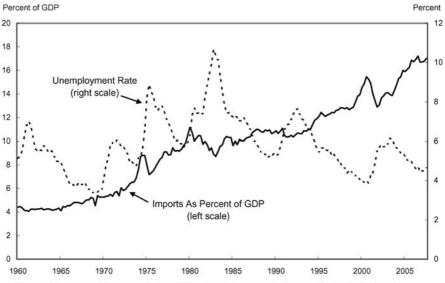
It is important to consider the distributional implications of trade liberalization and, in particular, the impact on workers who may be displaced by import competition. However, it is also important to emphasize that trade liberalization has little, if any, effect on overall employment. In particular, increases in imports are not associated with a higher unemployment rate or lower workforce participation. Chart 3-5 shows the ratio of imports to GDP since 1960, along with the unemployment rate. If trade were a major factor affecting the economy's ability to maintain full employment, these measures would tend to move in tandem. The increase in imports as a percentage of GDP over the past several decades has not led to any noticeable trend in the unemployment rate. Over the past decade, the U.S. economy has experienced historically low unemployment, while imports have grown considerably. Indeed, in recent years, imports as a share of GDP have increased, but this has not resulted in any significant trend in the overall unemployment rate.

Along with trade and trade policies, other factors, such as changes in consumer tastes, domestic competition, and productivity increases, contribute to the churning of the labor market. These other factors can have effects that are similar to those of import competition on the labor market, often on similar individuals and sectors. For example, the United States has seen a vast increase in domestic manufacturing output while the manufacturing workforce has been declining. Import competition in manufacturing industries has played less of a role in the decline of manufacturing employment than has the rapid increase in labor productivity.

The cost for workers in import-competing industries is that increased imports—due to changes in the world economy or policy efforts to liberalize trade—may cause some to lose their jobs or receive lower wages. Among manufacturing industries, the U.S. industries that appear to be most affected

Chart 3-5 Imports and the Unemployment Rate, 1960-2006

Over the long run, there is little connection between increased imports of goods and services and the strength of the labor market.



Sources: Department of Commerce (Bureau of Economic Analysis) and Department of Labor (Bureau of Labor Statistics).

by import competition are electrical machinery, apparel, motor vehicles, and non-electrical machinery. Similar to workers displaced from manufacturing more generally, workers displaced from import-competing manufacturing industries tend to have lower earnings upon reemployment. These adverse effects are more a function of such factors as education, skills, and age, rather than something intrinsic to the increase of imports due to trade liberalization. In this way, such trade-induced effects are similar to labor market effects induced by technological change.

While trade liberalization may lead to job loss in some import-competing sectors, it also creates jobs in the industries that produce the goods and services the United States exports and in industries that use imported inputs, and the benefits to the economy resulting from trade liberalization are far greater than the costs. Increased trade does, however, adversely affect some workers. The President recognizes that these workers need help with retraining and reemployment and has called for a reauthorization and reform of the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) program to meet the needs of these displaced workers. The Administration is committed to supporting effective and improved trade-adjustment assistance to workers who are displaced due to import competition.

Despite the overall benefits of trade, there are some who propose suspending our efforts to liberalize trade and even increasing trade barriers as a remedy for the adverse effect of trade on some workers. Increased protectionism, however, has proven itself ineffective as a means to address these concerns. In fact, the cost of protectionism often greatly outweighs the benefits. One study reports that, at the time of the analysis, on average, each job saved in 21 sectors protected by such trade restrictions as high tariffs, import quotas, and other measures cost consumers \$170,000 per year in higher prices and reduced purchasing.

Increased protectionism can also have unintended negative effects on domestic industries that use goods produced by protected industries as inputs to their own production. The majority of U.S. imports are intermediate goods; trade restrictions raise the price of these goods and directly harm other domestic industries. By increasing the cost of inputs, protection of one industry can have adverse effects on employment of other industries. Protectionism can also cause companies that use the protected inputs to move jobs and production out of the United States.

Conclusion

Over the last few years there has been a dramatic increase in U.S. exports. This growth is in large part due to increases in foreign demand, increased domestic production, changes in the terms of trade, and reductions in the cost of international transactions. The U.S. economy has benefited substantially from increased trade and, in particular, from the rapid growth of its exports. Exporting firms are typically fast growing and pay higher wages. Thus, increased exports translate into positive benefits for workers in export-oriented industries.

Being more engaged in global trade provides other benefits as well. Trade helps keep prices low and allows for a wider variety of goods and services. Several studies have revealed that there are sizable costs to limiting trade, and benefits to expanding trade. The Administration has worked to lower trade barriers and open markets for U.S. producers through multilateral, regional, and bilateral negotiations. At the global level, the Administration is aggressively pursuing a successful conclusion to the World Trade Organization's Doha Development Agenda, which has the potential to lower trade barriers around the world and help millions of people escape poverty. The Administration is also seeking to advance broad trade agreements in the Americas and the Asia-Pacific region and bilateral free-trade agreements. Bilateral free-trade agreements have been especially progressive in terms of opening markets for services trade, an area in which the United States has a distinct advantage relative to other countries.

The Importance of Health and Health Care

The American health care system is an engine for innovation that develops and broadly disseminates advanced, life-enhancing treatments and offers a wide set of choices for consumers of health care. The current health care system provides enormous benefits, but there are substantial opportunities for reforms that would reduce costs, increase access, enhance quality, and improve the health of Americans.

An individual's health can be maintained or improved in many ways, including through changes in personal behavior and through the appropriate consumption of health care services. While there is substantial health care spending in the United States, the importance of health does provide a strong rationale for this level of spending. But because health care financing and delivery are often inefficient, there are opportunities to advance health and access to health care services without further growth in spending. To improve the efficiency of health care financing and delivery, the Administration has pursued policies that would increase incentives for individuals to purchase consumer-directed health insurance plans. The Administration has also worked to link provider payments to performance, thus rewarding efficient delivery of health care. In the President's State of the Union Address, he proposed changing the tax treatment of health insurance, offering all Americans a standard deduction for buying health insurance. Such a change could play an important role in increasing the efficiency of the American health care system and expanding health insurance coverage.

The key points in this chapter are:

- Health can be improved not only through the consumption of health care services, but also through individual behavior and lifestyle choices such as quitting smoking, eating more nutritious foods, and getting more exercise.
- Health care has enhanced the health of our population; greater efficiency in the health care system, however, could yield even greater health for Americans without increasing health care spending.
- Rapid growth in health care costs and limited access to health insurance continue to present challenges to the health care system.
- Administration policies focus on reducing cost growth, improving quality, and expanding access to health insurance through an emphasis on private sector and market-based solutions.

Health and the Demand for Health Care

The demand for health care is unlike the demand for most consumer products and services because while the desire for consumer products and services comes from direct consumption, the desire for health care is not derived directly from the consumption of the medical procedures themselves; rather, it comes from the direct value of improved health that is produced by health care. For example, demand for an MP3 player is based on the enjoyment that an MP3 player brings to a consumer, but few would choose to get a laparoscopic cholecystectomy for the same reason. Rather, a consumer's desire to have her gallbladder removed is directly related to the positive impact the operation is likely to have on her health. Understanding how health is produced, demanded, and valued is a useful starting point for evaluating the health care system and health care policy.

Demand for Health

People demand health because of its role in facilitating and providing happiness. Health can be defined along two dimensions: the length of life (longevity) and the quality of life. A person derives value from the quality of life directly and indirectly: directly because one's level of health affects the enjoyment of goods and leisure and indirectly because one's level of health enhances productivity (Box 4-1). Enhanced productivity can be rewarded in the labor market through higher wages. The indirect effect of health on productivity suggests that health is an important component of human capital investment. Consistent with the basic principle of our economic system, consumers exercise choice in purchasing health care and other goods and services.

The Production of Health

Health care is only one of the factors that determine health. Other factors include individual behaviors, environmental factors, social factors, education, income, and genetics. If we think of an individual as a producer of health, the key production inputs are the time and money spent on health-improving activities and health care. Health-improving activities can include individual choices regarding exercise, nutrition, and lifestyle. Health care can include hospital care, outpatient visits to medical providers, nursing home care, and medication. Because health can deteriorate from accidents, sudden disease, and the effects of aging, health care inputs are needed not only to maintain current levels of health but also possibly to restore health following an illness or injury.

Box 4-1: Health Effects on Job Productivity

Health can affect job productivity through absenteeism and presenteeism. Absenteeism, not being present at the place of work as a result of injury or illness, prevents an individual from contributing to output, and may also affect the ability of coworkers to be productive when tasks require collaboration. *Presenteeism* is the loss of at-work productivity caused by a lack of physical or mental energy needed to complete tasks, increased workplace accidents, and the possible spread of illness to fellow employees. There is evidence that both of these factors are costly. According to the Current Population Survey (CPS), 2.3 percent of workers will have an absence from work during a typical week due to injury or illness. Several studies estimating the extent to which presenteeism affects productivity indicate that, on average, the productivity loss caused by some of the most common conditions (such as allergies, depression, musculoskeletal pain, and respiratory disorders) is between 5 and 18 percent.

Investment in improving and managing health offers opportunities to mitigate some of these costs. An increasing number of employers are instituting at-work wellness programs that provide targeted health management. These programs range from monetary penalties for those with unhealthy lifestyles (such as smoking or uncontrolled diabetes) to subsidizing access to exercise facilities. The benefits are shared by the worker (higher earnings, better quality of life) and the employer (enhanced productivity and decreased health care expenditures). Evidence of the success of these programs, while incomplete and variable, suggests that at-work wellness programs can improve worker health outcomes and provide a positive return to employers. One long-term study of a particularly comprehensive wellness program shows that health care expenditures fell by an average of \$225 per employee per year (mostly due to fewer doctor visits and hospital stays), but it took several years to realize these benefits.

Studies of trends in health-improving activities show a mixed picture on whether Americans are investing more in their health. A recent study finds that Americans are smoking less and controlling their cholesterol and blood pressure better (through a combination of health-improving activities and medical inputs). In contrast, there has been a dramatic increase in obesity in the United States in both adults and children during the past few decades. Obesity has more than doubled since the late 1970s, from 15 percent to 34 percent among adults. Among children ages 6 to 19, the incidence of being overweight has tripled. Obesity is an indicator of unhealthy behavior because it often reflects a lack of exercise and overconsumption of unhealthy foods. Also, obesity is associated with a higher risk of many diseases and health conditions, including hypertension, Type 2 diabetes, coronary heart disease, and some cancers.

Trends in Health Spending

Americans are investing more in their health as measured by health care expenditure. In 2006, Americans spent over \$7,000 per capita on health care, up from \$2,400 in 1980 and \$800 in 1960 (all in 2006 dollars). National health care spending has grown more rapidly than the economy as a whole, so health care accounts for an increasing share of the overall economy (Chart 4-1). National health care spending now accounts for about 16 percent of gross domestic product (GDP), up from 9.1 percent in 1980 and only 5.2 percent in 1960.

The primary factor that tends to drive health care expenditure growth is the development and diffusion of new technologies. Knowledge about health and health care conditions continues to expand over time, generating an expanding inventory of new or improved products, techniques, and services. Medical technology may account for about one-half or more of real long-term

Percent

18

16

14

12

10

1960 1963 1966 1969 1972 1975 1978 1981 1984 1987 1990 1993 1996 1999 2002 2005

Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

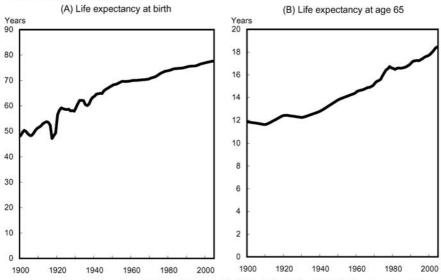
Chart 4-1 National Health Expenditures As a Share of Gross Domestic Product Health care expenditures have increased faster than GDP.

health care spending growth. Rising incomes are a second important factor because as income increases, a greater proportion of income is typically spent on health care. The aging of the population and increasing disease prevalence is a third important factor contributing to expenditure growth in the United States. Other cited factors include more rapid wage growth in the health sector, greater insurance coverage supported by large government subsidies through both government-sponsored programs and tax subsidies, and the low share of health expenses paid out-of-pocket by health consumers.

Trends in Life Expectancy

Life expectancy is only one of many outcome measures for health, but because it has been reliably and consistently measured over time, it offers a unique historical view of trends in health. United States life expectancy trends since 1900 both from birth and from age 65 are shown in Chart 4-2. In the two panels of this chart, we see life expectancy gains throughout the century. Progress in life expectancy at birth was rapid in the first half of the century, growing from 48 to 68 years. Between 1950 and 1970, life expectancy at birth grew gradually, reaching only 71 by 1970. Progress picked up in the 1970s, with life expectancy reaching age 78 by 2004. There is a contrasting pattern for the life expectancy among those who live to age 65. Life expectancy at age

Chart 4-2 Life Expectancy at Birth and at Age 65 Life expectancy at birth increased rapidly in the first half of the century and life expectancy at age 65 increased most rapidly after 1970.



Source: Centers for Disease Control, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics Reports, vol.54, No.14, April 19, 2006.

65 showed little progress until the 1930s; in the subsequent 4 decades, life expectancy at 65 rose 3 years to 15 (meaning that in 1930 a person who was 65 could expect to live to age 77, while in 1970 a 65-year-old person could expect to live to age 80). Starting in the 1970s, the pace of improvement accelerated. By 2004, life expectancy at age 65 was 18.5 additional years; a gain of 3.5 years of life over the past 3.5 decades.

Innovations in health and health care can explain the patterns in longevity. Changes in the first half of the 20th century came largely through progress in reducing malnutrition, improving sanitation, and containing infection through improved public health measures and the use of antibiotic agents such as penicillin. After about 20 years of gradual improvement in life expectancy, the rising longevity from 1970 reflects progress in treating life-threatening ailments prevalent among those over 50. As shown in Table 4-1, the largest single contributor to increased longevity has been reduced mortality from heart disease (3.6 years); reduced mortality from strokes added another 1.3 years to life expectancy. Reduced mortality from those two conditions has thus added nearly 5 years to the life expectancy of Americans.

Research suggests that the lower mortality from heart disease and strokes is primarily attributable to advances in intensive medical therapies, non-acute medications to manage high blood pressure and high cholesterol, and changes in individual behavior to reduce risk factors such as smoking and high-fat diets. Improvements in medical treatments alone are believed to account for at least 3 of the 5 years of the life expectancy gain that is attributable to reduced mortality from heart diseases and strokes.

To put these substantial benefits of extending life into a perspective that accounts for the increased spending on health care, it is useful to assess the tradeoff between the cost of the treatments and the benefits of longer life. An influential study has done this and found the benefits of increased spending on cardiovascular treatments to be about four times as large as the costs.

TABLE 4-1.—Additional Life-Years Due to Reduced Mortality from Selected Causes, for US by Decade, 1950-2000 (years)

	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1980-1990	1990-2000	Total
Infant Mortality	0.47	0.35	0.67	0.22	0.16	1.87
Heart Disease	0.38	0.55	0.96	1.08	0.67	3.63
Cancer	0.01	-0.05	-0.09	-0.05	0.30	0.16
Stroke	0.15	0.24	0.52	0.31	0.07	1.29
Accidents	0.14	-0.09	0.27	0.27	0.09	0.66
Other	0.66	0.00	0.55	-0.28	0.40	1.33
Total	1.80	1.00	2.93	1.54	1.68	8.96

Source: Murphy, K.M., and Topel, R.H. The Value of Life and Longevity (2006). Journal of Political Economy, vol. 11, No. 5, 871-904.

While the study focused on spending on cardiovascular disease, the basic conclusion—aggregate health-spending increases have provided positive returns—is true more broadly. Using the same framework, the total increase in health care spending since 1950 can be justified, in monetary terms, by the life expectancy gains from cardiovascular treatment and neonatal care alone. Gains from other treatment advances (not to mention benefits other than life extension, such as a higher quality of life) thus imply that, over the past half-century, the benefits from greater health care spending in the United States have exceeded their costs. However, the benefits of greater health care spending in relation to costs have not been as favorable since 1980, suggesting potentially diminishing returns from health care spending.

Trends in Health Insurance Coverage

Health insurance helps shield families from the financial risk of the unanticipated health expenses of serious illness or injury, and facilitates access to the health care system, thereby improving health outcomes. Given those benefits, it is a major concern that at any given time, 16 percent of Americans report that they lack health insurance. The primary driver of declining enrollment in private insurance has been the increasing cost of health care and this decline contributes to the rising proportion of uninsured (Chart 4-3).

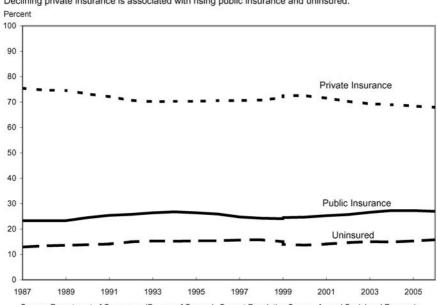


Chart 4-3 Health Insurance Coverage by Source: 1987 to 2006 Declining private insurance is associated with rising public insurance and uninsured.

Source: Department of Commerce (Bureau of Census), Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements, 2006

Addressing Challenges in the Health Care System

The trends in the U.S. health care system suggest that the rapid growth in health care costs will persist. Health care costs will pose an increasing challenge for consumers of health care and health insurance as expenditures in this sector make up a greater share of household consumption. Taxpayers will also face an increasing challenge as the budgetary burden of Federal and State health care programs continues to expand. (See Box 4-2 for an overview of government health care programs.) Reducing health care cost growth and increasing access while improving health care quality are the goals of Federal health care policy. The Administration's objective has been to develop market-oriented policies to meet these goals by fostering the innovation, flexibility, and choice that are the best aspects of the American health care system. Market-oriented policies must address potential market failures that are at the root of the challenges in the health care system. These problems include insufficient information available to patients, health providers, and insurers; access barriers for lower-income or disadvantaged Americans; and two specific market failures that arise in insurance markets: moral hazard and adverse selection. Moral hazard is the tendency for individuals to overuse certain types of health care when insurance covers a sizable fraction of the costs; adverse selection is the tendency for insurance to be purchased by those persons who are most likely to need it (and who thus have higher costs). Policies aimed at mitigating these problems can enhance the ability of our market-oriented health care system to achieve the goals of controlled cost growth, improved access to health insurance coverage, and high-quality health care.

Box 4-2: Government Health Care Programs

About 46 percent of health care spending is funded by Federal and State Governments through various health programs. The main government-funded health programs are designed to serve specific populations and include Medicare, Medicaid, the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), and the Veterans Health Administration (VHA).

Medicare was enacted in 1965 and covers nearly all individuals aged 65 and older (as well as some younger individuals with disabilities or specific illnesses). Medicare today consists of three basic parts. Part A is hospital insurance, which covers stays in hospitals and nursing facilities. Part A is primarily funded by a 2.9 percent payroll tax (1.45 percent each for workers and employers). Part A is generally provided automatically

continued on next page

Box 4-2 — continued

and without premiums for persons age 65 and older who are eligible for Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits. Part B is supplementary medical insurance which covers doctor visits and other outpatient services. Part B is voluntary and enrollees pay a monthly premium, yet 94 percent of those eligible elect to enroll. Part D, Medicare's prescription drug benefit which started in 2006, is available on a voluntary basis to individuals who qualify for Medicare Part A, and requires a monthly premium for those beneficiaries who do not qualify for the low-income subsidy. Unlike other parts of Medicare, Part D is administered by a partnership between private insurers and Medicare officials to provide choice of prescription drug plans to beneficiaries and to allow for price competition. Part B and Part D are funded by a combination of premiums from beneficiaries and government revenues (Part D also receives some resources from the States). In 2007, there were 43.4 million beneficiaries enrolled in Part A, 40.6 million in Part B, and 24.4 million in Part D.

Under Fee-for-Service Medicare, health care providers are reimbursed by the Federal Government at predetermined rates for services provided. However, Medicare beneficiaries can opt to enroll in a private Medicare plan under Medicare Advantage through local coordinated care plans offered mostly by local health maintenance organizations (HMOs) and preferred provider organizations (PPOs), regional PPOs, and private fee-for-service providers. Local coordinated care plans make up 72 percent, regional PPO plans 3 percent, and private fee-for-service plans 21 percent of Medicare Advantage plans.

Medicaid was also established in 1965 as a health care program for low-income individuals, in particular those with children. Medicaid is administered by the States, and is funded by both the Federal Government and the States. Like traditional Medicare, Medicaid also reimburses private providers for services at predetermined rates and allows recipients to enroll in Medicaid managed care plans in many States. However, unlike Medicare, these predetermined rates are determined at the State level. In 2006, there were 45.7 million enrollees in Medicaid, of whom 65 percent were in managed care plans. The State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) was created in 1997 to cover children from low-income families who do not qualify for Medicaid. SCHIP is also administered by the States and funded by both Federal and State Governments, but the Federal contribution towards spending is higher for SCHIP than for Medicaid. In 2006, there were 6.6 million enrollees in SCHIP.

While Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP are publicly funded programs, most health care services are delivered by private providers not employed by the government. In contrast, the Veterans Health Administration

continued on next page

Box 4-2 - continued

(VHA) delivers health care to veterans through a system that is run by the Department of Veterans Affairs. The VHA is a truly public health care system in the sense that the Federal Government owns the VHA hospitals and employs the health care providers.

Rising health care costs are creating budget pressures for government health care programs. Currently, Federal spending on Medicare and Medicaid totals about 4 percent of GDP, or about 20 percent of the Federal budget. Rising health care costs, however, will likely raise those figures in coming decades. If spending grows 1 percent per year faster than GDP (which is somewhat slower than the historical rate of growth over the past 40 years), for example, the Office of Management and Budget projects that in 25 years, spending on these two programs alone could reach 8 percent of GDP. Such spending growth, if it came to pass, would require either unprecedented levels of taxation or dramatic reductions in other government activities.

Moral Hazard and Cost Control

In most markets, consumers decide what to purchase by comparing the benefit of a good or service relative to its cost. In the health care sector, however, consumers often do not learn the prices of goods and services until bills are received weeks or months later. Because health insurance polices cover most health care costs, including the costs of routine, predictable health care services, consumers have little incentive to try to access and act on price information. This moral hazard effect encourages overuse of certain types of heath care, gives little incentive for consumers to consider costs in their search for a provider, and distorts incentives for technological change.

Overuse of health care can occur when the perceived cost of a service is less than the actual cost and, as a result, the service may be used even when its value is less than its cost. This happens, for example, with health insurance coverage that shields consumers from the true cost of a service by having them pay none or only a portion of its cost. To illustrate, consider a consumer's decision to purchase a migraine therapy that costs \$100 to produce. If the symptoms are serious enough and would be relieved by the therapy, the consumer might be willing to pay more than \$100 for the therapy. The consumer would thus purchase the therapy regardless of how much of the \$100 cost was covered by insurance, and the purchase would not be overconsumption. If the customer had milder symptoms, however, insurance may induce overconsumption. Suppose, for example, that the consumer would only be willing to pay \$25 to relieve the symptoms. If insurance covered the entire \$100 cost, the consumer would purchase the therapy since the \$25 benefit exceeds the consumer's

effective price of zero. Even if a \$10 copayment was required by the insurance benefit, the purchase would still take place. Because the social cost of \$100 exceeds the \$25 benefit, this purchase would not be socially beneficial and would therefore be considered overconsumption.

Because consumers are less sensitive to the prices of the health care services they consume, the competitive forces that typically keep prices down are weakened. Imagine two hospitals that provide the same service, but hospital A charges \$1,000 and is located in an older facility, while hospital B charges \$2,000 but is located in an updated facility with a wide array of amenities and equipment on site. Given these choices, a consumer facing the actual price may prefer hospital A, but in a world where few costs are shared with the patient, most people would choose hospital B. This gives hospital B few incentives to control costs given that convenience or amenities have a greater influence on consumer choice than price.

New technological innovations enter a market in which consumers rarely pay more than 10 to 20 percent of the market price out-of-pocket. This influences the value of the innovations that are developed and marketed. If a new product is only slightly more effective than an existing product, for example, it may be highly demanded even if it is priced well above existing alternatives. Because there is a market for new technology with little additional benefit over existing treatments, innovators have sufficient incentive to create new technologies with little marginal value.

Health insurers and their sponsors (employers) recognize that insurance reduces consumer incentives to be responsive to costs. Insurers use a variety of cost-control mechanisms such as utilization review, pre-approval, and drug formularies to attempt to manage costs and, in part, counteract the lack of cost consciousness by consumers. But those mechanisms can only partly offset the problem. In addition, insurance benefits are designed to limit moral hazard by sharing the costs of services received with the beneficiary. Design features to accomplish this goal include deductibles, copayments, and coinsurance. *Deductibles*, the dollar amount that a consumer will have to pay before the insurer pays for any medical expenses, are often less than \$500. *Copayments* are a fixed fee paid per visit or per prescription. *Coinsurance* is a percentage of the cost of the service that is the responsibility of the consumer.

These cost sharing mechanisms are underutilized because of a bias created by the tax code. The health insurance premium of employees paid by employers is exempt from income and payroll taxes, but individual spending through deductibles, copayments, and coinsurance is taxable. As a result, there is a tax incentive for employers to compensate employees through generous health insurance plans that limit cost sharing. Thus, the tax code reduces the incentive for optimal health insurance design and ultimately encourages individuals to purchase more health care services than they would otherwise. Health Savings Accounts (HSAs), enacted into law by this Administration

in 2004, and the standard deduction for health insurance first proposed by this Administration in 2007, both provide a mechanism for eliminating the tax bias against greater cost sharing. These policies are intended to offer the private sector more opportunities to control costs through greater consumer awareness of the cost of health insurance premiums and health care services.

Health Savings Accounts

Health Savings Accounts are savings accounts of pre-tax dollars, funded by individual or employer contributions, that can be used toward current and future out-of-pocket medical expenses. HSAs are designed to be used in conjunction with high-deductible health plans, reducing reliance on insurance for routine health expenses. The funds in the HSA can be used to pay these routine health expenses directly. Because unspent funds belong to the individual and can accumulate over time, HSAs lead the individual to play a more active role as a health care consumer. In January 2007, HSAs covered 4.5 million people, which is an increase of 1.3 million since January 2006, and 3.5 million since March 2005.

As the consumer plays a greater role and becomes more aware of routine health expenses, provision of inefficient care should be reduced; incentives for providers to adopt cost-effective therapies should increase; and possibly, some health care prices may decline, which may even benefit consumers in traditional insurance plans. Yet the benefit of moving to a high-deductible policy with an HSA will vary in that chronically ill individuals with persistently high spending may find these policies less desirable because their out-of-pocket spending would be consistently high. Consumers in lower tax brackets will derive a smaller tax benefit from HSAs because the value of tax exemption depends on a consumer's marginal tax rate (the tax paid on the next dollar a worker earns).

A Standard Deduction for Health Insurance to Replace the Tax Exemption

The lack of consumer sensitivity to health care prices occurs not just through the consumption of health care services, but through the consumption of health insurance as well. The tax exemption of employer-sponsored health insurance premiums is inefficient because, by providing a larger tax break to families with more-generous employer-sponsored health insurance policies, there is an incentive for health insurance to cover more services than employees would otherwise demand. This occurs because employees can increase after-tax compensation by accepting more of their compensation in the form of health insurance.

The President has proposed to replace the current open-ended tax exclusion for employment-based health insurance with a flat \$15,000 standard deduction for health insurance to all families (or \$7,500 for individuals), whether that insurance was obtained through their employer or on their own. The amount of this standard deduction would be independent of the actual amount spent on the premium, so families who obtain insurance policies for less than \$15,000 (but whose policy satisfies a set of minimum requirements for catastrophic coverage) would still have an exemption for the full \$15,000 of compensation from income and payroll taxes. The annual increase in the standard deduction for health insurance would be linked to inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

This policy has two key effects: 1) It would reduce the inefficiency of the current tax treatment of employment-based health insurance and would allow individual consumers to benefit from reducing the cost of their insurance; and 2) it would provide for equitable tax treatment for health insurance purchased inside and outside of employment. The first effect can be shown in the following example. Consider a family of four with an annual income of \$50,000 and a health insurance policy worth \$10,000 that is sponsored by an employer. Because the marginal tax rate of this family is roughly 30 percent, the current tax exemption for the cost of this insurance policy provides a \$3,000 tax break to the family. Another family with the same income and an employer-sponsored health insurance policy worth \$20,000 currently receives a tax break of \$6,000. One advantage of the proposed standard deduction is that it provides the same tax treatment to all types of health insurance plans. Under the proposed plan, both families would qualify for the flat \$15,000 standard deduction and receive the same tax savings of \$4,500. The flat tax break provides a strong incentive to obtain health insurance coverage, and it would allow families to reap the tax benefits of health insurance policies with optimal cost-sharing features. Because the tax break is not more generous for those who choose expensive health insurance plans (unlike the tax exemption), consumers will become more conscious of cost when purchasing health insurance and health care.

Health insurance purchases by families and individuals with or without access to employment-based health insurance would receive the same tax benefits under this policy. Currently, tax treatment of health insurance premiums is inequitable because it does not offer the same tax break to families and individuals without access to employment-based insurance, who must instead purchase a private plan in the individual health insurance market. The family considered above with an annual income of \$50,000 receives a \$3,000 tax break for a health insurance policy worth \$10,000 sponsored by an employer, but no tax break for a similar health insurance policy purchased through the individual insurance market. Under the Administration's proposal, those who are currently insured in the individual health insurance market would see a reduction in taxes commensurate with those insured in the group market. As

a result, those who are currently uninsured because they have no access to employment-based insurance, would be given a strong incentive to purchase coverage. An uninsured family of four earning \$50,000, for example, would receive a tax benefit of \$4,500 if they purchased health insurance in the individual market (the value of the \$15,000 standard deduction if the family faces a 30 percent marginal tax rate). That tax break would cover nearly half the cost of a family health insurance plan costing \$10,000.

The availability of a tax deduction for the purchase of health insurance for individuals and families who are not offered employer-sponsored coverage will make health insurance more affordable for millions of Americans. The Administration estimates that the standard deduction would provide 3 to 5 million individuals with health insurance who did not have it previously. Even with a standard deduction, challenges for affordable coverage remain for individuals with low incomes or with substantial risk of high health expenditures. The Administration's Affordable Choices Initiative addresses these remaining challenges. The initiative facilitates State efforts to make health insurance more affordable for individuals with persistently high medical expenses or limited incomes. Currently, subsidies and payments from the Federal Government are funneled through providers; the objective is to redirect funding toward individuals.

Controlling Costs Through Competitive Insurance Markets

The effective functioning of a competitive marketplace for health insurance requires addressing adverse selection. Adverse selection arises when insurance is most attractive to those persons most likely to need it. If the premium is based on the population average and the policy disproportionately attracts those who spend more than the average, the policy will lose money for the insurer. The policy will then either increase in price or not last in the market. In the extreme, some consumers do not purchase insurance because the only policy available to them is priced for the most expensive consumers.

The problems can be most severe in insurance markets involving small firms and individuals without access to group coverage, because large risk pools mitigate many of the forces that can lead to adverse selection. (However, adverse selection can arise in broad risk pools when competing health plan choices are made available.) To varying degrees, States can minimize adverse selection by permitting providers in the market for individual insurance to rate each individual on the basis of his or her medical risk and past health care expenditure. As a consequence, individuals with chronic illnesses have to pay higher premiums, be denied coverage altogether, or be denied coverage for the condition which is making them ill.

To reduce the extent to which high-risk individuals face higher premiums and to improve the availability of certain health insurance benefits, States have imposed a range of restrictions on insurance underwriting practices as well as coverage mandates on nongroup (and in many cases on group) health insurance plans. These regulations generally include guaranteed issue laws that require insurers to issue insurance to any eligible applicant without regard to current health status or other factors, and community rating laws that prohibit insurers from varying premium rates based on health status and restrict the amount by which insurers are allowed to vary rates based on characteristics such as age or gender. Although these regulations tend to reduce insurance premiums for high-risk individuals, they also increase premiums for lower risk individuals. Those premium increases can have the unintended consequence of encouraging people to wait until they have a health problem before enrolling. If such adverse selection reduces participation of healthier people, premiums will increase and the voluntary insurance market may cease to operate effectively. The result may be less insurance coverage and only limited premium reductions for those who are chronically ill, as those who are healthier choose to forgo coverage entirely rather than pay higher premiums.

The approach of the Administration is one that encourages lower premiums particularly in the individual and small group markets, where adverse selection poses the greatest challenges for competitive insurance markets. The Administration supports a national market for health insurance rather than State-specific markets. This would effectively make insurance available to individuals and small groups under conditions that resemble those now available to employees of many large corporations, which, by self-insuring, are exempt from State insurance regulations and instead operate under the Federal insurance law provisions of the Employee Retirement and Income Security Act (ERISA). Health insurance policies with lower premiums would be more readily available because health insurance policies would not be subject to costly State mandates and regulations. The Administration also supports Association Health Plans—plans that allow small groups to band together to purchase insurance subject to Federal rather than State regulations—because they would reduce adverse selection problems encountered by small employers, achieve economies of scale in negotiating lower rates with participating insurers, and allow for greater participation in a competitive choice system of health insurance plans.

Improving Quality and Costs Through Information and Reimbursement

Because of the complexities of medicine, patients must often rely on experts to determine their diagnosis and select treatments. If the incentives for the expert are different from those that would produce the greatest benefit for the

patient, however, the services delivered by the expert may not always be of the greatest benefit to the patient. For example, doctors may have incentives to overstate the value of expensive tests, and most patients lack the expertise to assess these claims.

Physicians determine needed services for patients. Because these decisions are in part subjective, diagnoses and treatments often differ across physicians, sometimes in ways that are not in the patient's or society's best interest. For example, the frequency of spinal surgery is almost eight times higher in some parts of the United States than in others, even though the percentage of people who have back problems does not vary widely between regions. These types of geographic variations in quantity of care exist across a wide range of treatments, yet few differences in outcomes can be detected. Overuse of health care services is one problem, and underuse is another. A classic study evaluated the rate at which clinicians followed processes of care widely recommended through national guidelines and the medical literature. When averaged across all phases of care for the most common or lethal conditions, it was determined that nearly half of patients who met conditions for effective clinical care failed to receive appropriate care.

There is great potential to improve quality and/or reduce costs through reforms that improve information on quality and costs, and align provider payments so that providers are rewarded for the health outcomes of the patients rather than just for the services they perform.

Information on Effectiveness

One of the key impediments to more effective health care delivery is a lack of relevant information—for patients, providers, and payers—on the comparative effectiveness and efficiency of health care options. Such information would be particularly useful for services that are in common practice, generate high costs, employ rapidly changing technologies for which multiple alternative therapies exist, and are in areas with substantial uncertainty. The wide geographic variations in the use of procedures suggest that better information on the effectiveness of different styles of medical practice could result in substantial cost savings.

Health Information Technology

Health information technology (health IT) allows comprehensive management of medical information and the secure exchange of medical information between health care consumers and providers. Broad use of health IT has the potential to help dramatically transform the delivery of health care, making it safer, more effective, and more efficient. While a number of large health care organizations have realized some of these gains through the implementation of multifunctional, interoperable health IT systems, to date, experimental evidence supporting the broad benefits from health IT is more limited. The Administration supports broad adoption of health IT as a normal cost of doing business, including policies that will encourage physicians and others to adopt electronic health records and through furthering technologies for safe, secure health information exchange.

Value-based Purchasing

Pay for performance or value-based purchasing is a payment model that encourages health care providers to meet certain performance measures for quality and efficiency. A recent example is eliminating payments for negative consequences of care. The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) implemented a provision of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, which prevents Medicare from giving hospitals higher payment for the additional costs of treating certain "hospital-acquired conditions"—conditions that result from medical errors or improper care and that can reasonably be expected to be averted. Now big insurers are following Medicare's lead and are moving to ban payments for care resulting from grave mistakes. These changes remove a perverse incentive for hospitals: improving patient safety could reduce revenues and profits. As a result, these reforms should trigger safety improvements and enhance the efficiency of the health care system.

Transparency of Price and Quality Information

Transparency of information on price and quality has been a priority of this Administration. Medicare has provided incentives to providers to submit performance information to CMS and many of these performance measures have been made available on the CMS website so that consumers can compare the quality of providers as they seek care. The administrators and sponsors of Medicare and other Federal health insurance programs have been directed to share with beneficiaries information about prices paid to health care providers and the quality of the services they deliver. The commitment is to transform Medicare by always seeking to improve the connection between expenditures and positive health outcomes without increasing Medicare spending.

Promoting Healthy Behavior

Encouraging healthy behaviors, such as exercising more, eating better, controlling weight gain, and quitting smoking, may be a cost-effective alternative to increased spending on health care. One way to encourage healthy behavior is through health education. For example, much of the beneficial effect of prenatal care is simply related to education about healthy behavior while pregnant. A better understanding of the risks of high cholesterol and blood pressure (and how to reduce those risks through healthy behavior) is credited with being a very highly efficient way to improve health outcomes. Administration policies that aim to increase consumer sensitivity to health

care costs have a positive indirect consequence in that they may induce an increase in healthy behaviors.

Conclusion

The health care system in the United States has helped improve the health and well-being of Americans. As health care costs continue to rise, enormous opportunities exist to increase the value of health care and improve health insurance coverage. Addressing these fundamental problems and fulfilling the potential of our health care system will require innovative polices to help Americans get the care that best meets their needs, and to create an environment that rewards high-quality, efficient care. While Federally sponsored health insurance for the most vulnerable Americans through Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP remains a priority, private markets offer the best opportunities for controlling costs and providing innovative policies to enhance efficiency, quality, and access. Efficiency of health spending would be improved if tax code reforms were enacted. Reforms could level the playing field between employer-provided and individual health insurance, thus boosting insurance coverage. At the same time, reforms could reward consumers for purchases of higher deductible plans with reasonable copayments that provide insurance for costly medical necessities, but do not encourage unwarranted procedures. By addressing concerns of adverse selection, insurance markets can become more competitive, thereby promoting innovation, choice, access, and efficiency. Finally, health care quality can be addressed by improving the transparency of health care information and by tying reimbursement to the performance of providers.

Tax Policy

Societies face two basic questions with regard to tax policy. The first question concerns the amount of revenue that should be raised. That is, what is the appropriate *level* of taxation? The level of taxation ultimately reflects views about the appropriate size of government. If a society believes that the government should play a large role in the economy, then a high level of tax revenue is necessary. While taxes are necessary to finance the public sector, they have a considerable cost to the economy because they distort incentives and result in lost value of output to society. Without taxes, individuals would decide where to allocate resources depending on where those resources are most productive. Taxes give individuals an incentive to reduce their tax burden by avoiding activities that are taxed; as a result, decisions about working, saving, investing, and spending are influenced by tax considerations, resulting in the loss of output that would have created value for producers, consumers, and workers. The distortions created by taxes have important implications for economic growth and the well-being of Americans.

The second question about tax policy concerns how the tax burden should be distributed across different members of society and different types of activities. That is, what is the appropriate *structure* of taxation? Different tax structures impose different costs on the economy in terms of the distortions they create. A more efficient tax structure raises a given amount of revenue with less distortion. Different tax structures also give rise to different distributions of after-tax income, and some distributions of income may be viewed as more fair than others. A related issue is the timing of taxes. The use of government debt allows the tax burden to be spread across time, raising questions about how to tax different activities and individuals at different points in time.

The key points of this chapter are:

- The ratio of Federal taxation in the United States to gross domestic product (GDP) has fluctuated around an average value of 18.3 percent over the past 40 years; despite the President's 2001 and 2003 tax relief, this ratio was 18.8 percent in 2007, above the 40-year-average. Under current law, revenues are predicted to grow faster than the economy in coming years, raising the level of taxation well above its historical average.
- Tax reductions in 2001 and 2003 have considerably lowered the tax burden on labor and capital income and reduced distortions to economic decisions. Making these tax cuts permanent can greatly improve long-term economic outcomes.

- In addition to contributing to growth, the tax cuts of 2003 also improved the efficiency of the tax structure primarily by reducing the double taxation of corporate income.
- The business tax structure in the United States still creates substantial distortions. To attract investment from abroad and compete more effectively in foreign markets, the United States must consider how best to address distortions created by the structure of business taxes, as other countries have done.

The Size of Government: A Historical View

Economists and policymakers have long debated the appropriate role of the government in a market economy. The government provides some services—such as national defense and law enforcement—that are clearly essential for economic growth, but other functions of government, such as large redistributions of income, are more controversial. A large public sector imposes a cost on the economy primarily because the taxes that are required to finance government programs distort labor supply, saving, and investment decisions, resulting in lost value of output to society. Thus, our Nation faces a tradeoff: a larger government can provide more public services and transfer payments (payments that are not in exchange for goods or services) to lower-income individuals, but these benefits often come at the cost of lower economic output and well being.

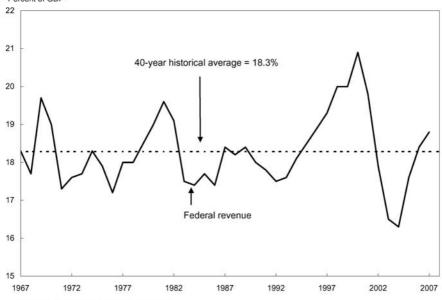
The cost from tax distortions can be considerable. One recent study suggests that raising an additional dollar of revenue from the individual income tax costs the economy approximately 30 to 50 cents. That is, if taxes increase by \$1, taxpayers bear a cost of \$1.30 to \$1.50 – the \$1 in revenue and 30 to 50 cents from accompanying distortions. This additional cost of 30-50 cents is known as deadweight loss. Any government services that are funded with this revenue would have to have a benefit to society of at least \$1.30 to justify the increase in taxes.

One measure of the role of government is the size of government spending relative to the economy. Over the past 40 years, Federal expenditures have averaged 20.7 percent of GDP. Government activities can be financed by current taxes or borrowing (which will necessitate higher future taxes or lower future spending). Chart 5-1 shows that over the past 40 years, the ratio of Federal taxes to GDP has fluctuated around an average value of 18.3 percent. The ratio rose well above that level in the late 1960s, the early 1980s, and the late 1990s. Each of these periods was then followed by several years in which the ratio fell below its long-term average. Recent swings have been particularly pronounced with the ratio reaching a post-World War II high of 20.9 percent

in 2000. Tax revenues increased strongly relative to GDP from 1992 to 2000 as a result of rising real incomes, increases in capital gains realizations, and the tax increases of the early 1990s. Tax revenues as a share of GDP tend to rise when real incomes rise and fall when real incomes fall. Beginning in 2001, tax revenues began to decline as the economy slipped into recession and real incomes declined. The ratio of tax revenues to GDP fell to 16.3 percent (a 40-year low) in 2004. Since that time, tax revenues have grown faster than the economy, resulting in a tax-to-GDP ratio of 18.8 percent in 2007, once again above its 40-year average.

While the Federal tax-to-GDP ratio has not exhibited any consistent trend in the past 40 years, it is projected to grow over the next 10 years. Under current law, the President's tax relief of 2001 and 2003 will expire at the end of 2010. At this time, there will be a significant increase in the tax-to-GDP ratio. Moreover, even in the absence of any legislative changes, there is a tendency for the tax-to-GDP ratio to rise. (While the ratio may not rise every year, there is an upward trend over time.) In the past, significant tax cuts (in 1964, 1981, and 2001 to 2003) have maintained the tax-to-GDP ratio at a relatively stable level. The solid line in Chart 5-2 shows the projected tax-to-GDP ratio if the President's 2001 and 2003 tax relief is not extended.

Chart 5-1 Federal Receipts Federal receipts have fluctuated around their historical average with no particular trend. Percent of GDP



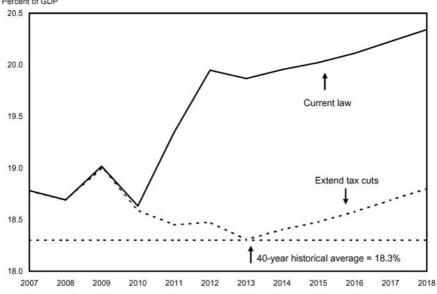
Source: Office of Management and Budget.

Several factors will contribute to rising revenue in the near term, including the expiration of the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts, the Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT), real tax bracket creep, and withdrawals from tax-deferred accounts.

Expiration of the 2001 and 2003 Tax Cuts

The tax cuts of 2001 and 2003 (discussed in detail below) reduced individual tax rates on ordinary income, dividends, and capital gains; increased the child tax credit; reduced the "marriage penalty" (the additional tax that some couples pay as a result of getting married); and began a phase-out of the estate tax. These provisions are set to expire at the end of 2010. If they do, the tax-to-GDP ratio would climb from the 18.8 percent it reached in 2007 to approximately 20 percent. Making the tax cuts permanent would lower this ratio to the 18 to 19 percent range (the dashed line in Chart 5-2), although the ratio would still continue above the 40-year average of 18.3 percent by the end of the 10-year period depicted in the figure.

Chart 5-2 Federal Receipts Projections The tax-to-GDP ratio is projected to rise because tax revenue will grow faster than the economy. Percent of GDP



Source: Congressional Budget Office, Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2008 to 2018.

Alternative Minimum Tax

Prior to 1969, a handful of high-income taxpayers used deductions and exemptions to substantially reduce or eliminate their income tax liability. This outcome was perceived as unfair, and to address this problem, the Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) was established. In its current form, the AMT requires taxpayers to compute their tax liability a second way using a broader definition of income that reduces or eliminates many of the deductions and exemptions allowed in the calculation of regular income tax. The taxpayer must pay the greater of the two tax liabilities. In 1970, only 20,000 taxpayers were subject to the AMT. However, in recent years, the AMT increasingly affects middle-income families, primarily because its parameters are not indexed for inflation. Those who are most vulnerable include families with many children (giving rise to a large number of exemptions) and families in high-tax states (giving rise to a large deduction for state taxes). The solution thus far has been to pass a series of temporary "patches" to limit the scope of the AMT. The most recent patch keeps the number of AMT filers stable through 2007 at about 4 million—the same as in 2006—instead of the increase to 25 million that would have occurred had the patch not been enacted. The Administration proposes a similar patch for 2008 in the Budget that will continue to keep the aggregate number of AMT taxpayers roughly constant. If the AMT is not patched in future years, the number of taxpayers affected will continue to climb, resulting in a rising tax-to-GDP ratio. Indexing the AMT parameters for inflation and extending the tax cuts would lower the tax-to-GDP ratio below the dotted line in Chart 5-2, unless the revenue loss from AMT indexation were made up via additional taxes.

Real Bracket Creep

Federal taxes as a whole are progressive, meaning that a family's average tax rate (total taxes paid as a percentage of income) rises as its income rises. Recently released estimates suggest that in 2005, taxpayers in the bottom 20 percent of the income distribution faced an average Federal tax rate of 4.3 percent, while taxpayers in the top 20 percent faced an average Federal tax rate of 25.2 percent. (This analysis takes into account individual income taxes, payroll taxes, corporate income taxes, and excise taxes.) Over time, people's nominal incomes (not adjusted for changes in purchasing power) tend to grow. Part of this growth is due only to inflation, but part of it represents an increase in purchasing power (real income growth) as productivity improves and we become more prosperous as a nation. Regular income tax brackets (but not AMT brackets) are indexed for inflation, which prevents people from moving up to higher brackets because of inflation (a phenomenon called nominal bracket creep). However, as people's real incomes grow, they become subject to higher tax rates. This is called real bracket creep. The implication is

that, even without explicit tax increases, the median income family (that is, the family whose income places them in the middle of the income distribution) will face a rising average tax rate over the years because median incomes are likely to grow faster than inflation. This will tend to increase the ratio of Federal revenues to GDP.

Withdrawals from Tax-Deferred Accounts

A large amount of individual saving occurs through tax-deferred savings vehicles, including defined benefit pension plans (which provide a specified benefit at retirement) and tax-deferred savings accounts, such as 401(k) plans and traditional Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs). Individual and employer contributions to these tax-deferred savings vehicles are deductible at the time the contribution is made, and accumulate tax free until retirement. After retirement, payments from these savings vehicles—including benefits paid by defined benefit plans and withdrawals from tax-deferred accounts are taxable. In comparison, withdrawals from other types of accounts—for example, ordinary savings accounts and Roth IRAs—do not require payment of income tax on the withdrawal, and deposits in these accounts are not tax deductible. At the end of 2002, there was about \$9.0 trillion in tax-deferred retirement plans on which tax would be paid at withdrawal. With the aging of the population that is projected to occur, there will be an increase in such payments, resulting in increased government revenue. These withdrawals are different from the previous three factors for two reasons. First, they cause a temporary surge in revenue driven by a demographic shift. Second, their impact will occur over a somewhat longer period than depicted in Chart 5-2. According to a recent study, these withdrawals are likely to increase income tax receipts by about 0.25 percent of GDP over the next 25 years, and twice that amount by the end of 75 years.

The factors discussed above—the expiration of the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts, the expansion of the AMT, real bracket creep, and withdrawals from tax-deferred savings accounts—are built into the tax code. In addition to these internal factors, there are also external pressures for taxes to increase in the future. Total Federal expenditures in 2007 were 20 percent of GDP. However, entitlement programs like Medicare, Medicaid, and Social Security are facing financial pressures from rising medical costs and an aging population. Based on current law, projected benefits under these programs could push entitlement spending alone to 20 percent of GDP in 2080, compared to 10.6 percent in 2007. In the absence of needed reforms to reduce projected spending, this would necessitate unprecedented levels of taxation, deficit spending, or dramatic reductions in the fraction of economic activity devoted to other government activities.

The Impact of Recent Tax Reductions

Taxes transfer resources from individuals to the government. The transfer itself does not represent a net cost to society: any money given up by taxpayers is gained by the government and can be used to fund government programs or transfer payments. However, taxes impose a considerable burden on the economy for several reasons. First, taxes interfere with the efficient allocation of resources by changing the rewards from working, saving, and investing. In the absence of taxes, individuals and firms would allocate resources to activities where they would be most productive. When taxed, individuals alter their behavior. For example, high tax rates on labor income induce individuals to reduce their labor supply, because the incentive for working is lower. High tax rates on capital income (the return earned on capital investments) discourage investment in new capital. A reduction in investment lowers the ratio of capital to labor and in turn reduces worker productivity and wages. As a result of these distortions to work, saving, and investment behavior, output is lost—output that would have created value for producers, consumers, and workers. This loss of output is called the deadweight loss of taxation. As discussed above, raising an additional dollar via the individual income tax imposes a direct cost of \$1 on taxpayers (which merely represents a transfer to the government) and a deadweight loss of 30 to 50 cents from the lost value of output to society. Second, high tax rates may also encourage some taxpayers to underreport their incomes, giving rise to equity concerns and requiring higher taxes on those who do comply in order to maintain revenue. (While most taxpayers pay the taxes they owe, there is still a gap between the amount of taxes that should be paid and the amount that is actually paid.) Finally, taxes have large compliance costs that reflect the resources taxpayers use to determine and pay their tax liability (including the value of time spent keeping records and doing calculations). In 2004, compliance costs were estimated to be \$85 billion for individual income taxes and \$40 billion for businesses other than sole proprietorships.

The tax cuts of 2001 and 2003 significantly lowered the tax burden on labor and capital income and reduced distortions. The dividend and capital gains rate cuts enacted in 2003 had an additional benefit to the economy by improving the efficiency of the tax structure. By reducing the existing preference for corporate debt financing over equity financing, these tax cuts reduced the distortion of corporate finance decisions and improved corporate governance.

Labor Supply

Taxes effectively decrease the wage that workers receive for providing labor and therefore distort labor supply decisions by changing the incentive for working. These distortions create efficiency losses. The tax cuts of 2001 significantly decreased the tax rates that workers pay on their earned income, thereby reducing the efficiency losses created by the distortion of their labor supply decisions.

Individuals decide to work based upon whether take-home earnings exceed the value of the leisure they forgo (for this discussion, leisure includes any activities outside the labor market). Take-home pay declines as the average tax rate, that is, the fraction of income paid in taxes, rises. Hence, higher average tax rates mean that fewer individuals choose to work. Moreover, higher marginal tax rates—the fraction of additional income paid in taxes reduce the incentive for working more hours or in a higher-skilled profession. Increases in both average and marginal tax rates distort labor supply and skill investment decisions and thus generate efficiency losses.

Individuals vary in their responsiveness to average and marginal tax rates, so the efficiency losses from taxes differ by group. Studies show that single mothers and married women are particularly sensitive to high average tax rates. Their cost of working is higher because of child care and other home production demands. The 2001 tax cuts lowered average tax rates at all points of the income distribution, thereby making work decisions more efficient (that is, closer to what they would be in the absence of tax distortions). A recent study suggests that the 2001 tax cuts led single mothers to allocate more of their time to market work. In contrast, several studies suggest that men and single women without children are not affected much by average tax rates when deciding whether to work. The responsiveness of married women to high average tax rates has been falling over time as they become more attached to the labor market (as men have more traditionally been).

High marginal income tax rates may discourage workers from working more hours, choosing higher-paid occupations, and investing more in education and other skills that would increase their earnings. To see why higher marginal tax rates have these effects, imagine a worker with only a bachelor's degree deciding between a career as a 40-hour-per-week accountant in a small firm paying around \$40,000 per year versus a career as a 70-hourper-week self-employed consultant with an MBA earning around \$80,000 per year. Suppose that the worker would pay \$4,000 per year in taxes in the accounting job and \$18,000 per year in the consulting job. After taxes, the additional income for the more demanding career would be \$26,000 per year. The marginal tax rate would be 35 percent (see Table 5-1).

Now suppose a change in tax policy reduces taxes for the accounting job to \$1,000 and increases taxes for the consulting job to \$21,000. Instead of a 35 percent marginal tax rate on the additional \$40,000 in pre-tax income, there would be a 50 percent marginal tax rate. This change in tax policy reduces the additional return to the more demanding career from \$26,000 to just \$20,000 per year, a 23 percent drop in the return to the more lucrative career (see Table 5-1).

Factoring in 30 more hours per week working, the greater stress in the consulting job, and the costs of getting the MBA, this tax policy change could induce this worker to choose the less demanding career, thereby creating an efficiency loss. So even if this change in tax policy is revenue neutral (that is, the policy does not change overall average tax rates), the higher marginal taxes would reduce overall economic efficiency because they alter the way wages allocate workers to jobs and decrease incentives to choose higher-paying careers with longer hours, greater intensity demands, and more costly skill investments. The tax cuts in 2001 and 2003 generally reduced marginal tax rates and reduced these distortions, thereby encouraging workers to become more productive.

Saving and Investment

When individuals receive income, they can either spend it on current consumption or save it to fund future consumption. Individual savings gets channeled into capital investments. For example, an individual may save by buying financial assets, such as stocks or bonds. Firms use the funds raised from selling stocks and bonds to finance capital investments, such as buildings or equipment. These investments generate income, which individual savers receive in the form of interest payment on bonds, or dividends and capital gains on stocks. Investment plays an important role in improving the wellbeing of Americans, as increases in the amount of capital per worker result in productivity increases and economic growth.

Table 5-1.—Comparing the Marginal Tax Rate for a Career Changer Under Two Illustrative Tax Policies

	Initial Ta	ax Policy	New Tax Policy		
	Accountant	MBA Consultant	Accountant	MBA Consultant	
Earnings	\$40,000	\$80,000	\$40,000	\$80,000	
Taxes	\$4,000	\$18,000	\$1,000	\$21,000	
After Tax Earnings	\$36,000	\$62,000	\$39,000	\$59,000	
Change in Earnings (MBA minus Accountant) Change in Taxes		,000,	\$40,000 \$20,000		
Marginal Tax Rate	35	i%	50%		
Change in After Tax Earnings	\$26,000		\$20,000		

An important tax policy issue concerns the treatment of income generated by capital investments. Taxes on capital income discourage saving by individuals and investment by businesses. This lowers the capital-to-labor ratio and harms long-run economic growth. Currently, when firms earn income from their capital investments, they may be subject to a firm-level tax on this amount (after subtracting depreciation and interest costs). In addition, individual savers, who provide the funds used to finance these investments, pay income tax on the return on their savings (which includes dividends, capital gains, interest, and rent). As a result, capital income is often taxed at both the firm and the individual level, resulting in double taxation.

Individuals save so they can consume resources in the future, rather than today. Firms invest so that they will be more productive and profitable in the future. Taxes on capital income lower the return to saving and investment, thereby favoring current consumption over future consumption. For example, suppose a corporation is considering the purchase of a machine that will be financed by selling additional shares of stock, and that the rate of return on the investment—net of depreciation, or the reduction in the value of the machine—is 10 percent. Suppose further that individual savers are willing to purchase the shares if they receive a return of at least 6 percent. That is, they are willing to sacrifice \$1 of current consumption (by buying the shares) in exchange for \$1.06 of consumption 1 year from now. The investment is socially beneficial because it generates a 10 percent rate of return, and the savers providing the funds would have settled for 6 percent. At the firm level, the income generated by the machine is subject to the corporate income tax. If the corporate tax rate is 35 percent, and the firm is allowed to deduct actual depreciation, then the after-tax return generated by the machine is 6.5 percent. Suppose the firm then pays its shareholders the entire 6.5 percent return in the form of dividends. If the dividend income tax rate is 15 percent, savers are left with a 5.5 percent after-tax return. The rest of the initial 10 percent return (4.5 percent) goes to the government. Because the 5.5 percent after-tax return is less than the 6 percent that the individual savers require to be willing to forgo current consumption, the investment is not made even though the total return is still 10 percent (4.5 percent to the government plus 5.5 percent to the savers). Consequently, taxes on capital income distort saving and investment decisions. Longer time horizons tend to magnify this distortion because lower after-tax returns get compounded over time.

Firm-level taxes on capital income vary depending on the organizational form of the firm. Some business income, including that of sole proprietorships, Subchapter S corporations, and partnerships, is taxed under the individual income tax system. These firms are known as flow-through businesses because they face no firm-level tax; instead, the firms' income flows through to their owners, who pay personal income tax on it. On the other hand, Subchapter C corporations fall under the corporate tax system. C corporations (hereafter simply referred to as corporations) pay a firm-level tax on the firm's income after deducting costs including wages, interest payments, raw materials, and depreciation.

Current U.S. tax policy is a hybrid of an income tax and a consumption tax. Some capital income is exempt from tax, as it would be under a consumption tax. For example, at the individual level, the return to saving through individual retirement accounts (IRAs) and employer-sponsored retirement plans accumulates free of tax. According to recent estimates, about 35 percent of the return to household financial assets effectively receives consumption tax treatment. The remainder is subject to income tax treatment. At the firm level, firms can often take advantage of accelerated depreciation provisions—which allow them to deduct depreciation from their income before it actually occurs—to lower their tax liability. Accelerated depreciation lowers the tax burden on investment.

The tax reductions of 2001 and 2003 have significantly reduced the tax burden on capital income. By lowering individual income taxes, the 2001 tax cut lowered the top marginal tax rate on flow-through businesses from 39.6 percent to 35 percent. Individuals also pay these reduced tax rates on their interest income. The 2001 tax cuts also included a phased-in elimination of the estate tax (or tax imposed on assets left to one's heirs). Since the estate tax is a tax on wealth, if it were permanently eliminated, it could be expected to increase saving and investment. The tax cuts of 2003 included cuts in dividend and capital gains taxes. As discussed below, if these tax cuts are made permanent, they will have a substantial impact on investment and long-run economic growth.

Corporate Financial Policy and Governance

Tax reforms can result in considerable economic benefits even when they do not lower the overall tax burden. This outcome is accomplished by improving the efficiency of the tax structure, so that the same amount of revenue can be raised with less distortion. The reverse can be true as well: a revenue neutral change, or even a tax cut, can reduce well-being if it is poorly structured.

The tax cuts of 2003 improved the efficiency of the business tax structure by reducing the high tax burden on corporate equity that results from double taxation. For funding investment in new capital, firms generally have a choice between debt (issuing bonds) and equity (retaining earnings or issuing new shares of stock). Corporations pay tax on their revenue minus their costs. Costs include wages, interest, raw materials, and depreciation. Corporate profit is then either paid out to shareholders as dividends, or reinvested in the company (eventually resulting in capital gains for shareholders). Shareholders are taxed at the individual level on any dividends they receive,

and on any capital gains they realize when they sell the stock. Double taxation of corporate income imposes a particularly high burden on equity-financed corporate investment. In comparison, because interest payments are deductible to the firm (and taxable to bondholders), corporate debt is only subject to one layer of taxation. Therefore, corporations have a strong incentive to use debt financing, rather than equity financing, for new investment. The overuse of debt financing increases the chances of bankruptcy: when a firm has high debt payments, there is a greater probability that the firm's income will be insufficient to cover these payments. Bankruptcies subject investors to additional costs and risks.

The tax cuts of 2003 also reduced the tax bias against paying dividends compared to retaining earnings. Prior to 2003, long-term capital gains were taxed at a maximum rate of 20 percent, while dividends were potentially subject to the top individual income tax rate (38.6% in 2002). In addition, capital gains income has another tax advantage over dividend income: taxes are deferred until the asset is sold. Thus, capital gains can accumulate tax free, while dividends are taxed when they are paid out. Through compounding, the difference in tax can be substantial, especially over a long period of time.

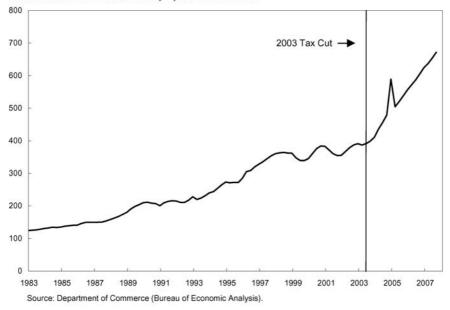
The tax cuts of 2003 lowered the top tax rate on both qualified dividends and long-term capital gains (capital gains on assets held for more than a year) to 15 percent. While capital gains still have a tax advantage over dividends as a result of deferral, the differential treatment has been reduced considerably. This policy change appears to have had a marked impact on firm behavior. As shown in Chart 5-3, the growth in dividend income received by households increased substantially after 2003. In the 20 years prior to 2003, dividend income grew at an average rate of 5.9 percent per year; following the 2003 tax cut, growth increased to an average of 13.7 percent per year. This result has been confirmed in a number of formal studies. (The 2004 spike in the graph represents a special one-time dividend paid by Microsoft Corporation.)

This increase in dividend payments reflects the reduction in the tax bias against dividends. Paying dividends can have a number of benefits for corporate governance, and there is an efficiency loss when the tax code discourages firms from using dividends when they are appropriate. First, dividends can be used to return funds to shareholders, who can decide how to reinvest them, rather than leaving funds in the hands of corporate managers. Because a portion of managers' pay is independent of the firm's performance, managers' interests generally differ from the interests of shareholders, so managers may have an incentive to use retained earnings in a way that does not maximize the value of the firm. Second, paying dividends can help firms signal their profitability to investors. Thus, corporate governance may suffer if the tax code penalizes dividends relative to capital gains.

Chart 5-3 Real Personal Dividend Income

Dividend payments have increased since the 2003 tax cut.

Billions of chained 2000 dollars, seasonally adjusted at an annual rate



Significance of Tax Cuts to Individuals

The tax cuts since 2001 lowered taxes overall and across all income groups. Average Federal tax rates (which include income, payroll, corporate, and estate taxes) are estimated at 21.7 percent in 2007, but would have been 23.8 percent in the absence of the tax cuts (see Table 5-2). For taxpayers in the bottom 20 percent of the income distribution, Federal tax rates are 3.4 percent, which is lower than the 3.7 percent they would be in the absence of the tax cuts. In addition, over 5 million taxpayers in 2007 are projected to have had their Federal income tax liability completely eliminated by the tax cuts.

Table 5-2.—Estimated Distributional Effects of 2001-2006 Tax Cuts in 2007

Average Federal Tax Rates									
	Lowest Quintile	Second Quintile	Third Quintile	Fourth Quintile	Top Quintile	All			
With Tax Cuts	3.4	7.3	14.4	18.8	25.9	21.7			
Without Tax Cuts	3.7	9.0	16.4	20.7	28.2	23.8			
Share of Federal Taxes									
	Lowest Quintile	Second Quintile	Third Quintile	Fourth Quintile	Top Quintile	All			
With Tax Cuts	0.4	2.1	7.4	17.0	73.0	100.0			
Without Tax Cuts	0.4	2.3	7.7	17.0	72.4	100.0			

Source: Urban Institute/Brookings Institution Tax Policy Center.

The tax cuts increased the share of Federal taxes being paid by highincome taxpayers; the top 20 percent of taxpayers are estimated to have paid 73.0 percent of overall Federal taxes in 2007, but would have paid a somewhat lower share, 72.4 percent, without the tax cuts (see Table 5-2). Conversely, the tax cuts decreased the share of Federal taxes being paid by moderate and middle-income taxpayers; the second and third quintiles (from 20 to 60 percent in the income distribution) are estimated to have paid 9.5 percent (2.1 percent plus 7.4 percent) of overall Federal taxes in 2007, but would have paid 10.0 percent (2.3 percent plus 7.7 percent) without the tax cuts.

In addition to distorting work and skill investment decisions, the tax system can also distort marriage decisions. As discussed in Box 5-1, a progressive tax system cannot simultaneously treat all families with the same income equally and be marriage-neutral. This has resulted in a tax system with marriage bonuses (mostly for couples with dissimilar incomes) and marriage penalties (mostly for couples with similar incomes), although on net it encourages marriage (even before the 2001 tax cuts). It should be noted that both marriage bonuses and penalties distort marriage decisions and potentially generate efficiency losses. However, if marriage generates some greater social good that should be subsidized, marriage bonuses may improve efficiency on net.

The 2001 tax cuts, in general, increased marriage subsidies and reduced marriage penalties in the tax system by: (1) expanding the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) for married couples only, (2) expanding the 15 percent bracket only for married couples, (3) expanding the standard deduction only for married couples, and (4) doubling the child tax credit and making it partially refundable. Recent research estimates that the tax cuts, on average, increased the subsidization of marriage by the tax system by about \$1,000 per year, although the effect for a particular family depends on family income, number of children, and the share of family income earned by each spouse. It is estimated that these tax changes should eventually increase marriage rates by about 1 to 4 percentage points.

Economic Benefits of Lower Taxes

The previous sections focused on specific ways in which taxes can distort individual behavior. The analysis suggests that recent tax cuts have reduced distortions to labor supply, saving, investment, and corporate governance. A recent study projects that the introduction of the 2003 tax cuts resulted in an immediate increase in GDP in 2003. But because the cuts are temporary, they will have less impact on decisions that generate payoffs far in the future than they would if they were permanent. For example, the decision to undertake education depends on the effect of education on wages over potentially long careers. Thus, they can only have a limited impact on long-term economic

Box 5-1: Marriage Penalty Basics

It is widely acknowledged that a tax system cannot simultaneously accomplish the following three goals:

- 1. Progressivity: average income tax rates rise with family income
- 2. Family neutrality: families with equal incomes pay equal taxes
- 3. *Marriage neutrality:* taxes paid by a family do not depend on marriage

The inherent conflicts in these three goals can be illustrated by considering a few examples. Consider a couple without children with one spouse who earns \$60,000 and another who does not work. Under 2007 tax law, that couple pays \$5,592 in Federal income taxes, but would pay a total of \$9,236 if they were not married and both were filing individually. The resulting marriage bonus of \$3,644 is generated because the nonworking spouse serves as a tax deduction for the higher earning spouse. The current tax system is not marriage-neutral.

Alternatively, suppose that each spouse earns \$30,000, resulting in the same family income of \$60,000. Current tax law is family-neutral, so this couple pays the same \$5,592 as above. If the tax system is changed so that all individuals file separately, each spouse pays \$2,796 for a total of \$5,592. That is the same as they would pay on a family income of \$60,000 but is \$3,644 less than the combined tax liability of the family above. A progressive tax system that has all taxpayers file individually cannot be family-neutral.

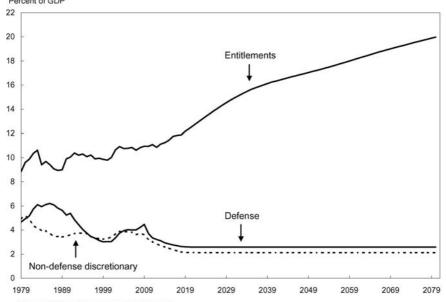
Finally, if the tax system is changed so that all taxpayers pay 10 percent on all of their income, taxes are \$6,000 for each family regardless of whether the couple is married or how the earnings are split between the two spouses. The tax system is marriage- and family-neutral, but it would no longer be progressive, because the average tax rate would be 10 percent for all taxpayers.

performance. Making them permanent can substantially improve economic efficiency. The Treasury Department estimates that if the tax cuts of 2001 and 2003 were made permanent and paid for by reductions in future government spending, economic output would increase by 0.7 percent in the long run.

However, the benefits to the economy might be offset if the extension of the tax cuts results in additional government borrowing or future tax increases, rather than spending cuts. The Treasury Department also estimates that if the tax cuts were made permanent but offset by other revenue raising tax measures in the future, then economic output would decline by 0.9 percent

in the long run. The concern about long-term financing for the tax cuts is particularly important because of the likelihood of rising spending pressures in the future. The Office of Management and Budget projects, for example, that under current law total noninterest Federal spending could reach 25 percent of GDP by 2080, compared with 18.2 percent today. The breakdown of projected spending in Chart 5-4 shows that the main driving force behind this increase is the growth in spending on entitlement programs, primarily Medicare, Medicaid, and Social Security, which could reach approximately 20 percent of GDP by 2080. The benefits of making the tax cuts permanent might also be offset if the tax cuts are financed by a reduction in *efficient* government spending (spending whose benefits exceed both the direct cost to the taxpayer and the deadweight loss).

Chart 5-4 Federal Outlays Projections
Entitlement spending is projected to approach 20 percent of GDP by 2080
Percent of GDP



The Structure of Business Taxes

Despite recent reforms, the business tax structure still creates a number of distortions in its treatment of capital income. To the extent that the U.S. tax system resembles an income tax, it encourages current consumption rather than saving. Beyond this, however, the tax system imposes differential tax burdens on different types of investments, thereby leading to a misallocation of resources. Ideally, firms should undertake investments that generate the highest rate of return, independent of taxes. If all investment returns are taxed at the same rate, then the projects with the highest returns will still be selected (although investment overall will fall because investment returns overall are taxed). However, if different kinds of investments face different tax rates, then a lower-return project may be selected over a higher-return project because the *after-tax* return could be higher for the lower-return project.

As noted above, the tax burden on investment is affected by both firm-level taxes (such as the corporate income tax) and individual-level taxes on the return to saving (such as dividend and capital gains taxes). The complexity of the tax code makes it difficult to measure the true tax burden on investment returns. For example, corporate earnings are taxed at a maximum Federal rate of 35 percent. However, that tax burden is reduced by accelerated depreciation, special tax preferences for certain activities, and the interest deduction. Also, while some kinds of savings are subject to personal income tax, other kinds (for example, retirement savings accounts) accumulate tax free. A standard approach to quantifying the distortions is to compute the *effective marginal tax rate*, which measures the percentage difference between the before-tax and after-tax returns on a new investment, taking into account the complexities of the tax code, and both firm- and individual-level taxes. The effective marginal tax rate is most relevant when a firm decides whether to undertake a new investment.

Table 5-3 shows the effective marginal tax rates on different kinds of investments. It is clear from the table that tax rates vary considerably across investments, depending on the type of capital involved and the method of financing. Equity-financed corporate investment faces the highest effective tax rate of 40 percent. This is still the case even though the tax cuts of 2003 substantially reduced the double taxation of corporate equity. The tax rate on debt-financed corporate investment is actually negative, a result of the interest deduction combined with accelerated depreciation allowances. Noncorporate investments face a low tax rate because noncorporate firms are treated as flow-through entities and are not subject to double taxation. Owner-occupied housing faces a very low tax rate. The return to an owner-occupied home is the rental value of the home to the occupant, which is not subject to income tax.

These results suggest several distortions. First, housing is favored relative to other capital. While there may be reasons to favor owner-occupied housing, its benefits must be weighed against the value of other kinds of capital. Second, there is a distortion across different types of business investment. For example, equipment is lightly taxed relative to structures and inventories. Third, taxes distort a firm's choice of organizational form. The corporate form of organization is unattractive from a tax standpoint, leading firms to become flow-through entities even in situations in which the corporate form would allow the most effective use of resources. Finally, there is a distortion to corporations' financing decisions, with debt receiving a tax advantage over equity.

There are two broad directions for reform. First, efficiency could be improved by reducing the disparate tax treatment of different kinds of investment. There are a number of reforms that could help to achieve this goal. For example, the Treasury Department estimates that if special preferences were eliminated, the corporate tax rate could be reduced from 35 percent to 31 percent and still raise the same amount of revenue. Further integration of the personal and corporate tax systems would alleviate the double taxation of corporate income. For example, some countries in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), including the United Kingdom, Canada, and Mexico address the double taxation of capital income by giving investors a tax credit for taxes paid at the corporate level. Second, reducing the tax burden on investment can improve long-run economic performance by increasing the ratio of capital to labor, thereby boosting labor productivity and earnings. There are two ways to reduce the tax burden on investment at the firm level. One is to reduce the corporate tax rate, and the other is to allow full or partial expensing of new investment. Full expensing allows the firm to fully deduct the cost of new investments at the time the

Table 5-3.—Effective Marginal Tax Rates on Investment

Type of Investment	Effective Marginal Tax Rate			
Economy (overall)	17%			
Business Sector	26			
Corporate Sector	29			
Method of Financing				
Debt	-2			
Equity	40			
Type of Asset				
Equipment	25			
Structures	34			
Land	33			
Inventories	33			
Noncorporate sector	20			
Owner-occupied housing	4			

Source: Department of the Treasury (Office of Tax Analysis).

investments are made. A more modest approach would be to allow partial expensing, under which a firm could immediately deduct a fraction of the investment's cost. As shown in Box 5-2, full expensing reduces the firm-level tax on new investments to zero.

Box 5-2: Expensing versus Corporate Rate Reductions

Consider a firm that purchases a machine for \$100. A year later, the machine produces output worth \$50. The firm then sells the machine for \$60. Thus, the return from investing \$100 in the machine is 10 percent (the firm earns \$50 + \$60 = \$110). The firm can finance the initial \$100 investment by borrowing (debt), by reinvesting earnings, or by issuing new shares.

Assume that the firm either reinvests earnings or issues new shares (equity financing). Under an income tax, the firm's net income is \$10, the value of the machine's output (\$50) plus the proceeds from selling the machine (\$60) minus the cost of the machine (\$100). If the corporate income tax rate is 35 percent, the firm pays \$3.50 in tax on its \$10 income, leaving it with \$6.50 after taxes (a 6.5 percent after-tax return). Thus, an income tax creates a distortion to the investment decision by lowering the after-tax return on the investment.

In contrast, full expensing allows the firm to deduct the entire \$100 cost of the machine up front. Thus, the firm's taxes go down by \$35 when it makes the investment, and the effective cost of the machine is \$65, rather than \$100. The firm earns \$50 from the machine's output plus \$60 from the sale of the machine, and the total income of \$110 is taxed at a rate of 35 percent (because the firm already deducted the cost of the machine upon purchase). Thus, the tax paid is \$38.50, and the firm's after-tax income is \$71.50. The rate of return is (\$71.50 - \$65) / \$65 = 10 percent, which is the same as it would have been without a tax. Effectively, full expensing makes the government a partner in the investment: the government pays for 35 percent of the investment's cost (via the deduction), and receives 35 percent of its return.

To be most effective in reducing distortions, full expensing would need to be combined with elimination of the interest deduction. Suppose interest payments remain deductible under the full-expensing approach described above and the firm borrows money to fund half of the machine's cost (\$50) at a 10 percent interest rate. The effective cost of the machine is \$65 due to expensing. Therefore, the firm spends \$15 of its own funds (\$65 - \$50 = \$15) for the machine. Next year, the machine generates \$110 of income, and the firm pays \$55 to the lender (principal

continued on next page

Box 5-2 - continued

plus interest). The firm deducts the interest payment of \$5 from its income, resulting in taxable income of \$105. At a 35 percent tax rate, the firm's tax liability is \$36.75. The firm is left with a profit of \$18.25, a return of 22 percent on its initial \$15 investment. Thus, the tax on the investment's return is negative (the investment receives a subsidy from the government). If the interest deduction were not allowed, the firm's tax bill would be \$38.50 (just as above), and the profit after repaying the lender \$55 and paying taxes would be \$16.50, a 10 percent rate of return. With full expensing and no interest deductibility, there is no distortion to either the investment decision or the financing decision.

Another alternative is to reduce the corporate rate. Using the same example as above, consider the impact of reducing the corporate tax rate from 35 percent to 10 percent. The firm makes its \$100 investment, and next year pays tax on its net income of \$10. This leaves the firm with an after-tax return of 9 percent. Since the after-tax return is still below the before-tax return, there is a distortion to the investment decision. However, there is less of a distortion than with the 35 percent tax rate.

In recent years, other countries have taken the approach of cutting the corporate tax rate. A tax rate cut affects all capital, both new and old. In comparison, expensing is targeted to new investment only. Thus, expensing generates a greater increase in investment for any given revenue reduction. Another difference between tax rate cuts and expensing arises because firms sometimes earn returns on their investments that are above the normal. ordinary return. To illustrate this, consider the example in Box 5-2, in which a \$100 investment yields a 10 percent rate of return. Suppose that the next best use of the firm's funds would produce a return of 5 percent. The return of 5 percent represents the opportunity cost of the funds, also known as the normal return. As long as the investment return is above the normal return, the firm will undertake the project; thus, taxing any returns that exceed the opportunity cost of funds (called supra-normal returns) does not create any distortions. Expensing exempts only the normal return from taxation; supra-normal returns are subject to taxation. In the example, \$5 of the investment's payoff represents compensation for the firm's opportunity cost, and \$5 represents a supra-normal return. If the corporate tax rate is 35 percent, full expensing would give the firm a deduction worth \$35 this year, and require it to pay a tax of \$38.50 next year. Effectively, the firm is

able to defer \$35 of tax liability for 1 year. The value to the firm of deferring the tax until next year is \$1.75 (5 percent of \$35). However, next year, the firm must pay \$3.50 in additional taxes. Thus, the firm has effectively paid a tax of \$1.75 (the \$3.50 of additional taxes minus the \$1.75 value of deferral), which represents a tax of 35 percent on the \$5 supra-normal return. Note that taxing the supra-normal return does not result in any distortions, because the firm's decision to undertake the investment does not depend on the tax. If the normal return were instead 10 percent, then the deferral of tax would be worth \$3.50 to the firm, and there would be no effective tax on the investment return. In contrast to expensing, a corporate tax rate cut lowers the tax on both normal and supra-normal returns.

The efficiency of the business tax structure in the United States is particularly important as other countries undertake major corporate tax reforms. Capital is mobile across international borders, and the business tax environment is important in ensuring that the United States continues to attract investment from abroad, and that U.S. firms can compete effectively in foreign countries. In the mid-1980s, the average statutory corporate tax rate (weighted by GDP) across OECD countries was 44 percent. The U.S. tax reform of 1986, which reduced the corporate tax rate from 46 percent to 34 percent, made the United States a relatively low-tax country at the time of the reform. Since that time, however, the OECD-average corporate tax rate has fallen below that of the United States. These comparisons refer to statutory tax rates. The United States has relatively generous accelerated depreciation provisions and a multitude of business-level exemptions and deductions that reduce the tax burden on investment below the statutory rate. However, the effective marginal tax rate on corporate investment is still high: compared to other G7 countries (France, Germany, the United Kingdom, Canada, Italy, and Japan), the United States imposes an above-average marginal effective tax rate on corporate investment for domestic debt and equity holders in the top individual income tax bracket. In contrast, the U.S. average corporate tax rate (the total amount of corporate taxes paid as a percentage of corporate operating surplus) is low relative to other countries. This fact highlights the inefficiency and complexity of the corporate tax system. The marginal tax rate represents the additional tax burden a firm faces when it undertakes a new investment; therefore, it is the relevant tax rate for new investment decisions. This distortion is larger in the United States than in other countries. Despite the larger distortion, the corporate tax raises less revenue in the United States than in other countries, as evidenced by the fact that the average tax rate is lower. The implication is that investment incentives could be improved without a reduction in government revenue.

Conclusion

The analysis in this chapter has focused on both the level and structure of taxation. Over the past 40 years, Federal revenues have fluctuated around 18.3% of GDP. Under current law, however, tax revenues are scheduled to rise much faster than GDP in coming years. Furthermore, over longer periods of time, projected growth in entitlement spending will put pressure on taxes to rise. Because taxes distort incentives, these trends have important implications for economic growth. Extending the tax cuts of 2001 and 2003 would improve labor supply and savings incentives and result in less distortion of corporate finance decisions. Combined with control of entitlement spending, and a long-term solution to the Alternative Minimum Tax, this can have a beneficial effect on long-run growth.

The tax cuts of 2001 and 2003 have also improved the efficiency of the tax structure, particularly with respect to the double taxation of corporate income. However, the structure of business taxation still creates a number of distortions and puts the United States at a competitive disadvantage globally. Even revenue-neutral reforms can result in economic gains if they remove unnecessary distortions.

The Nation's Infrastructure

Our economy depends on infrastructure that allows goods, people, information, and energy to flow throughout the Nation. This infrastructure—ports, roads, airports, communication networks, power lines, and many other systems—represents an important input into the economy. Just as firms must use labor and raw materials to produce output, they must also use airports and power lines. Similarly, consumers rely on cell phone towers and highways in their daily lives.

Infrastructure is often provided either directly by government agencies or by firms regulated by the government. Accordingly, the quantity and quality of infrastructure available to a firm or consumer often depends on government policy in addition to market forces. In recent years, the United States has experienced growing demands on its infrastructure, thanks to economic growth and successful deregulation in sectors that are heavy users of infrastructure. The policy challenge is how best to respond to these increased demands.

"Infrastructure" is a broad term, and this brief chapter does not provide a comprehensive review of all of the U.S. infrastructure systems. Instead, it discusses some of the economic issues associated with major transportation, communication, and power transmission systems, and some of the policy challenges in each. The key points of this chapter are:

- Infrastructure typically requires large capital investments to build and maintain capacity. Once built, however, the cost of allowing an extra person to use the capacity is typically low, as long as the number of users is less than the infrastructure's capacity. This cost structure often means that infrastructure cannot be provided efficiently by a competitive market. As a result, many types of infrastructure are instead provided by Government-regulated companies or, in some cases, by the Government itself.
- Demands on the U.S. infrastructure grow as the economy expands, and Government policies often determine how effectively infrastructure can accommodate that growth. Properly designed user fees can help ensure efficiency by revealing information about what infrastructure consumers value most.
- The price people pay for using infrastructure should reflect the extra cost associated with its use. This includes the cost of maintaining the infrastructure itself, as well as delays caused by increased congestion.

• The private sector plays an important role in providing infrastructure. However, lack of competition in markets for infrastructure raises concerns about market power, so that Government oversight is sometimes necessary. Government must continually reassess the need for oversight in the face of changing market conditions.

The Basic Challenge of Infrastructure Policy

As the economy grows, demands on our infrastructure increase. Since 1980, vehicle traffic on U.S. roads has nearly doubled, passenger-miles of air traffic have increased by more than 150 percent, and ton-miles of freight on U.S. railroads have increased by more than 80 percent. The Nation's growing demand for energy resources, together with a greater emphasis on new sources of power, is placing new demands on our energy infrastructure. And the growth of the Internet and information technology means that telecommunications networks are becoming more central to the U.S. economy.

Infrastructure systems—whether pipelines, roads, fiber optic networks, or port facilities—require large investments in long-lived capacity. Once this capacity is in place, however, small increases in usage may cost relatively little to provide. Marginal cost refers to the extra cost associated with a small increase in production of a good. Infrastructure investments produce goods, like passenger trips or phone calls, that typically have low marginal cost as long as total demands on the infrastructure do not approach the capacity it was designed to support. Once usage approaches capacity, however, marginal cost can increase substantially as extra use makes the entire system less effective.

These features create certain policy challenges that are common to many types of infrastructure. To illustrate these challenges, imagine a growing city where construction of a new bridge across a river is being considered. The bridge will provide significant benefits relative to the existing options for crossing the river—for example, taking a ferry or traveling several miles to cross at another point.

One possibility is that a private party will construct the bridge, planning to earn a profit by charging tolls. If the private sector builds a bridge, the market for river crossings at any given point will likely be provided by a single monopolist. This is because providing a bridge involves economies of scale: it is cheaper to build a single bridge that serves 20,000 people per day than two bridges that each serve 10,000 people per day. Because of economies of scale, the market for bridge crossings is called a natural monopoly. Even if there are no artificial barriers to market entry, a monopoly is likely to emerge simply because a single firm can produce the good more cheaply than multiple firms could.

A monopolistic bridge owner may choose to charge prices that are too high from society's perspective. A monopolist will choose a toll that generates the highest possible profit, even though the cost of allowing an extra person to cross the bridge may be very close to zero. This means lost opportunities: some people will choose not to cross because of the high toll, even though the cost of allowing them to cross is very small. The people who choose not to cross may waste time and fuel traveling to a toll-free bridge, or may choose not to cross, perhaps visiting friends less often or not shopping at stores that would require a bridge crossing. Economists refer to this type of foregone benefit as a deadweight loss, and it is a key economic reason for preventing monopoly pricing. To avoid this deadweight loss, government often attempts to prevent monopoly pricing of infrastructure, either by regulating the price or by providing the infrastructure itself. While government involvement can address monopoly concerns, it can create other inefficiencies: regulators may lack the information necessary to make efficient choices and may make decisions based on political considerations rather than on a cost-benefit analysis.

If the government builds and operates the bridge, it must make a number of decisions. First, the government must decide how to pay for the bridge. One approach is simply to charge a toll, for each use of the bridge, that is high enough to cover the average cost of providing the bridge. This approach seems sensible: the bridge will be paid for by those people who use it, and their willingness to pay for the bridge reveals that it passes a cost-benefit test. However, this approach is likely to create some inefficiency, because the average cost of providing the bridge will be higher than the extra cost each person imposes when he or she crosses at uncongested times. Thus, some people will choose not to cross even though it would cost the government little or nothing to allow them to cross. This can create a deadweight loss similar to the loss that occurs when a monopolist chooses the toll, though the deadweight loss will generally be smaller than under monopoly pricing.

One response to this problem would be to charge a *two-part tariff:* a fixed charge for a permit to use the bridge, in addition to a per-use toll that would be low to reflect the small marginal cost of using the bridge. This approach creates efficient incentives for those consumers who obtain permits, because the toll they pay for each crossing reflects only the cost of their use. However, some drivers will choose not to obtain a permit, and their failure to use the bridge is a deadweight loss.

Other issues arise if the bridge becomes congested. Suppose that, at peak hours, so many people attempt to use the bridge that traffic jams develop. At such times, each person who uses the bridge contributes to the delay that everyone on the bridge suffers. Congestion means that, from society's perspective, the marginal cost of bridge trips is no longer small: each additional trip makes traffic slower, adding to the delay costs of everyone using the bridge.

When the bridge becomes congested, users of the bridge may urge the government to invest in expanding its capacity. If people can use the bridge for free, frequent users are likely to insist that greater investment is a good idea, while those who do not use the bridge will object to spending tax dollars on the project. If the bridge is financed by tolls that are the same at all times of day, people who use the bridge at peak times will receive the benefit of extra capacity, even though they do not bear the full cost of the expansion. People who use the bridge at uncongested times will pay more in tolls to finance the expansion, but receive no benefit. Thus, peak-time users may support expansion even if the benefits to society do not outweigh the construction costs.

Setting aside the question of whether the bridge should be expanded, the congestion described above reflects a system that encourages inefficient choices. Each person who uses the bridge decides when to cross without considering the costs this creates for others because of increased congestion. Addressing this inefficiency can help ensure that existing capacity is used as efficiently as possible.

The questions of building the bridge—who should provide it, how it should be paid for, and when new capacity should be constructed—are all present to different degrees in debates about the major infrastructure systems in the United States. The next section gives an overview of some of these systems and some of the specific issues they face.

Current State of the Nation's Infrastructure

This section discusses aspects of the U.S. transportation, energy, and communications infrastructure. Economic growth has meant increased demand for transportation, raising questions about how best to address congestion. In energy and communications, changes in technology and market structure are transforming the way that infrastructure serves these sectors.

Roads

Roads play a central role in the U.S. economy. Both firms and consumers depend on cars and trucks in their everyday economic lives. Most U.S. freight shipments take place by road; for example, trucks handle over 70 percent of U.S. freight shipments (by value). On average, drivers travel 29 miles by car each day and spend almost an hour a day behind the wheel. Americans use roads in all parts of their daily lives, from commuting to work to shopping and visiting friends.

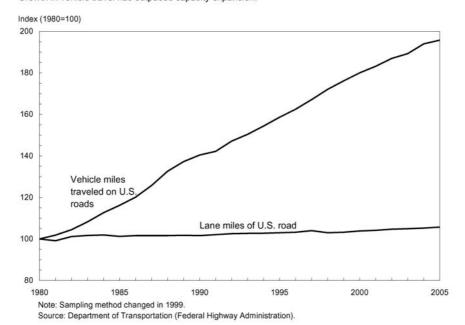
The amount of traffic on U.S. roads has been increasing steadily for decades. As traffic has increased, priorities have shifted from building new connections between places to accommodating growing traffic on existing routes (see Box 6-1). Although Federal, State, and local governments have built new roads and added lanes to existing roads, new construction has not kept up with the increases in traffic. Chart 6-1 shows that vehicle miles traveled in the United States have almost doubled since 1980, whereas total lane-miles of road have expanded by less than 6 percent. Put somewhat differently, each mile of road serves more traffic. For example, on urban highways the average number of vehicles using a given mile of road each day has increased from 3,785 in 1980 to 5,527 in 2005. We would not necessarily expect new road investment to match increases in miles driven, because a mile of road that serves 500 vehicles per day may easily accommodate 1,000 vehicles per day without any new construction. But at peak hours, the number of drivers attempting to use many urban roads approaches or exceeds the roads' maximum capacity. In 2004, almost two-thirds of peak-hour travel on urban interstates took place on roads carrying at least 80 percent of their theoretical maximum number of vehicles. More than a third of travel on urban interstates took place on roads carrying at least 95 percent of their theoretical maximum.

Box 6-1: The Interstate Highway System

The Interstate Highway System began when President Eisenhower signed the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956, which authorized \$25 billion for the construction of 41,000 miles of interstate highway designed to a common standard. One of the original motivations for construction was to move materials and troops in times of emergency. President Eisenhower originally hoped to finance the system with tolls, but the system was instead financed through a fuel tax because of concern that tolls in less densely populated areas would be insufficient to cover the cost of those roads.

The Interstate System has come to play a central role in our Nation's economic life and has lowered the cost of transporting goods around the United States. The construction of the Interstate System may have made important contributions to economic growth, although there is no consensus among economists regarding highways' economic effects, and it is therefore difficult to say what parts of the Interstate System have benefits that outweigh their costs. Today, the local objective of reducing congestion in urban areas has replaced the National objective of connecting distant markets and providing for National defense. Now that interstates connect the country, the priority is to find ways of using these resources as efficiently as possible, and in particular to address congestion on the most heavily traveled interstate corridors.

Chart 6-1 Vehicle Miles Traveled and Lane Miles of Road in U.S., 1980-2005 Growth in vehicle travel has outpaced capacity expansion.

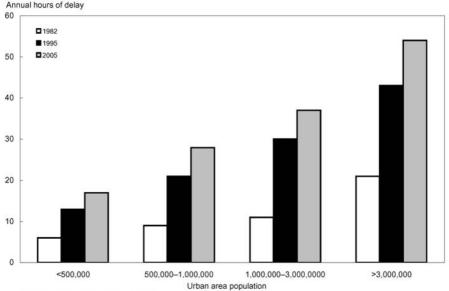


When traffic approaches a road's capacity, the road becomes congested, resulting in real costs for drivers and businesses. The extra fuel consumed in all urban areas amounts to 2.87 billion gallons per year—about 2 percent of U.S. gasoline consumption. On average, commuters in urban areas lose almost 38 hours per year due to traffic congestion, and in the largest cities congestion costs the average commuter 54 hours per year. In the largest urban areas, over 40 percent of travel takes place under congested conditions. Congestion is worst in the Nation's largest cities, but is increasing in urbanized areas of every size. Chart 6-2 shows that congestion is increasing even in urbanized areas with fewer than 500,000 residents.

Traffic congestion is the predictable result of a situation in which a scarce resource—road space at rush hour—is made freely available to everyone. Individual drivers choose to travel at the time they find most convenient. When they travel at congested times, however, they contribute to the wasted time, fuel, and increased pollution borne by everyone else on the roadway. Individual drivers do not take this cost into account, so they use the road even though the social costs they create may be greater than the individual benefits they receive. This is the "tragedy of the commons": when a resource is freely available to anyone who wants to use it, it is overused, potentially leaving everyone worse off.

With highway traffic, as with other types of infrastructure, the problem is not simply that so many people use a road, but that they choose to use it at

Chart 6-2 Annual Delay per Peak-Period Traveler, by Urban Area Size, 1982–2005 Traffic flows have deteriorated in urban areas of all sizes.



Source: Texas Transportation Institute.

the same time. At hours when many drivers want to travel, a certain amount of delay can be optimal, given the benefits that many drivers receive from traveling at their most preferred time. But as a road becomes very crowded, small increases in the number of cars can cause large decreases in the speed of traffic. When too many people attempt to enter road space at one time, traffic flow "collapses," meaning that a road is able to handle fewer cars in a given amount of time. Spreading out the times at which drivers enter a roadway can permit higher speeds, allowing a road to handle more traffic with the same amount of pavement.

One response to road congestion is to build more roads or widen existing roads. While new construction can be justified in many cases, it is not the solution to all congestion. Road construction is expensive; each additional lane can cost millions of dollars per mile. Furthermore, the tragedy of the commons applies to new capacity as well as to existing capacity. If a new lane makes a road less congested at peak hours, drivers who had previously avoided travel at peak hours will start to use the road at those times. This increase in rush-hour drivers means that the road will again become congested. This phenomenon is often referred to as the "fundamental law of highway congestion": increased capacity induces new traffic at peak times, so that moderate increases in capacity do not eliminate congestion.

A solution that does address the tragedy of the commons is to charge a price for using a road that reflects the extra delay each driver causes. *Congestion*

pricing refers to a policy of charging tolls that reflect how crowded a road is at particular times. When drivers are required to pay such a toll, some drivers will choose to travel at less crowded times, take less crowded routes, or take alternative means of transportation. Those for whom it is especially important to travel a particular route at a particular time will pay the toll and be able to travel without inefficient levels of delay.

Congestion pricing has proven effective in many areas in reducing congestion and increasing traffic flows. For example, on a busy 10-mile stretch of State Route 91 in Orange County, California, drivers can choose between free lanes and toll lanes, for which prices adjust during the day on a schedule designed to maintain a free flow of traffic. Speeds in the toll lanes exceed 60 miles per hour even at the busiest time of day, with the result that, at the busiest part of the rush hour, each toll lane can produce almost twice as many vehicle trips each hour as the nontoll lanes. Because prices discourage drivers from entering the toll road when it is already crowded, traffic does not become so dense that flows collapse, and the road is able to serve more drivers during any given period of time.

More and more urban areas are becoming interested in using congestion pricing as a way to alleviate clogged roadways. As part of its Congestion Initiative, the Department of Transportation has developed Urban Partnership Agreements with five cities across the country, working with local authorities to mitigate the increasing congestion. In August 2007, the Secretary of Transportation announced the selection of Miami, Minneapolis/St. Paul, New York, San Francisco, and Seattle as the cities chosen from dozens of applicants to receive a share of \$850 million in Federal funds to help alleviate highway congestion and the mounting costs it imposes. Each of these cities has developed plans to use some form of congestion pricing to reduce traffic delays. For example, New York City is proposing "cordon pricing," following an approach that has been successfully implemented in London and Stockholm. Between 6:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. on weekdays, cars would pay \$8 per day to drive in the busiest parts of Manhattan, while trucks would be charged \$21. Vehicles driving in the area could be identified by electronic "E-Z Pass" readers or, for vehicles without the readers, through a license plate recognition system using digital cameras.

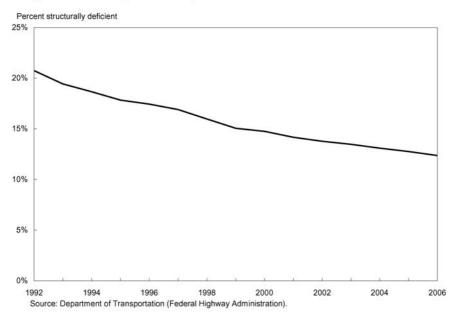
New York's plan is targeted at a heavily congested urban area; other cities have followed different approaches targeted at certain roads or stretches of road that are especially congested. On SR-520 in the Seattle area, regional planners are proposing to use demand-based toll rates both to alleviate peak-hour congestion and to raise funds to replace a high-traffic bridge over Lake Washington. Under the plan, toll rates would be updated in real time to reflect current traffic conditions, and in-vehicle transponders and supplemental cameras would collect the toll while drivers travel at highway speed.

Bridges

On August 1, 2007, the I-35W Bridge in Minneapolis collapsed, killing 13 people. This was the first collapse of this magnitude since May 2002, when a barge collided with a bridge in Oklahoma, causing the collapse of a section of I-40 and killing 14 people. The recent tragedy focused national attention on the condition of our highway bridges. Bridge repair and maintenance are important for two reasons: to ensure safety and to maintain or increase the capacity of a bridge to carry traffic.

There are nearly 600,000 bridges in the United States. Bridges are inspected using the National Bridge Inspection Standards, in most cases every 2 years. The Department of Transportation collects this information in the National Bridge Inventory, a database of information on bridge conditions. About 12 percent of the bridges in the United States are classified as "structurally deficient" by the Department of Transportation, meaning that the bridge is subject to certain weight or other restrictions due to its condition. This share has been shrinking as States have focused greater resources on bridge maintenance and repair (see Chart 6-3). These numbers suggest that bridges have become a higher priority for States in recent years.

Chart 6-3 Condition of U.S. Highway Bridges, 1992–2006 Bridge conditions have improved in recent years.



Ongoing inspection and maintenance is especially important for bridges. Infrastructure investments should be based on a cost-benefit analysis. In some cases, new projects might seem more appealing to decisionmakers than routine maintenance, but maintenance is essential. One way to encourage investment in projects with the greatest return is to ensure greater transparency in reporting the costs and benefits of different infrastructure projects. For example, by publicly identifying the bridges in greatest need of repair, the National Bridge Inventory may help generate political support for targeting resources where they are most productive.

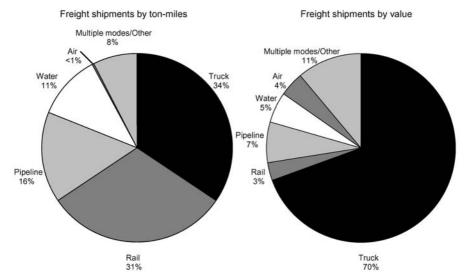
Railways

Railroads have played a central role in our Nation's history, linking markets over long distances and helping create a national economy. Rail continues to be an important mode of freight transportation, particularly for heavy bulk materials such as coal. Chart 6-4 shows that railroads carry almost one-third of the Nation's freight, measured in terms of ton-miles, but because rail tends to be used for lower-priced goods, this represents a small fraction of the total value of goods shipped. In 1980, the Staggers Rail Act deregulated the freight rail industry. At the time, observers expected prices to increase, but in fact deregulation unleashed significant efficiencies and lower rates. After decades without changes in rates or traffic, shipping rates have fallen substantially in real terms since 1985, while the volume of freight rail traffic has nearly doubled. In the last few years, rising fuel prices have made rail an attractive alternative to trucking, because railways are about three times more fuel efficient than trucks. Increasing highway congestion may also have contributed to increasing demand for rail. As a result of the increased demand for rail shipping, its real price has increased for the first time in many years, and railroads are investing increasing amounts in new capacity.

Railroads serve a variety of customers who face different sets of options for shipping their freight. Some routes are served by only one railroad, while other routes are served by competing railroads. Some products (such as goods in containers) can be economically shipped by road, whereas others (such as coal) may be prohibitively expensive to truck over long distances.

Like roads and other infrastructure, rail systems are very capital intensive, and railroads must pay the cost of maintaining their rail lines and other capital stock regardless of the amount of freight they carry. This creates difficulties for railroads that serve competitive markets. To remain profitable overall, the total revenue from all shipments must cover the railroad's capital costs. But a particular shipment will increase a railroad's profit as long as revenue from that shipment is greater than the marginal cost of that shipment. In markets

Chart 6-4 **Distribution of U.S. Freight Shipments by Mode**Rail is used disproportionately for heavier, lower-value shipments.



Source: Department of Transportation (Bureau of Transportation Statistics).

where shippers have an alternative to rail, this means that railroads will offer rates to some shippers that do not cover a full share of their capital costs. They make up for this by charging prices that cover more than a shipment's share of capital costs in markets where shippers do not have economical alternatives.

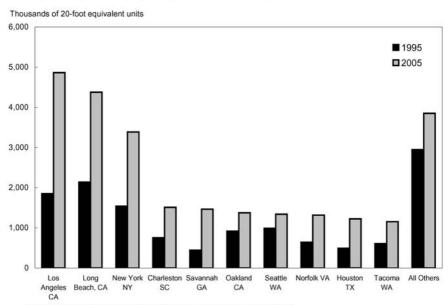
Understandably, many shippers in these markets complain that they pay shipping rates substantially higher than those paid by shippers in more competitive markets. However, the railroads' ability to charge different rates to different shippers plays a vital role in enabling railroads to maintain the large capital investments needed to operate a railroad. If railroads were forced to charge the same price for all freight, many shippers that have alternative shipping options would respond to an increase in rail rates by shifting toward road, water, or other transportation. This reduction in revenue would make railroad capital investments less profitable, and the likely result would be reductions in investment and in rail capacity. In the long run, the result could be even higher shipping rates for those who continued to use rail transportation.

Container Ports

Over 800 billion dollars worth of goods, representing over 40 percent of U.S. trade, passes through U.S. seaports each year. Container trade—that is, goods packed in containers that can be moved from ships to trucks or trains without being unpacked—continues to grow dramatically, more than doubling in the United States since 1995. All of those goods pass through a relatively small number of facilities. A complex system of cranes, berths, skilled labor, warehouses, and ground transportation facilities is necessary to transfer goods from oceangoing ships to the domestic transportation network.

Increases in global containerized trade have meant an increase in the size of container ships. In the late 1980s, shipping companies introduced the first container ships that were too large to use the Panama Canal, and today such "post-Panamax" ships represent at least 30 percent of container shipping capacity. As ships have gotten bigger, port traffic has become more concentrated among those ports with waterways and port facilities capable of handling such large vessels. Today, the 10 busiest U.S. ports handle 85 percent of U.S. container traffic, up from 78 percent in 1995. Chart 6-5 shows that increased concentration has been most noticeable at the 3 busiest U.S. ports (Los Angeles, Long Beach, and New York), where the share of National container traffic increased from 41 percent in 1995 to 49 percent in 2005.

Chart 6-5 Container Trade at U.S. Marine Ports
The largest U.S. ports handle a growing share of container shipments.



Source: Department of Transportation (Bureau of Transportation Statistics).

Freight shipments into and out of the United States will continue to grow along with the growth in U.S. trade. This increase in trade flows will place tremendous demands not only on port facilities, but also on the land-based systems that carry traffic to and from the port. For example, the ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach together handle container traffic representing over 10,000 truckloads each day (not to mention goods shipped in tankers, dry bulk, and other ships). All of this traffic must be accommodated on the roads and railways serving the port.

Increased demands on port facilities are creating opportunities for smaller ports to expand their traffic. For example, the Port of Savannah, Georgia, more than tripled its container traffic between 1995 and 2005. Savannah's growth reflects significant investments in expanding warehouses, docks, and rail yards, as well as the desire of shippers to avoid congestion at the larger ports in New York and Los Angeles. Increased U.S. sea trade also creates opportunities for ports in Mexico and Canada, which can connect by road or rail to U.S. markets. For example, a new container port in the town of Prince Rupert, British Columbia, opened in 2007, offering facilities for the largest container ships and rail connections to Chicago and the Midwest.

Faced with growing demands, congested ports have implemented innovative strategies for reducing the attendant strain on local infrastructure. The Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach developed a program called "PierPass," designed to move traffic to off-peak periods during the nights and weekends. Carriers unloading during peak hours pay a surcharge of \$100 for a 40-foot container, and proceeds from the surcharge fund port operations during the weekend and overnight. According to the program, 36 percent of the container volume at the Los Angeles–Long Beach complex is now moved during the off-peak shifts, removing 60,000 trucks from the roads during rush hour each week.

Aviation

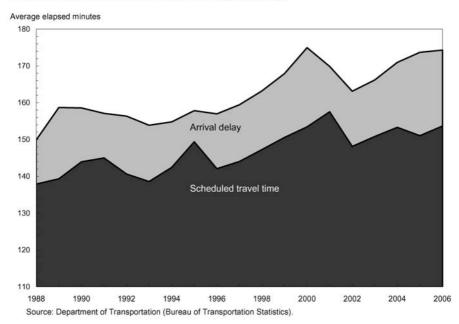
Since 1975, the real price of air transportation has fallen, while the number of miles traveled by air has grown by almost 300 percent. An important part of these changes was the deregulation of the airline industry in 1978. By permitting airlines to introduce new flights and schedules, deregulation introduced competitive forces that have led to entry by discount carriers and reductions in the real price of air travel. In 2006, air travel generated approximately \$164 billion in revenue, equivalent to approximately 1.2 percent of GDP.

Air travel requires not only planes, but also runways, terminals, and an air traffic control system to maintain a safe distance between planes. The capacity of these systems has not increased as rapidly as the growth of air traffic. Our air traffic control system is largely based on antiquated technology. New investments in infrastructure have been hampered by several factors, including

political opposition from communities near airports and the fact that air traffic control is provided by a government bureaucracy that has no financial incentive to respond efficiently to increased demand for its services.

Growing traffic has created congestion in both the Nation's airspace and its airports. The result has been longer flight times and increased delays. Airlines have accounted for congestion, in part, by building more time into their schedules, although delays have grown despite the longer schedules. Chart 6-6 shows that the average scheduled time for a flight from New York's La Guardia airport to Atlanta's Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport has increased from 2 hours and 18 minutes in 1988 to 2 hours and 34 minutes in 2006. The average delay has also increased from 12 minutes in 1988 to over 20 minutes in 2006. This has been the trend for the busiest routes in the continental United States: for the 10 city pairs with the highest number of airline passengers, scheduled times have increased by an average of 14 minutes, and delay has increased by an average of 6 minutes. Delays have also become more severe: for these same routes, the number of flights that are delayed by more than 60 minutes has increased from 2.7 percent to 7.4 percent. The summer of 2007 saw especially severe flight delays, with particularly acute problems in New York (see Box 6-2).

Chart 6-6 Average Travel Time, New York (LGA) to Atlanta (ATL) 1988-2006 Scheduled flight times have increased in addition to growing delays.



Box 6-2: Delays at New York City Airports

Some of the worst air traffic congestion in the United States occurs in the New York City area. Problems in New York have a large impact on delays nationwide, because a large proportion of U.S. flights travel to, from, or over New York airspace. Delays in New York became especially acute in the summer of 2007, after restrictions were lifted on landings and takeoffs at John F. Kennedy International Airport. With no limitations on how many flights could be scheduled into the airport, the number of scheduled flights increased by 20 percent, and far more flights were scheduled to arrive during peak periods than the airport could handle. The result was long delays: only 56 percent of flights arrived on time during the summer of 2007, with especially severe delays in the peak hours.

In September 2007, the President called on the Secretary of Transportation to seek solutions to mounting air traffic congestion and the frustrations it creates for passengers. The Federal Aviation Administration convened an Aviation Rulemaking Committee to explore ways of relieving congestion, including market-based mechanisms such as congestion pricing or auctions for the right to land or take off at congested times. In December, the Department of Transportation announced that it would limit the number of flights to and from New York airports beginning in spring 2008, while continuing to pursue market-based approaches to reducing congestion in the near term.

History has shown that such market-based solutions can work. In 1968, for example, the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey implemented a congestion-pricing fee on small aircraft by raising the minimum landing fee during peak hours. As expected, travelers responded to the price incentives: general aviation peak hour activity declined by 30 percent, reducing delays at the region's airports.

The Federal Aviation Administration, working with other agencies, has begun an effort to expand capacity by upgrading the air traffic control system. The Next Generation Air Transportation System (NextGen) would use satellites and digital communications to provide both controllers and pilots with a much more accurate picture of where planes are in the airspace. Together with other technologies, these upgrades have the potential to reduce the amount of separation necessary for safe flight, allowing more planes to use a given amount of space and increasing the system's capacity.

Airport congestion reflects capacity constraints and indicates a failure to manage and price that capacity in a way that reflects the costs each plane creates for air traffic control and for other users of congested space. Each

plane that lands or takes off at a busy airport takes up roughly the same amount of space and time regardless of size, but the fees paid for using an airport are much higher for larger planes. The airport fees that airlines pay each time they land are based on the weight of a plane, and the national air traffic control system is funded largely by taxes on airline tickets. Both approaches mean that a regional jet carrying 50 passengers pays much less than a large jet carrying 200 passengers, even though each creates roughly the same burden for air traffic control and the same amount of congestion in the airspace. Similarly, fees are the same whether the airport is busy or empty, even though scheduling an arrival at a busy time can generate significant costs for other users. This system creates the wrong incentives, encouraging airlines to use inefficiently small aircraft and to schedule too many flights at the most popular airports and times of day.

The market-based mechanisms discussed earlier in this chapter can help encourage airlines to use airport infrastructure more efficiently. Different options are available for using market-based mechanisms to manage airport congestion. One is to change the structure of landing fees so that planes pay more to land at more congested times and airports. Similar to congestion pricing on roadways, this would encourage airlines and others to schedule flights at times when the airports and airspace are less crowded. Another approach would be to fix the number of landing and takeoff slots available during the busiest times of day, and auction the right to use those slots. Slots would, in effect, be leased for a fixed period of time, with slots turning over and being reauctioned on a regular basis to accommodate new entrants and promote competition. Assigning slots through a market process would have a similar effect to congestion-based fees, because the price of slots at the most popular times would be greater than those at less popular times. Under either approach, airlines would have an incentive to schedule flights at less busy times, and passengers who attach high value to flying at busy times of day would be able to pay a premium to schedule flights at those times with greater confidence that flights will be able to depart on time.

Market-based mechanisms could also improve efficiency when airport capacity is reduced as a result of bad weather or other temporary problems. For example, airlines could pay a premium for the right to land with higher priority when capacity is reduced. Airlines that pay for higher priority could advertise their higher reliability, whereas other airlines might offer price discounts to travelers who were willing to accept a higher probability of delay.

The Electrical Grid

Although they transport electricity rather than goods or people, power lines share important characteristics with roads and other infrastructure. Building transmission lines requires a large capital investment. Once this capacity is built, the marginal cost of transmission is low as long as the amount of power being delivered is less than the capacity of the lines.

The transmission of electric power was once primarily a local affair: a utility generated electricity and distributed it on its own power lines to the surrounding area, with rates set by a local regulator. But over time, the United States has moved from this local model to one in which the Nation is covered by grids of high-voltage transmission lines, and power generated in one place may be used hundreds of miles away. While some power plants continue to serve a particular local population, others take advantage of the grid to sell their electricity on a wholesale market.

By permitting power to be generated in low-cost areas and delivered to high-cost areas, the national electrical grid can allow generating capacity to be used much more efficiently. For example, on the West Coast, long-distance transmission lines allow hydroelectric power from Washington State to be transmitted to California to help meet peak summer demand. Long-distance transmission can make alternative energy sources more viable as the United States attempts to reduce its dependence on fossil fuels (see Chapter 7). For example, production of significant amounts of wind power is economically feasible only in certain areas of the country. Similarly, it is easier to site power plants in certain areas. Long-distance power lines mean that electricity can be produced in areas where production is most efficient and delivered to areas where it is most needed.

The legacy of State-regulated local utilities creates obstacles to developing an efficient national electrical grid. One problem is fragmented ownership of power lines. Different parts of the electrical grid are owned and maintained by a large number of investor-owned utilities and other entities, so that power may need to pass through lines belonging to multiple parties before reaching its destination. This can create coordination problems. Each utility must decide independently how much to invest in the capacity of its power lines, even though these decisions will affect many other parts of the network. It may not make sense for one party to invest in greater capacity unless others make similar investments.

Such problems are exacerbated by the fact that different regulators govern different parts of the electrical grid. Utility investments often must be approved by State or local regulators applying rules designed for the model of a local utility. Regulators in one State may not have incentives to account for the benefits of new transmission capacity for residents of other States. In fact, regulators in an area where production costs are low may object to making it easier for local power generators to sell in areas where production costs are high, because more power will flow to the high-cost market, potentially raising wholesale prices in the local market in the short run. In the long run, however, making trade in electricity easier will lead to greater generating capacity in areas where electricity can be generated at lowest cost. The Federal

Government has taken steps to coordinate interstate transmission projects by giving the Department of Energy the authority to designate certain transmission corridors as high priority and to help develop new capacity in those areas.

Telecommunications

Not long ago, the U.S. telecommunications infrastructure consisted largely of copper wires used to transmit the human voice. Today, information travels any number of ways—satellites, cellular systems, and fiber optic cable, to name some examples—and industry continues to develop new communication technologies. New choices mean consumers and businesses enjoy the benefits of competition among providers. As information technology becomes faster and cheaper, communication infrastructure is allowing workers to telecommute and consumers to shop online.

Broadband Internet Service

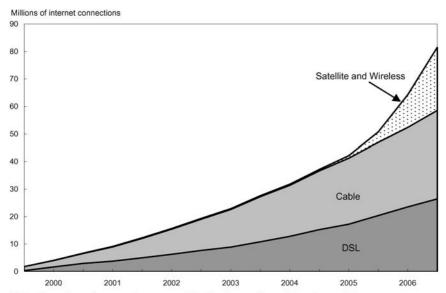
Broadband refers to Internet connections that can transmit data at high speeds (the Federal Communications Commission defines a high-speed connection as one that allows transfer rates greater than 200 kilobits per second in at least one direction, but many connections are much faster than this). As recently as 1999, broadband access was very rare, but by 2007 nearly half the country had a broadband connection at home, and the United States had over 80 million high-speed connections. Until 2005, almost all broadband users had either a cable modem or a digital subscriber line (DSL) connection, but recently, mobile wireless subscriptions have increased rapidly (see Chart 6-7).

Like other forms of infrastructure, broadband capacity requires large capital expenditures, and once capacity is installed, the marginal cost of delivering data over a line is close to zero. Telecommunications companies have invested large amounts to expand broadband infrastructure, installing new highcapacity transmission lines and investing in new technology to send data over existing telephone and cable wires.

Despite large fixed costs of deployment, there are multiple broadband providers competing for subscribers in most U.S. markets. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) reports that by the end of 2006, over 80 percent of U.S. ZIP codes were served by at least four broadband service providers. Nationwide, 79 percent of local telephone subscribers had access to DSL, and 96 percent of cable subscribers had access to cable Internet service.

Broadband service provision remains an extremely dynamic area, and telecommunications providers are exploring new models to determine what type of broadband provision can produce the greatest benefits for consumers. For example, last year, the fastest-growing category of high-speed Internet

Chart 6-7 High-Speed Internet Lines in the United States by Type of Connection, 1999-2006 Broadband connections have grown rapidly.



Note: Fiber and powerline connections are a small fraction of connections and have been omitted. Source: Federal Communications Commission.

access was in mobile wireless connections—a category that grew from about 3 million connections at the end of 2005 to over 20 million connections at the end of 2006. Broadband providers are also offering dramatically higher transmission speeds, enabling consumers to access new services such as streaming video and voice-over Internet protocol (VOIP). The tremendous value the Internet creates for consumers has provided strong incentives for the private sector both to invest in building out the Internet infrastructure and to innovate in finding new ways of serving the market.

Wireless Communication

Wireless technology, such as that used in cellular phones, has been one of the most dynamic sectors of the economy in recent years, with considerable growth in both the number of users and the quality of services. Today, the United States has 243 million wireless subscribers, up from 16 million at the end of 1993. Several wireless service providers compete to offer communication features that will attract new customers, such as the opportunity to share pictures, download news and other information, or view a map of their current location and directions to their destination.

Wireless communications systems transmit radio signals using specific frequencies of the radio spectrum. If different signals were to use the same frequency, the result would be interference that prevents communication. To prevent interference, the Government regulates who can use each part of the spectrum. Private sector users obtain licenses from the FCC that grant exclusive permission to transmit signals in a certain area. Certain frequencies are reserved for use by Government agencies, and use of this spectrum is coordinated through the National Telecommunications and Information Administration in the Department of Commerce.

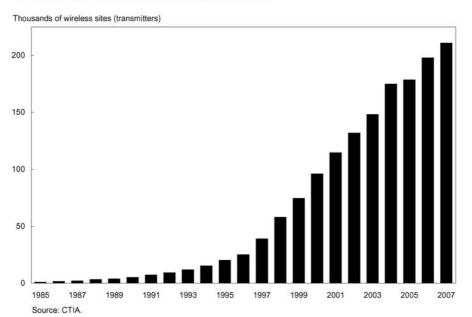
The right to use spectrum is a scarce resource, with many competing demands. Early in the history of radio, the U.S. Government began allocating the right to use spectrum through an administrative process, in which different potential users applied for licenses and the FCC attempted to determine which use would generate the greatest social benefit. This approach requires the Government to evaluate an enormous amount of information about the competing benefits of using resources in different ways. Markets can help solve this problem, because the prices people are willing to pay for a scarce resource reflect all the information they possess about how the resource can be best used.

Recognizing these benefits from market allocation, the U.S. Government has moved to a system in which the right to use spectrum for wireless communication is awarded through auctions. In 1994, the FCC began a series of auctions for the rights to use spectrum for personal communication services. Since then, the FCC has held about 70 spectrum auctions, generating nearly \$60 billion in revenue and opening up new opportunities for firms to offer wireless services.

The spectrum auctions have put the right to use spectrum in the hands of those who believe they can use it to generate the greatest value. By creating clear property rights to use particular frequencies, the auctions have given companies the incentives to invest in the resources they have obtained. The result has been a rapid build-out of networks of towers for cellular communication. Chart 6-8 shows that the number of wireless transmitters in the United States has grown from about 20,000 in 1995 to 210,000 in 2007—an increase of 22 percent per year.

Through the President's Spectrum Management Initiative, the Administration has sought ways to ensure that spectrum is used in the way that generates the greatest value. One way to do this is to create incentives for Government users of spectrum to consider the opportunity cost of the spectrum they use. Currently, Government agencies obtain spectrum licenses through an administrative process—in contrast to other valuable resources, such as electricity and labor, for which they must pay. Policies that lead agencies to recognize the cost of using spectrum will encourage them to free up this resource when there are others who could use it more efficiently.

Chart 6-8 Wireless Communications Infrastructure in the U.S., 1985-2007 Wireless sites grew rapidly following the first spectrum auctions.



Infrastructure Policy

Though the U.S. infrastructure systems face a diverse set of issues, they have certain features in common, such as high capital costs and limitations to capacity that create the potential for congestion. This section discusses some of the key policy questions that are common to many forms of infrastructure. First, how should infrastructure be paid for? The price of infrastructure should reflect marginal cost, but this may not be sufficient to cover capital costs. Second, how should policymakers set priorities for infrastructure investment? In many cases, the government can look to markets for ideas as to how to best identify which projects have the greatest return. Third, should infrastructure be provided by the private or public sector? Policymakers can often choose between government provision and private sector provision with some degree of government regulation. Fourth, when should infrastructure be provided at the Federal level, and when is it better provided at the State or local level?

How Should Infrastructure Be Paid For?

As discussed at the beginning of this chapter, efficient use of any good or service requires that the price people pay for using the good or service equals the extra cost they impose when they use it. If the price is lower than this cost, people will have an incentive to overuse the good or service. For example, if electricity is available for free, consumers may leave lights on when they are not using them. If the price is higher than the extra cost of providing the good, it will be underused, creating a deadweight loss.

For much infrastructure, the marginal cost of extra use may be very low or close to zero when use is well below capacity. This creates a dilemma in financing infrastructure because encouraging efficient use means setting the price equal to marginal cost. If this price is at or near zero, revenue will not cover the cost of providing infrastructure, requiring either a higher price or some other source of revenue. For some forms of infrastructure, firms address this problem with a two-part tariff: a fixed fee for access to the infrastructure, in addition to a per-use fee that reflects the marginal cost of providing the infrastructure. For example, telecommunications providers typically charge users a monthly subscription fee but allow users to transmit as much data as they like at little or no extra charge, reflecting the fact that once a user is connected to the network, extra data transmission involves little or no extra costs. This approach creates efficient incentives for those consumers who subscribe, while still allowing telecommunications providers to finance the cost of their investment.

When roads or other infrastructure become congested, the efficient response is to charge fees that reflect the cost each additional user imposes on others. Congestion prices can lead to efficient decisions about whether and when to use infrastructure and yield information about where additional capacity would be most valuable.

Efficient tolls can also generate revenue that can help pay for infrastructure. Fees collected through congestion pricing can be used to fund expansion of existing infrastructure and reduce current indirect taxes and fees. Under the right circumstances, efficient tolls will be sufficient to completely fund new infrastructure construction—meaning that congestion is reduced, while at the same time roads are financed almost entirely by the drivers who use them during the busiest periods.

How Should Government Set Priorities for Infrastructure Projects?

In competitive markets, firms decide whether to invest in new capacity based on the value that capacity creates for consumers. For example, imagine a coffee shop that has long lines during the morning rush. The shop's owner could shorten the wait by adding an extra cashier. This would cost money, but would please her customers, potentially leading to greater sales. The owner will add a cashier if the extra coffee she can sell will generate enough revenue to justify the extra expense.

In areas in which infrastructure investment is made by private parties, such as broadband or wireless communications, companies undertake exactly this type of analysis. Similarly, when the government decides whether to undertake new infrastructure investment, it should conduct an analysis similar to that of the coffee shop owner, comparing the costs of a new project to the benefits it generates for users. Rigorous cost-benefit analysis should be used to determine whether the benefits of a particular project outweigh its cost and whether the benefits of dollars spent are greater than the social benefits from spending money in other areas.

Private sector firms use the prices consumers are willing to pay to measure the benefits of extra investment. When the government makes investment decisions, however, there is frequently no market price that reflects how much consumers are willing to pay for greater capacity or for a particular new project. When infrastructure is provided for free, one cannot infer from heavy use that users attach a high value to using certain infrastructure. Free access also makes it difficult to evaluate users' stated preferences. For example, residents of a particular area may be strong supporters of expanding a freeway serving their community, given that they are able to use that freeway at no additional charge. But this support is not responsive to the real question that a policymaker would want to answer, which is whether those residents would support the construction project if they had to bear all of its associated costs, in addition to receiving the benefits.

The problem of determining the value users receive from infrastructure projects is another argument on behalf of user fees that reflect marginal cost. When users pay for the infrastructure they use, we can be more confident that the infrastructure produces benefits that reflect the cost.

When Should the Government Regulate or Provide Infrastructure?

As discussed earlier in this chapter, infrastructure is often a *natural monopoly*, meaning that one firm can serve the market more cheaply than multiple firms could. This may create a role for the government to prevent the distortions that result from monopoly pricing. However, large capital costs by themselves do not necessarily imply natural monopoly; when a market is large, it may support multiple firms even though the costs of participating in the market are high. When several firms compete to provide a service, government regulation is not needed to prevent monopoly prices.

Technological innovation has the potential to fundamentally alter the makeup of markets, and government regulation should adapt to changes in market structure. Markets once dominated by monopolies can become competitive over time due to innovation. Regulations should be eliminated as markets become more competitive.

A good example of this phenomenon is telecommunications. Although the industry was once dominated by a single firm or by a few large firms, today numerous providers compete to provide customers with voice, Internet, and video over numerous platforms, including telephone (DSL), cable, fiber-optic, satellite, wireless, and even the electric grid. In the face of such innovation and digital convergence, the government must reassess legacy regulatory regimes and replace regulation with competition wherever possible to most efficiently maximize consumer welfare.

When infrastructure provision is a natural monopoly, economic theory provides no clear answer to the question of whether infrastructure is better provided directly by the government or by a regulated monopolist. In both cases, decisions will be insulated from market discipline. Government regulation of a private firm involves some duplication of effort, because the regulator must examine firm decisions to prevent abuses of monopoly power. But a government agency may not have incentives to produce efficiently, because it does not have the profit motive of the private sector. Private firms may also be able to provide management with stronger incentives to increase efficiency.

Empirical studies of privatization around the world have shown that, in general, private firms in various industries produce and invest more efficiently than state-owned enterprises. Although these privatizations have occurred in a wide variety of different countries and industries, privately run enterprises on average produce more efficiently and invest more in their industry. Recent U.S. experiences have also demonstrated that, in some cases, there can be benefits to greater private sector involvement in provision of transportation infrastructure.

Some urban areas, wanting to improve congested roads in the face of tight budgets, have turned to private investors to build and operate toll roads. In 1990, for example, Virginia authorized a private investment partnership to construct the Dulles Greenway, a 14-mile stretch of highway in a congested part of the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area. The partnership was authorized to collect tolls that would provide no more than a reasonable return on the invested funds. Since construction in the mid-1990s, the road has become an integral part of the region's transportation network, carrying over 50,000 vehicles each day in 2006.

In 2005, the Federal Aviation Administration contracted with Lockheed Martin to take over operation of the FAA's Automated Flight Service Stations. These stations provide general aviation pilots with weather briefings, updates on airport closings, flight plan assistance and emergency communications. The contractor has successfully consolidated operations and reduced costs, and the FAA projects that it will save \$2.2 billion over the contract's first 5-year period. The FAA continues to monitor the stations to ensure quality and service levels.

Although private firms have strong incentives to produce efficiently, some argue that they will tend to provide a lower quality of service than the government, because higher quality may yield lower profits. This concern suggests that when government contracts with a private firm to provide public infrastructure, it should pay careful attention to the terms of the contract to ensure that the firm can be held accountable for the quality of the infrastructure.

What Are the Proper Roles for State and Federal Government?

Both the Federal and State Governments provide and regulate infrastructure. For example, most funding for road construction and maintenance is provided by the States, although substantial funds are also raised through Federal taxes on fuel and other transportation goods and then distributed to the States. Similarly, electricity transmission is regulated both by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and by State utility regulators.

There are advantages to making decisions about infrastructure policy at the State level. State Governments can tailor infrastructure decisions to local preferences and conditions, rather than providing a single one-size-fits-all policy for the entire country. States that implement policies that their citizens dislike will fail to attract new people and businesses.

Federal provision or regulation can be important when infrastructure in one State provides benefits to residents of other States. For example, power lines transmit electricity across State borders, but State electricity regulators may think only about how regulation affects their own citizens. Federal regulation may be more appropriate when State infrastructure produces national benefits. Similarly, State Governments make decisions about infrastructure investment based on the benefits to their own citizens, and will be reluctant to make investments with their own taxpayers' money if a large share of the benefits goes to out-of-state residents. The Federal Government should take into account the total benefits to the Nation, so when infrastructure projects provide significant cross-state benefits, it may be best to set infrastructure policy at the Federal level.

Conclusion

Infrastructure policy is not simply an engineering problem of how best to build the systems to meet the country's needs. Although Government may play an important role because infrastructure provision is often a natural monopoly, economic incentives matter and must be taken into account. There are two central questions of infrastructure policy. First, what investments in new capacity generate benefits that exceed their costs? Second, how can we ensure that the capacity we invest in is used in the most efficient way possible? By subjecting infrastructure policy decisions to these threshold questions and using market-based solutions where action is taken, Government—at the local, State and Federal levels—will increase certainty that future investments in infrastructure are socially worthwhile and allocated appropriately.

Searching for Alternative Energy Solutions

The United States consumes a great deal of energy in support of the world's largest economy. It produces over 70 quadrillion British Thermal Units (or "Btu," a measure of energy) of primary energy per year—mainly from coal, natural gas, petroleum, and nuclear power—and it consumes 100 quadrillion Btu, more than any other country in the world. The difference—30 quadrillion Btu—is imported, mostly in the form of petroleum. For energy security reasons, the United States seeks to diversify its energy sources and fuels. One way to do this is to pursue the use and development of domestically-produced alternative energy sources. The United States has also been concerned about the environmental effects of current energy use, particularly the emission of air pollutants and carbon dioxide (CO₂). For this reason, the United States has pursued the use of alternative energy sources that have the potential to produce lower emissions than traditional fossil fuels (coal, natural gas, and petroleum), which are the source of about 85 percent of the energy consumed in the United States. Therefore, both energy security and environmental concerns motivate the consideration of policies that diversify our sources of energy. For purposes of this discussion, alternative energy will be defined as alternatives to fossil fuels and will include renewable energy sources (hydroelectric, geothermal, solar, wind, and biomass), as well as nuclear power and emerging technologies.

Alternative energy sources are not the only way to address energy security and environmental concerns. Improved energy efficiency could reduce our energy demand as well as reduce pollution. Environmental concerns could also be addressed by developing ways to use fossil fuels in a less polluting manner, such as through clean coal and carbon capture and storage (CCS) technologies. These are both very important solutions that the Administration is pursuing in tandem with alternative energy solutions; however, this chapter will focus on alternatives to fossil fuel.

This chapter will concentrate on two sectors: electricity generation and transportation. These are not the only two sectors that could benefit from alternative energy. Primary energy consumption (that is, the direct use of energy before it has been subjected to any conversion) can be divided into five major sectors: electricity generation, transportation, and energy end use by industry, commerce and residences. The potential for the direct use of alternative energy by industry, commerce and residences is important; but,

because nearly 70 percent of petroleum is used in the transportation sector and the vast majority of coal is used for electricity generation, this chapter will largely focus on these two sectors.

Alternatives for electricity generation include nuclear power, hydropower, biomass, wind, geothermal, and solar power. Alternatives in the transportation sector include developing domestically-produced transportation fuels such as ethanol and biodiesel, and finding new ways to power our cars, such as using electricity for plug-in hybrids or using hydrogen to deliver energy. Our goal over the next several decades is to change the way in which we produce and consume energy for electricity generation and transportation so as to diversify our energy sources. The key points of this chapter are:

- The current suite of available alternative energy sources is an important part of achieving our goal, but a number of technical, regulatory, and economic hurdles must be overcome to use them fully.
- There are several promising, but currently unproven, methods of producing and delivering energy that, if successfully developed and deployed, will greatly enhance our Nation's energy portfolio.
- Appropriate and limited government action can play a useful role in helping to realize our energy security goals.

Energy Sources

The drive for alternative energy is almost a return to our roots, because energy derived from wood biomass is perhaps the oldest source of energy. Two hundred years ago, wood supplied nearly all of our energy needs. It is only over the past two centuries that fossil fuels—fuels formed from the remains of plants and animals—began to dominate as our preferred energy source.

Coal began to be used as a fuel in the 1700s for a number of reasons, including the fact that it burned cleaner and hotter than wood charcoal. Its use spread to the United States during the Industrial Revolution in the early 19th Century, increased with the introduction of steamships and steam-powered railroads, and finally was used for electricity generation in the 1880s.

The market for natural gas developed from 'town gas,' synthesized from coal and used for street and house lighting during the 1800s, and in the 1820s the first well was dug to extract natural gas. In the 1890s, electricity began to replace natural gas for lighting purposes, but beginning in the 1940s, a continental-scale pipeline system evolved to distribute these reserves to urban areas for residential space and water heating, and ultimately for power generation.

The first U.S. oil well was drilled in 1859 in Western Pennsylvania, which spawned the domestic oil industry. After World War II, domestic oil production continued to rise, but failed to keep pace with accelerating consumption. The United States became a net importer of crude oil in 1950. The huge post-war expansion of petroleum consumption in Europe and the Far East was met from foreign sources, notably Iran and Saudi Arabia, while the United States itself became increasingly dependent on petroleum imports. U.S. oil production peaked in 1970, and since then declining domestic oil production and rising domestic consumption have increased petroleum imports. While there have been significant gains in energy efficiency, economic growth in the United States has led to large increases in aviation, trucking, and automobile transportation, and has resulted in increased oil consumption.

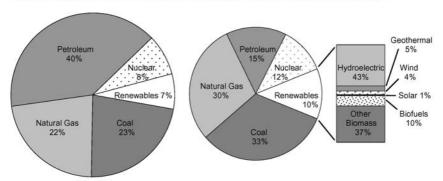
While fossil fuels have been the primary source of energy for over a century, alternative energy has been used throughout our history. The first electric car was constructed as early as the 1830s. Hydropower in the form of waterwheels for milling has been used throughout the world for centuries but dramatically increased in the United States in the 1800s with advancements in turbine technology. The first use of hydroelectric power occurred in 1880 at the Wolverine Chair Factory in Grand Rapids, Michigan, and the first U.S. commercial hydroelectric power plant opened in 1882 on the Fox River in Wisconsin. In 1888, the first large windmill was used to generate electricity in Cleveland, Ohio. In 1896, Henry Ford's first car was constructed to run on ethanol. The first commercially available solar water heaters were produced in California in the 1890s. The basis for nuclear power originated in 1942 when Enrico Fermi and other scientists created the first self-sustaining nuclear reactor at the University of Chicago, and the world's first full-scale commercial reactor opened in Cumberland, England in 1956. Today, we continue our search for alternative energy solutions in order to diversify our energy portfolio.

Fossil Fuels

Petroleum accounts for 40 percent of the Nation's total energy consumption (see Chart 7-1), the largest share of any fuel type, and produces almost 40 quadrillion Btu of energy. (A gallon of gasoline contains about 115,000 Btu, while a kilowatt-hour of electricity is equal to 3,413 Btu.) The United States consumes about 20.7 million barrels of petroleum per day, making us the largest oil consuming country in the world. In fact, the United States consumes about 25 percent of the 84.7 million barrels consumed each day worldwide, almost three times the amount of oil consumed by China, the second largest oil-consuming nation. However, China's oil consumption has grown at an average rate of 6.3 percent per year since 1982 compared to an average rate of 1.3 percent per year for the United States.

Chart 7-1 U.S. Energy Consumption and Production (2006)

Fossil fuels accounted for the majority of U.S. energy consumption and production in 2006.

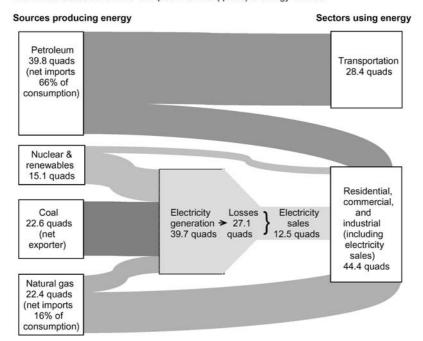


Total Consumption: 100 Quadrillion Btus

Total Production: 71 Quadrillion Btus

Source: Department of Energy (Energy Information Administration).

Chart 7-2 U.S. Energy Consumption by Source and Sector (2006) The United States consumed 100 quadrillion Btu (quads) of energy in 2006.



Note: This chart does not depict some smaller energy flows, including 2.1 quads of coal consumption by residential, commercial, and industrial sources; 0.6 quads of petroleum consumption by the electricity-generation sector, and 0.6 quads of natural gas and 0.5 quads of renewables consumption by the transportation sector. Source: Department of Energy (Energy Information Administration).

Most of the oil consumed in the United States is used in the transportation sector, absorbing 69 percent of U.S. oil consumption in 2006. The rest is used by the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors, and for electricity generation (see Chart 7-2). The largest domestic sources of oil production are offshore wells in the Gulf of Mexico, and wells in Texas, Alaska, and California. Imported oil primarily comes from Canada, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, and Nigeria; and petroleum is the largest imported energy source for the United States. Because of this reliance on oil, changes in its price can affect the U.S. economy, and in 2008, the price of oil hit record levels (see Box 7-1).

Box 7-1: Oil Prices

In 2008, the nominal price for crude oil reached its highest level ever. This increase was due to several economic, geopolitical, and environmental factors such as growing world demand, limited supply growth, smaller inventories, security concerns in oil producing countries, and a decline in the value of the U.S. dollar.

Some fear that high oil prices reflect a peak in oil production and predict an imminent decline in production in the near future. This type of prediction often assumes static or growing consumption with limited additional discovery or production. As the price of oil rises, however, there is an economic incentive to find new sources or improve extraction techniques. Enhanced oil recovery (EOR) is one example of this type of response. EOR is any technique that can increase the amount of oil that can be recovered from an oil field, but it is most commonly associated with gas injection, particularly using CO2, which forces the oil to the surface. The Department of Energy estimates that state-of-the-art EOR could potentially add an additional 89 billion barrels to the total recoverable oil resources of the United States, although not all of that is necessarily economically recoverable.

Even if production has peaked, we are unlikely to abruptly run out of oil. As the price rises over time, producers will have an incentive to retain some of the resource to sell at a later date and consumers will have an incentive to transition away from oil consumption. Over time, the price rise will make the adoption of alternative energy sources more and more likely.

The next largest fuel types are coal and natural gas, comprising 23 percent and 22 percent of consumption respectively. In 2006, coal production in the United States reached a record 1,161 million short tons (one short ton equals 2000 pounds), while consumption was 1,114 million short tons. This coal produced 23.8 quadrillion Btu of energy, the vast majority of which was used for electricity generation by the power sector. Coal continues to be a major fuel source for the United States largely due to its domestic abundance. The United States has 18,880 million short tons of recoverable coal reserves at producing mines and an estimated 263,781 million short tons of total recoverable reserves. Domestic coal production comes primarily from three geographical regions-Western, Interior, and Appalachian-and there is a small amount of both imported and exported coal.

In 2006, the United States consumed 21.9 trillion cubic feet (Tcf) of natural gas. By comparison, total world natural gas consumption was 105.5 Tcf, with the United States and Russia combined consuming 36 percent of the world total. U.S. natural gas consumption produced 22.4 quadrillion Btu of energy, with 69 percent used by residential, commercial, and industrial sources and 29 percent used for electricity generation. Domestic gas production comes mainly from the Gulf of Mexico and older-producing areas in Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana. Imports, which make up 16 percent of consumption, come mainly by pipeline from Canada.

The Need To Diversify

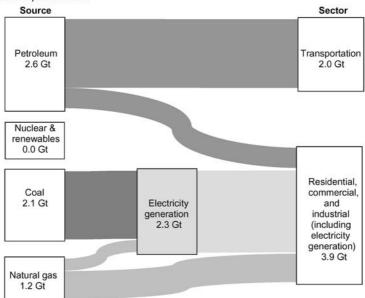
For more than a century, fossil fuels have satisfied the bulk of America's demand for energy. However, a move to alternative energy sources can hold a number of benefits.

One of the reasons for shifting away from fossil fuels is improved energy security. This term can have multiple meanings, but it is often applied to the desire to reduce the Nation's vulnerability to oil supply disruptions from political or terrorist actions or natural disaster. However, because there is a world market for oil and a world price, the price of oil rises in the case of a disruption no matter the source of supply, be it foreign or domestic. Thus, energy security in this context cannot be obtained by simply shifting from one supplier to another. It requires diversifying the fuels consumed in our energy portfolio, which reduces the amount by which a disruption in any one energy source can affect the economy. In this context, alternative energy technologies for both electricity production and for transportation can dampen the impact of sharply rising prices, and thus provides an energy security benefit.

A second major benefit of alternative energy is that some alternative energy sources have a lower environmental impact than traditional fossil fuels. At the point of generation, wind, nuclear, hydropower, and solar sources produce no local air pollution, such as sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen oxides (NO₂). Also, depending on the fuel and technology used, alternative energy can reduce CO₂ emissions. In 2006, the United States emitted approximately 5.9 billion metric tons of energy-related CO₂, almost 73 percent of which were generated by fossil fuel use for transportation and electricity generation. Approximately one-third of all energy-related CO₂ in the United States came from petroleum use in the transportation sector and 38 percent came from coal and natural gas used to generate electricity (see Chart 7-3). Appropriately chosen alternative energy sources in the transportation and electricity generation sectors may help reduce these emissions.

A third potential benefit of alternative energy is that some believe that it may eventually compete with or cost less than fossil fuels. It is worth noting, however, that reduced energy cost, whether achieved through improved energy efficiency or less expensive energy supply, will result in increased energy demand, a phenomenon known as the rebound effect. For example, the Department of Transportation sets mandatory Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards for passenger cars and light trucks. When fuel efficiency standards are raised, vehicles use less gasoline per mile; but, because

Chart 7-3 U.S. CO₂ emissions from Energy Consumption (2006) The United States emitted 5.9 billion metric tons (Gt) of carbon dioxide from energy consumption in 2006.



Note: This chart does not depict some smaller emissions flows, including 0.2 Gt of direct emissions from coal by residential, commercial, and industrial sources; 0.3 Gt of emissions from petroleum by the electricity-generation sector; 0.03 Gt of direct emissions from natural gas by the transportation sector; and emissions from non-fuel use

Source: Department of Energy (Energy Information Administration).

the increased fuel efficiency reduces the cost of driving, people drive more. This leads to less gasoline savings than implied by the change in fuel efficiency. The economic literature puts the rebound effect between 10 percent and 20 percent, which means that a 10 percent improvement in fuel efficiency would actually only produce an 8 to 9 percent improvement in energy consumption.

Alternative Energy Production

While some of the electricity produced in the electric power sector is generated using alternative energy sources, the majority (71 percent) is generated from fossil fuels. In the transportation sector, almost all of the energy consumed comes from fossil fuels. Developing alternative energy sources in these two sectors could move us down the road to enhanced energy security and lower pollution.

Alternatives for Generating Electricity

In the United States, electricity is generated using a wide variety of energy sources, both traditional and alternative. One factor affecting which type of electricity plant will be built at any given time is economics: which energy source will produce the greatest economic return over the lifetime of the plant. However, it is difficult to compare plants that differ in both cost and generation capacity. One way to assess this economic return is to compare the levelized cost of electricity (LCOE)—the present value of the total cost of building and operating a generating plant over its financial life, converted into equal payments and amortized over the expected annual generation from the plant. Table 7-1 provides the estimated national average LCOE for various types of electricity generating plants entering service in 2015. The final column of Table 7-1 gives the national average total system LCOE, while the four columns prior to the last give the components that make up this total system cost.

Conventional coal-fired power plants have an average real LCOE of approximately \$61 per megawatt hour produced, which is the lowest cost of all electricity generation methods presented. Natural-gas combined cycle plants have an average LCOE of between \$65 and \$68 per megawatt hour produced, and are closely competitive with coal-fired power plants. On an average LCOE basis, alternative energy based electricity generation is more expensive than both coal and natural gas-based plants, which partially explains their lack of penetration in the market.

The LCOE, however, is not the only consideration in choosing which type of plant to build. Because the demand for electric power varies by time of day and season and because electricity is difficult to store, plants may

Table 7-1. —Estimated Average Levelized Costs (2006 \$/megawatthour) for Plants Entering Service in 2015

Plant Type	Capacity Factor (%)	Levelized Capital Cost	Fixed Operations & Main- tenance (0&M) Cost	Variable Operations & Main- tenance Cost (includ- ing fuel)	Trans- mission Investment	Total System Levelized Cost
Fossil Fuel Based Electricity Generation						
Coal-fired						
Conventional Coal	85	\$31.4	\$3.6	\$22.3	\$3.6	\$60.9
Advanced Coal	85	36.9	5.1	18.4	3.5	63.9
Advanced Coal with CCS	85	52.0	6.0	22.3	3.5	83.8
Natural Gas-fired						
Conventional Combined Cycle	87	14.1	1.6	48.7	3.7	68.1
Advanced Combined Cycle	87	13.8	1.5	45.8	3.7	64.8
Conventional Combustion Turbine	30	25.7	4.5	72.5	10.8	113.4
Advanced Combustion Turbine	30	24.0	3.9	61.9	10.8	100.6
Alternative Energy Based Electricity Generation						
Advanced Nuclear	90	50.7	8.4	8.2	2.5	69.7
Geothermal	90	47.9	20.1	0.0	4.9	72.9
Biomass	83	48.3	8.6	18.9	4.0	79.8
Wind	35	64.6	9.6	0.0	8.2	82.5
Solar Thermal	31.2	122.8	20.7	0.0	10.5	154.0
Solar PV	21.7	268.8	6.1	0.0	13.0	287.9
Conventional Hydropower						

Source: Department of Energy (Energy Information Administration).

be designed to provide base load power (a constant supply of power), peak load power (when demand is the highest), or to serve as "merchant" plants, selling electricity in the commercial market when it is profitable to do so. The second column in Table 7-1 gives the average capacity factor, which is the ratio of the actual energy produced in a given period to the hypothetical maximum energy output of the plant. While natural gas combustion turbines have a lower capacity factor and a higher LCOE than other fossil fuel based plants, they are attractive as peak load or intermediate load (between base load and peak load) plants. Additionally, fuel prices vary regionally due to transportation costs and resources.

Other factors may also be important in determining what type of plant is built. For example, many states have renewable portfolio standards that require minimum additions to capacity from renewable electricity technologies and there may be tax incentives for alternative energy power generation. The values in Table 7-1 do not reflect these factors. Power producers may also consider environmental factors that could affect technology investment decisions. These considerations may depend on a regulatory environment that differs substantially in different regions of the country. Investors may be concerned that future policies could increase the cost of coal or make it more difficult to dispatch coal-fired power. Finally, LCOE

estimates are subject to additional uncertainty not discussed here. For example, actual fuel prices may differ from those assumed for the LCOE estimates. The "best" power generation technology may vary throughout the country, but the LCOE gives some indication of the relative cost of various types of electricity generating plants.

Nuclear Power

There are currently 104 commercial nuclear power reactors in the United States, and they generate approximately 20 percent of the Nation's electricity. While the United States has the largest nuclear capacity of any nation, no new commercial reactor has been ordered and approved for construction since 1978, and all of the plants ordered after 1973 have been cancelled. The last plant to come online was the Watt's Bar reactor in Tennessee in 1996. Despite this, the total nuclear capacity per plant in the Nation has increased over time due to uprating, a process by which a plant is upgraded and then a more highly enriched fuel and/or a higher percentage of new fuel is used to generate more power. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) has approved 114 power uprate proposals to date and is currently reviewing 13 additional uprate proposals, which would add an additional 1,220 megawatts of electric power. According to NRC, they could receive 24 additional applications for power uprates by 2012. However, there is a limit to our uprate potential, and more reactors will be needed if the United States chooses to get more of its electricity from nuclear power plants. To date, the NRC has received applications for 4 units and a partial application for a fifth unit, and expects to receive applications for as many as 32 units over the next three years. However, there is no requirement that a reactor be built for every license granted.

One advantage to nuclear power is that it has low operating cost, so the cost differential between limited output and full capacity is small. These plants operate at close to full capacity and provide a reliable base load, which is a constant supply of the electricity to power lines. Another advantage of nuclear power is that it can produce power using a relatively small amount of fuel without producing air pollutants or CO₂ emissions.

A few of the disadvantages to nuclear power include the length of time required to build a new plant, high capital costs, and the cost of liability insurance. In addition to these economic disadvantages, nuclear power faces a number of obstacles including social opposition to its use, partially due to fears generated from the partial meltdown of the core of the power plant at Three Mile Island in 1979 and the disaster at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in Ukraine in 1986, as well as additional safety concerns. There is also concern about the current lack of long term storage for the radioactive waste generated that must be properly contained for centuries. In 2002, the President signed a resolution to allow for the storage of nuclear waste at Yucca Mountain in

Nevada. The facility is expected to begin accepting waste in 2017, although limits on funding the facility have in the past delayed the opening and may do so again in the future. Additionally, the Nuclear Waste Policy Act limits the amount of waste that can be stored at the facility to 63,000 metric tons of commercial spent nuclear fuel, and it is estimated that the commercial nuclear facilities currently operating in the United States will produce this much spent fuel before 2017. Unless the capacity at Yucca Mountain is increased by statute or a second site is opened, we will face challenges in storing the commercial spent nuclear fuel generated from nuclear plants.

One possible solution to the storage issue is nuclear recycling. Virtually all of today's nuclear power is generated in an "open fuel cycle" in which enriched uranium fuel is used once and then disposed of. However, only part of this fuel is actually consumed in the process and the residual still has potential energy. Spent nuclear fuel can be recycled to recover some of this remaining energy, and this is done in several nations. A second type of nuclear plant using an "advanced burner reactor" can be designed to consume the residual, producing a "closed fuel cycle" process. It is important, however, that any such recycling program be implemented in such a way so as not to produce weapons-grade nuclear material. This is the central goal of the Global Nuclear Energy Partnership (GNEP) announced by the President in the 2006 State of the Union Address.

Hydropower

Hydropower, which is used almost exclusively to generate commercial electricity, is the largest renewable energy source used by the electric power sector. In 2006, the United States consumed 2.9 quadrillion Btu of conventional hydroelectric power, about 42 percent of all renewable energy consumption. The State of Washington generates the most hydropower among all states, followed by California, Oregon, and New York. Hydropower works by powering turbines with either the force of the current or the fall of water from a reservoir or dam.

The advantage of hydropower is that it is a well-understood renewable power source that can supply both peak load demand, by reserving available water for high value periods, as well as base load demand. Hydroelectric plants do not produce air emissions and there are some positive externalities associated with them because the reservoirs and dams can provide irrigation benefits, recreational opportunities, and flood control. However, hydropower also produces negative ecological effects. Hydropower's largest disadvantages are its negative impact on the surrounding environment, low dissolved oxygen in the water, impacts on the fish and the riverbank habitat, and alteration of fish migration corridors (e.g. salmon runs). Even if the environmental concerns are removed, however, there is limited ability to expand hydropower beyond what is currently available. The total U.S. hydropower capacity, including

pumped storage facilities, is about 98 gigawatts, and the Department of Energy estimates that there are only 30 gigawatts of undeveloped capacity remaining in the entire 50 states.

Biomass

Biomass is organic material from plants and animals, such as wood, crops, manure, and some garbage, and is second only to hydroelectric power in providing renewable electricity to the United States. Biomass, excluding biofuels, makes up about 2.5 percent of the Nation's total energy consumption and comprises almost 37 percent of the total renewable energy consumption in the country. Sixty-four percent of this biomass is used directly by the industrial sector to generate power. Only a small portion is used by the power sector to generate electricity.

The main advantage to biomass is that it is a renewable source of energy that can be used either as a dedicated fuel to generate electricity or can be co-fired with other fossil fuels. Compared with coal, biomass produces fewer CO₂, SO₂, and NO₂ emissions. If biomass is grown specifically for electricity generation, in a closed loop system, then the only CO₂ emissions come from the harvesting, transportation, and processing operations.

The main disadvantage to electricity generation using biomass is that it currently has an average LCOE above generation using fossil fuels. This is due to a number of factors, including the cost of obtaining the raw material. Also, biomass energy consumption is technically not a zero-emission process.

Geothermal Power

Geothermal energy is contained in underground reservoirs of steam, hot water, and hot dry rocks. Large geothermal power plants use this energy to generate electricity by drilling below the earth's surface in order to release or produce steam, which is used to power turbine generators. After the steam condenses, the water can be injected back into the ground to be used again. Geothermal energy currently makes up about 5 percent of the total renewable production of the country, but it only supplies about 0.4 percent of the Nation's electricity. It is considered an attractive resource because it requires a relatively small plant footprint, requires no storage, has no fuel costs, and can provide continuous base load power. A study by the Government Accountability Office reports that there are at least 400 undeveloped wells and hot springs with potential for future electricity production.

Geothermal power, however, is limited in its ability to provide large amounts of electricity to the country. To be viable, geothermal power requires access to permeable rock systems filled with steam or water at temperatures from 300 to 700 degrees. Sites that meet these conditions are much more prevalent on the West Coast than in other parts of the country. Also, geothermal sites can produce some local pollutants and small amounts of CO₂.

Wind Power

Wind power supplies about 4 percent of our renewable energy and less than 1 percent of the Nation's electricity, a small percentage compared to large wind users such as Denmark, Spain, Portugal, and Germany. However, the use of wind power in the United States is on the rise, and appears to be poised for dramatic increases in the future. In 2006, wind capacity increased by 29 percent, and the United States has led the world in capacity additions in recent years. An estimated 4 gigawatts of wind capacity were added in 2007. This growth is due to the fact that, in some areas, wind is now cost competitive with other sources of energy production, largely because of a government tax credit of 1.9 cents for each kilowatt hour produced (not reflected in Table 7-1).

Wind power is desirable because it is a domestic source of power with no fuel costs or emissions. It has become increasingly popular for two reasons. First, the current generation of windmills produces more power from a given wind resource than past technologies. The amount of electricity generated from a windmill is determined by a number of factors including the turbine size and the capacity factor. The size of the turbine dictates the potential output of the windmill, and the average turbine size has approximately doubled since 2000 to about 1.6 megawatts. The windmill's capacity factor is its actual energy output divided by its potential output. The average capacity factor has shown substantial improvement and is now roughly 35 percent. Second, windmills are increasingly popular because they can be placed on farms, providing a source of lease income, without having a large impact on the surrounding farming activity.

The ability of wind power to grow as an alternative energy source is affected by a number of factors. First, the capacity factor is very sensitive to the average wind speed and it can drop dramatically for sites with less optimal wind profiles, meaning less electricity from each windmill. Second, to maximize the market potential, wind-generated electricity must be integrated with the overall power grid, the system of power lines and transformers that distribute electricity. When wind farms are located in rural areas, some electricity is lost during the transmission to homes and businesses. In addition, since wind energy is generated only when the wind blows and the electricity cannot be economically stored at this time, wind is an intermittent energy source. Finally, there is some public opposition to wind power. Because of the height of the turbine, wind plants produce a large visual footprint, and there is a potential effect on migratory bird and bat populations.

Solar Power

Solar power has captured the imagination of alternative energy advocates and lends itself to creative demonstration projects like the installation of

solar panels on the roof of the West Wing of the White House. Solar power is attractive because its output closely aligns with peak electricity demand. The fact is, though, beyond some niche markets, solar power is not yet an economically competitive method of supplying large amounts of electricity. Solar power currently comprises 1 percent of the total renewable energy production and it produces a negligible amount of the Nation's electricity. This is largely because solar power has a levelized cost of electricity above other energy sources.

Solar power generation generally comes in two forms: photovoltaic and thermal. Photovoltaic generation involves the direct conversion of light energy into electricity through the use of semiconducting material like silicon. This technology already has some commercial success for low-power devices like calculators and emergency phones, but is a relatively expensive method of producing large amounts of electricity. At present, photovoltaic generation is generally used when grid connection is difficult or impossible, such as for satellites. However, progress has been made in reducing the cost and improving the efficiency of silicon-based photovoltaic cells as well as newer, thin-film technologies. Photovoltaics can be used for distributed electricity generation at homes and businesses, and may eventually serve as an alternative to bulk power provided by the electricity sector.

Solar thermal devices use direct heat from the sun, concentrating it in some manner to produce heat. Solar power plants focus heat in troughs, dishes, or large power towers to generate electricity, in what is called "concentrating solar power" (CSP) technology. If combined with thermal storage, CSP could reduce the problem of an intermittent power supply. However, currently, CSP plants are expensive. They also require a large amount of space and are considered aesthetically unappealing by some, and thus could be sited away from population centers. This means that there would be transmission losses in moving the electricity to population centers.

Summary of Alternatives for Generating Electricity

There are many alternative sources of energy for generating electricity. Some of them are more promising than others due to costs and other technological barriers. Nuclear power's LCOE is closest to coal and natural gas production and is currently best suited to produce large amounts of electricity without using fossil fuels, but it requires large and expensive plants and is often socially unpopular. Hydropower currently provides the majority of the Nation's renewable electricity production, but it is very limited in its ability to expand. Biomass, geothermal, and wind power are close to economically competitive with nuclear and fossil fuel production and have the potential for expanded use, provided that the constraints described above can be overcome. Finally, while solar power is currently an expensive way to produce large

amounts of electricity, it could be an important source of alternative energy if costs can be reduced.

Alternatives for Transportation

Twenty-eight percent of the energy consumed by the United States is used for transportation: cars, trucks, planes, trains, and ships. Unlike the energy used to generate electricity (of which 31 percent is generated using non-fossil fuels), transportation relies almost entirely on petroleum-derived fuels. As with electricity generation, a great emphasis has been placed on finding alternative transportation fuel sources for both energy security and environmental reasons.

One solution is to find an alternative fuel to use in our cars and trucks. At present, corn-based ethanol is the largest alternative fuel source, but other fuels, like biodiesel, are also available. Our current vehicle fleet can burn a gasoline mixture containing up to 10 percent ethanol without any modification; flexible fuel vehicles are already being sold that can operate on 85 percent ethanol; and other alternative fuel vehicles, such as natural gas-powered vehicles, have long been used in niche markets. In addition, investments in second generation biofuels, like cellulosic technologies to convert non-food crop residues, grasses, and forest biomass, are on the rise.

Another alternative energy solution for transportation is to design a different type of car. Hybrid vehicles are part of the current car stock, but other advanced technologies are under development including hydrogen-powered vehicles and plug-in hybrids that would allow consumers to charge on-board batteries and achieve a limited range using electricity.

Corn-Based Ethanol

Ethanol is a fuel made from grains and biomass that can be used as a gasoline supplement for automobiles. By far, the most common raw material or feedstock used to produce ethanol in the United States is corn. Since 1978 major manufacturers of fuel tanks have provided the same warranties for use of both unblended gasoline and ethanol blends up to E10 (10 percent ethanol and 90 percent gasoline). Flex-fuel vehicles (FFVs) can use blends containing more than 10 percent ethanol, such as E85, and auto manufacturers can produce FFVs at only a small additional cost. In 2007, of a total 229 million light-duty cars and trucks on the road, an estimated 5.5 million were FFVs, and this portion will likely grow. It is estimated that by 2030, approximately 10 percent of the total U.S. car and truck sales will be FFVs. However, of approximately 170,000 fueling stations in the United States, only 1,183 offer E85, so flex-fuel vehicles have a harder time locating stations offering this fuel.

Ethanol has a number of advantages over oil. First, it is domestically produced, so its use decreases the impact from a disruption in the oil market.

Second, the production of ethanol releases less carbon monoxide emissions (but can increase other pollutants such as nitrogen oxides and non-exhaust volatile organic hydrocarbon) than gasoline use. Finally, depending on how it is produced, ethanol may reduce CO2 emissions.

Since January 1999, annual ethanol production has increased more than 300 percent, from 1.5 billion gallons to an estimated 6.3 billion gallons in 2007. Including new and expanding plants, one industry group estimates that the United States may soon have the capacity to produce more than 13 billion gallons of ethanol annually. Four major factors have driven the dramatic growth in this market. First, high oil prices have increased the demand for an alternative fuel. While ethanol has one-third less energy content than gasoline, oil prices are high enough for ethanol to compete with gas on an energy-equivalent basis. However, as oil and ethanol prices move, so will the significance of this factor. Second, the elimination of MTBE—a gasoline additive used to produce cleaner fuel in cities with smog problems that was found to contaminate groundwater—has increased the demand for ethanol as a substitute oxygenating agent. Third, there are financial incentives for ethanol production. There is a 51-cent per gallon Federal tax credit for blending ethanol into gasoline (and an associated 54-cent per gallon tariff on imported ethanol) and additional subsidization in some states. Finally, the Energy Policy Act of 2005 mandated the use of 7.5 billion gallons of renewable fuel by 2012, much of which was expected to be met with ethanol. The recently passed Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 increases this mandate to 36 billion gallons of renewable fuel by 2022, which will likely increase the demand for ethanol.

There are a number of concerns about ethanol. First, some worry that production will outstrip the capacity to blend ethanol into the gasoline supply. (See Box 7-2) Second, the current oil pipeline infrastructure is not capable of transporting ethanol, so it must be shipped by truck, train, and barge. To remain cost competitive, ethanol plants are generally located within 50 miles of where the corn is grown. Ninety percent of the productive capacity is in eight Midwestern States while 80 percent of the U.S. population (and thus, the ethanol demand) lives along the coastline. Rail transport capacity from the Midwest to the coasts is limited, and dedicated ethanol barges (to move ethanol from the Midwest to the Gulf Coast) will take time and money to construct. Third, there are environmental concerns about ethanol production depleting groundwater aquifers and water pollution from fertilizers used to grow crops for biofuels. Finally, there are fiscal concerns, particularly the cost of the 51-cent per gallon blender's credit.

The growing demand for corn-based ethanol as fuel is affecting the overall corn market. Most of the adjustment will take place over the next couple of years, as corn-based ethanol production responds to market signals. Over time, other markets will adjust to higher corn demand, and ethanol substitutes will come online. The Department of Agriculture estimates that acres of planted corn increased to 93.6 million in marketing year 2007/08 and corn production increased to 13.1 billion bushels, an increase of almost 24 percent from marketing year 2006/07. Corn prices are also projected to rise to as much as \$3.75 per bushel by 2009/2010 before stabilizing, and the U.S. share of global corn trade is projected to fall to less than 60 percent.

Increased production of ethanol will also affect other crops, particularly soybeans because it competes with corn for cropland. Land devoted to soybeans is expected to decrease from 71 million acres now to 69 million acres by 2009/2010, and the price of soybeans is expected to rise from \$5.66 per bushel in 2005 to \$7.30 by 2009/2010 before stabilizing. Livestock production will also face higher costs as grain prices rise and the price of its final product (meat, eggs, and milk) will follow. Corn farmers will obtain higher

Box 7-2: The Blend Wall

In the United States, nearly all of the ethanol produced is blended into E10 fuel. In 2005, nearly 4 billion gallons of ethanol were blended into 137 billion gallons of gasoline. By 2007, ethanol production is estimated to have grown to 6.3 billion gallons, and the total capacity could eventually reach 13 billion gallons per year. Some worry that production will ultimately outstrip the capacity to blend ethanol into E10. (By definition, ethanol cannot exceed 10 percent of the gasoline pool if it is blended exclusively into E10.) This limit to the use of ethanol (basically, where ethanol supply exceeds demand) is referred to as a "blend wall."

There are a number of reasons why the blend wall is unlikely to pose a significant problem. The United States consumes around 140 billion gallons of gasoline per year, meaning that almost 14 billion gallons of ethanol can be used for E10 alone. In addition, if all existing FFVs used E85, they would consume an additional 3.5 billion gallons of ethanol. Therefore, the total potential demand for ethanol blending is currently around 17.5 billion gallons, and this amount will grow as more FFVs are produced. Even extrapolating the rapid growth in ethanol production, potential demand is well above the production capacity. As the supply of ethanol grows (reducing the price of ethanol) or as the price of oil rises, ethanol looks increasingly attractive compared to oil, and more trucks and rail cars will be devoted to distribution and more E85 pumps will be installed in order to capture the profits of an economically valuable commodity.

prices for their products, but livestock producers will face higher production costs; and government counter-cyclical payments and market loans will likely decrease due to higher commodity prices. On net, however, it is likely farm incomes will rise as consumer prices rise.

Cellulosic Ethanol

Cellulosic ethanol is similar to corn-based ethanol, but it can be produced from a variety of biomass feedstocks such as agricultural plant wastes, industrial plant wastes (such as sawdust and wood pulp), and crops grown specifically for fuel production (such as switchgrass). Because cellulosic ethanol can come from a variety of raw materials, it can be produced in nearly every region of the country and has the potential to supply more fuel per acre than corn. Cellulosic ethanol production also produces less greenhouse gas (CO₂, methane, and nitrous oxide) emissions than either gasoline or cornbased ethanol.

While clearly desirable from both an energy security and an environmental perspective, cellulosic ethanol is not yet commercially available because the conversion technology is only in its introductory stages and is expensive. There are currently no commercial cellulosic ethanol refineries in operation in the United States, but the Department of Energy has announced that it will invest \$385 million over the next four years in a cost-sharing program with private companies to fund six biorefinery projects located in California, Georgia, Florida, Kansas, Idaho, and Iowa. By 2012, these refineries are expected to produce 130 million gallons of cellulosic ethanol each year at less than \$2 a gallon.

Biodiesel

Biodiesel is a renewable fuel that can be made by chemically combining natural oils and fats with an alcohol. It can be used by vehicles that use diesel fuel, and it is typically blended with petroleum diesel at levels up to 20 percent. Most U.S. biodiesel is made from either soybeans or yellow grease from restaurant cooking oil. Like ethanol, biodiesel is a domestically produced fuel and, depending on how it is produced, its use generates about two-thirds less greenhouse gas emissions than petroleum-based diesel. At present, however, it is economically viable only because of a \$1 per gallon tax credit for blending biodiesel from virgin oil (oil in its first-use) and a \$0.50 per gallon credit for blending with recycled oil.

Alternative Vehicles

An alternative to developing new fuels is to develop a different type of car that uses less gasoline. Two such vehicles currently exist. Conventional hybrid vehicles combine the internal combustion engine of a standard vehicle with the battery and electric motor of an electric vehicle. This gives them

the power, range, and convenient fueling of conventional vehicles, but lower emissions and better gas mileage. Hybrid passenger cars first became available in the United States in 2000 and have gained an increasing share of the U.S. car market, growing to 2.1 percent of the U.S. car sales in 2007. Part of this is due to a tax credit introduced in 2006 for purchasing a hybrid vehicle. This credit of up to \$3,400 varies by model and is based on both the lifetime fuel savings and the fuel efficiency of the car measured against a 2002 baseline. However, in order to limit cost to the taxpayer while providing incentive to multiple automakers, this tax credit is phased out for each car manufacturer once it has sold over 60,000 eligible vehicles. A number of manufacturers have already reached this limit.

A second type of alternative vehicle is one powered by natural gas. Though major auto makers sell natural gas-powered cars in Europe, Asia, and South America, they have not sold well in the United States. There are about 150,000 natural gas vehicles in the United States (compared to 5 million worldwide), most of which belong to corporate or government fleets. The low demand for these vehicles is due, in part, to a shorter driving range, smaller trunks due to larger fuel tanks, and a lack of retail stations selling natural gas. However, increased use of natural gas-powered vehicles could both provide both greater fuel diversity and lower CO₂ emissions.

Plug-in Hybrids

Plug-in hybrid cars are a different type of vehicle that has the potential to both improve energy security and decrease pollution. Unlike conventional hybrids, which only recharge the electric battery through braking recovery, a plug-in hybrid is also charged with electricity delivered to the home or business. As a consequence, the vehicle can displace gasoline consumption with electricity that it draws from the grid. Some models under development would run on electricity for about 40 miles. Since 50 percent of personal automobiles travel 20 miles or less daily, plug-in hybrids may consume substantially less gasoline than a conventional hybrid. A recent study suggests that if plug-in hybrids were to be widely adopted and powered with low-carbon generated electricity, they could mitigate a large portion of the Nation's CO₂ emissions from transportation.

The major hurdle to the commercialization of the plug-in hybrid vehicle is the battery. Technology barriers include the battery cost, size and weight, power density, durability, reliability, and safety. With continued improvements, however, plug-in hybrids could eventually become commercially feasible.

Hydrogen-Based Fuel Cell Vehicles

Hydrogen can be used as a fuel with its chemical energy converted to electricity in a fuel cell. Pressurized hydrogen gas is forced through a catalyst and is split into positively charged hydrogen ions and electrons. The hydrogen

ions are combined with oxygen to form water and the electrons are used to generate electricity.

There are many possible uses of fuel cells, including primary electricity generation from stationary fuel cells, as well as hydrogen-based fuel cell vehicles. In a fuel cell vehicle, a series of fuel cells generate electricity to power the car's electric motor, and there is no exhaust other than water vapor. Since hydrogen can be produced domestically, fuel cells could provide domestically-fueled vehicles that produce no CO, or other harmful emissions from the tailpipe.

While hydrogen has great potential as an alternative fuel, it does face some limitations. Currently, it is more expensive than other energy sources. Production, storage, and delivery are the largest cost categories associated with hydrogen-based energy. Hydrogen can be produced in small quantities where it is needed, such as at a vehicle refueling station, but the production cost can be high. In contrast, larger, centralized facilities can produce hydrogen at a lower cost, but the delivery costs are high. Additionally, the full infrastructure has not been built to accommodate hydrogen fuel, and there are safety concerns with hydrogen pipelines and dispensing systems.

Summary of Alternatives for Transportation

While the United States currently blends corn-based ethanol, the transportation sector still depends on petroleum as its primary energy source. Changes to either the fuel we use or the vehicles themselves will be necessary if we are to substantially reduce this dependency. On the fuel side, we can reduce our reliance on oil by developing alternative fuel like cellulosic ethanol and biodiesel. On the vehicle side, we can develop vehicles that simply do not require gasoline, such as plug-in hybrids or hydrogen-fueled vehicles. Done carefully, these measures will not only enhance energy security but could also reduce CO₂ emissions.

The Road Forward

What we do over the next few years will dictate how quickly we can move away from fossil fuel consumption. The Energy Information Administration projects that, absent any additional action, primary energy consumption in the United States will increase 24 percent to 123.8 quadrillion Btu by 2030, an average annual increase of 0.9 percent per year. Total consumption of coal is projected to grow from 1,114 short tons in 2006 to 1,682 short tons in 2030. Natural gas is expected to increase from 21.8 trillion cubic feet in 2006 to 23.4 trillion cubic feet in 2030. Total consumption of liquid fuels and other petroleum products is projected to grow from 20.7 million barrels per day in 2006 to 24.9 million barrels per day in 2030. Total electricity sales are projected to grow from 3,821 billion kilowatt hours in 2006 to 5,149 billion kilowatt hours in 2030, an average annual increase of 1.3 percent.

Some alternative energy will enter the market as a result of market prices, and as the market fluctuates there will be additional economic incentives to diversify our energy portfolio. If research and development leads to lower renewable energy prices, then sources such as wind power and geothermal energy may eventually become fully cost competitive. Fuel efficiency is expected to increase not only as a result of an increase in the Corporate Average Fuel Economy standards, but also due to price-driven consumer demand and the introduction of more advanced vehicles into the market. Combined total consumption of marketed renewable fuels (including ethanol for gasoline blending) is projected to grow from 6.8 quadrillion Btu in 2006 to 11.5 quadrillion Btu in 2030, with ethanol consumption growing especially rapidly. However, for alternative energy to dramatically penetrate the market, technological and other hurdles must be overcome.

Policy Tools

There are a number of policy tools available to any administration interested in promoting alternative energy and enhancing energy security. The traditional approach is to use research and development grants to subsidize the development of new technologies that are then adopted by the private sector. An alternative is to establish a mandate, through legislation or regulation, and require the private sector to meet it. While both approaches may be useful for advancing the adoption of alternative energy, some worry that these approaches dictate which technology must be adopted. Also, while mandates do not involve direct government expenditure, they are not free. Consumers may have to pay higher prices for some alternative energy in order for the United States to receive the energy security and environmental benefits.

Another approach is to try to overcome the cost gap between conventional and more expensive alternative sources. This can be done through either tax credits or subsidies equal to the cost differential between the two technologies. In either case, there is a public cost either directly through the subsidy or indirectly through the revenue loss on allowed credits. Loan guarantees are another possible tool that can encourage investment by shifting risk to the government, but at the price of some moral hazard: if the government assumes too much of the financial risk, investors may take on highly speculative projects that have little hope of success, shifting the cost onto the Federal taxpayers.

Market-based mechanisms such as cap-and-trade and Pigovian taxes are another possible way to encourage the switch to alternative energy, provided that these programs are workable and can meet the desired objective. Cap-andtrade programs dictate the total permissible emissions or total input desired (the cap) and allow companies to trade the right to make those emissions or produce those quantities (the trade). Trading assures that the desired outcome will be achieved at the lowest cost. For example, the Renewable Fuels Standard (RFS) set in 2005 required that 7.5 billion gallons of gasoline be replaced with renewable fuel by 2012. Obligated parties were to demonstrate compliance with the program by acquiring credits (called renewable identification numbers (RINs)) representing the amount of renewable fuel blended into conventional gasoline or used in its neat (unblended) form. Under the trading program, however, obligated parties could purchase these credits from other obligated parties rather than acquire them themselves.

An alternative approach is to set a fixed fee (sometimes called a Pigovian tax) for each unit of the traded good. This is theoretically equivalent to a capand-trade program when the costs and benefits of the program are known. A hybrid approach is a cap-and-trade program with a safety valve, in which the trading of credits occurs normally, but obligated parties can choose to pay a fee (the safety valve) to demonstrate compliance rather than trading. In 2007, the President proposed that the 2005 RFS be increased to 35 billion by 2017, but proposed an automatic safety valve to protect against unforeseen increases in the prices of alternative fuels or their feedstock.

One final policy tool that has shown occasional promise is the use of inducement prizes. When a specific goal is known, the government may choose to award a prize for successfully reaching this goal as a way to spur technological innovation. For example, the government could offer a prize for overcoming the technical barriers associated with the commercialization of hydrogen and fuel cells. Prizes are desirable because they focus on rewarding the actual achievement of the goal using whatever technology gets to the solution first, whereas subsidies, grants, and contracts might only be dispersed to existing technology.

Current Efforts

Diversifying our energy sources and fuels will not come quickly or cheaply and may require incentives for some of the alternative energy options discussed in this chapter. Over the past several years, there have been a number of successful programs promoting alternative energy. In 2006, the President announced his Advanced Energy Initiative, which called for a 22 percent increase in funding for clean-energy research and a significant reduction in our oil imports over time.

To help meet the growing demand for base load electricity generation, there are a number of programs aimed at expanding nuclear energy. The Nuclear Power 2010 program is a joint government and industry effort to develop advanced nuclear plant technology and reduce the technical, regulatory and institutional barriers to the deployment of new nuclear power plants. The United States is also part of two broad international efforts related to the development of nuclear power. The Generation IV International Forum is a cooperative effort to develop competitively priced nuclear energy systems that address nuclear safety, waste, proliferation, and public perception concerns. The goal is to have these systems available for international deployment by 2030. The Global Nuclear Energy Partnership is a group of nineteen countries that seek to expand the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes through a proliferation-resistant closed nuclear fuel cycle. Under this program, nations with secure, advanced nuclear capabilities would provide fresh fuel and reprocessing services to other nations who agree to employ nuclear energy for power generation purposes only.

Other efforts are aimed at improving electricity generation from renewable sources. The Department of Energy's Wind Energy Program is focused on the development of technology to make wind power cost-competitive in various areas of the country and to help reduce the barriers to electric grid interconnections. The goal of the Solar America Initiative is to make solar energy cost-competitive with conventional forms of electricity by 2015.

Finally, the recently passed Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 takes a significant step in the direction of implementing the President's Twenty in Ten plan, which was aimed at reducing domestic gasoline consumption by 20 percent in 10 years. Under this Act, mandatory fuel standards require the production of 36 billion gallons of renewable and alternative fuels by 2022. Also, the Corporate Average Fuel Economy standards will be raised to 35 miles per gallon by 2020, a 40 percent increase from the present level. Because fuel economy standards reduce oil consumption directly (including the rebound effect) and renewable fuels are produced domestically and may generate less CO_2 than oil, both of these measures produce energy security and environmental benefits.

Conclusion

Both energy security and environmental concerns motivate the consideration of policies that move toward alternative energy sources. Currently, 85 percent of our energy consumption comes from fossil fuels, and energy consumption is projected to increase 24 percent by 2030. This means that the incentive to find alternative energy solutions is growing.

Fortunately, some solutions exist. With regard to electricity generation, nuclear power is close to cost competitive and could contribute a larger share to our Nation's energy portfolio. Even though there are some constraints on their use, we should utilize our biomass, geothermal, and wind energy potential where it is economically viable. On the horizon, technological advances and cost reductions might bring in solar power. With regard to transportation, corn-based ethanol and other alternatives already reduce our gasoline consumption. The introduction of cellulosic ethanol in the next few years could reduce it further. In the longer term, introducing new vehicles like plug-in hybrids and hydrogen-based fuel cell cars could dramatically reduce our oil consumption. While none of these solutions can resolve fully our energy security and environmental concerns, together, they provide a potential portfolio of solutions to our search for alternative energy.

Improving Economic Statistics

Statistical systems have substantial value for both public policymakers and private decisionmakers. Administration and Congressional policymakers rely on statistics for budget decisions and related fiscal policy choices, and the Federal Reserve System relies on statistics for formulating sound monetary policy. Private firms combine internal company data with publicly provided statistics to make sales projections and investment decisions. In addition, contracts often use price or wage indexes to adjust payments for inflation.

Statistical systems, like physical infrastructure, become obsolete or depreciate with time. In a dynamic market-based economy, like that of the United States, new industries emerge, old industries contract, and firms find new ways of organizing and conducting their activities. The challenge for those who manage statistical systems is to keep pace with changes in the economy by continually evaluating the relevance and reliability of the statistics that are produced. In addition, it is important to maintain the continuity of statistical time series to facilitate meaningful historical comparisons. Up-to-date, relevant statistics are critical to the public policy process: they help frame policy debates by providing a sense of the size and scope of an issue, as well as the likely benefits and costs associated with a given policy action.

Advisory committees and researchers drawn from other parts of the government and academia help statistical agencies maintain the high quality of the data they collect and publish. They provide advice and engage in academic-style research that ensures that collected data are useful and relevant to issues people care about. Their work also enhances future data products by suggesting ways to improve the statistical system.

The statistical community in government, business, and academia recognizes that statistical agencies can improve the quality, usefulness, and efficiency of their statistical operations through cross-agency sharing of selected business data. Such interagency data sharing facilitates the synchronization of data across agencies, which in turn improves the comparability of different datasets and makes the statistical products of all agencies more valuable. For example, a measure of industry input (such as labor hours) often comes from one agency, while a measure of industry output comes from another agency. If each agency classifies a given firm as belonging to a different industry, then the productivity (output per input) of both industries may be mismeasured. By sharing classification data, agencies can reconcile these differences to ensure that the firm is classified in a consistent manner. In addition to improving the accuracy of government statistics, data

synchronization may reduce the reporting burden on survey respondents, thereby improving the efficiency of the Federal statistical system.

The key points in this chapter are:

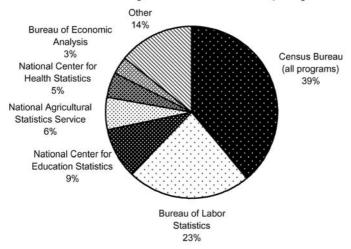
- Robust statistical systems produce products that are important to understanding the changing state of the economy and to formulating sound policy. But statistical systems, like physical infrastructures, become obsolete or depreciate with time if they are not maintained.
- Statistical measures must keep up with the changing nature of the economy to be relevant and useful. For example, it is important that these measures reflect new and growing industries (such as high-technology industries or services) and intangible capital (such as research and development).
- Disruptions in a statistical series render it much less useful to policy-makers and other data users. Thus, continuity in statistical series is an important goal.
- More effective statistical use can be made of existing data. In particular, amending relevant legislation to enable full implementation of the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act (CIPSEA) could greatly improve the quality of Federal statistics.

An Overview of the U.S. Statistical System

The U.S. statistical system comprises many organizations inside and outside the U.S. government that produce statistics. Of particular interest in this chapter are Federal statistical agencies (whose principal function is to collect, compile, analyze, and disseminate statistics) and associated organizations, such as the Federal Reserve Board, that produce economic data to inform policy decisions. As of 2007, these organizations produced 38 statistical releases designated as "principal Federal economic indicators." These indicators include everything from agricultural prices to new home sales, the unemployment rate, and gross domestic product (GDP).

Among the Federal statistical agencies, the largest is the Department of Commerce's Census Bureau, which accounted for 39 percent of spending by principal statistical agencies in fiscal year 2007, as shown in Chart 8-1. Spending on statistics by the Federal Reserve and many regulatory and program agencies, as well as by nongovernmental organizations, is excluded from this calculation. The Census Bureau's spending expands even more during years leading up to the Decennial Census. Although the Decennial Census receives a great deal of attention, the Census Bureau conducts numerous other surveys much more frequently.

Chart 8-1 Budget Authority for Principal Statistical Agencies, Fiscal Year 2007
The Census Bureau accounts for the largest share of Federal statistical spending.



Note: Total does not add up to 100 percent due to rounding error. "Other" includes Department of Agriculture (Economic Research Service), Department of Energy (Energy Information Administration), Department of Justice (Bureau of Justice Statistics), Internal Revenue Service (Statistics of Income Division), National Science Foundation (Science Resources Statistics Division), Department of Transportation (Bureau of Transportation Statistics), and Social Security Administration (Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics).

Source: Office of Management and Budget.

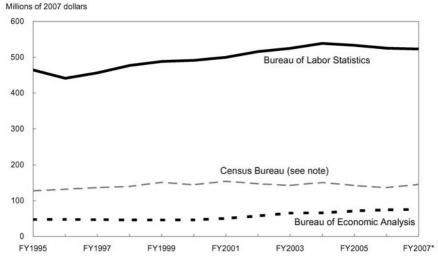
The second largest Federal statistical agency, at 23 percent of spending, is the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), which produces, on a monthly and quarterly basis, the vast majority of U.S. data on employment and prices that are used to provide timely assessments of the current state of the economy. A combined 20 percent of spending is accounted for by the agencies responsible for preparing statistics on education, agriculture, and health.

The Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) is a relatively small statistical agency, with just 3 percent of spending. Its data products rely substantially on input data collected by other agencies and include the National Income and Product Accounts, which are among the most comprehensive measures of the size and current performance of the U.S. economy. Construction of the national accounts (which includes GDP) makes the BEA a consumer of vast amounts of data from the Census Bureau (such as import and export data) and the BLS (such as wage and salary data), as well as many other public and private sources.

Statistical data may be collected on a regular basis (monthly, quarterly, or annually) or on a relatively infrequent basis (every 5 or 10 years, for example). Chart 8-2 shows the pattern of real spending by several statistical agencies

on economic statistics that are produced at least once per year. Examples include the monthly employment report from the BLS; monthly data on durable goods orders and new home sales, quarterly data on services, and official annual estimates of income and poverty from the Census Bureau; and quarterly GDP from the BEA. Chart 8-3 shows the pattern of real spending for several Census Bureau programs that are produced on an infrequent basis (the Decennial Census or the 5-year Economic Census and Census of Governments). In both charts, expenditures on these programs were adjusted for inflation with the Office of Management and Budget's deflator for "all other" Federal outlays (primarily salaries and expenses for nondefense agencies). As shown in Chart 8-2, spending on economic statistics has largely kept up with inflation. Real spending by the BLS has decreased slightly since 2004, after a period of steady growth that began in 1997. The three statistical agencies in Chart 8-2 account for about 50 percent of the total spending on economic statistics (excluding the Decennial Census and periodic spending by the Census Bureau). Total spending on economic statistics by other agencies has remained level.

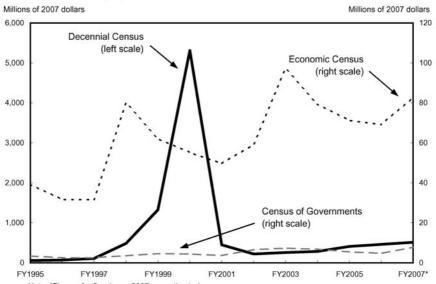
Chart 8-2 Real Federal Appropriations for Economic Statistics Real spending on economic statistics has been fairly flat in recent years.



Note: *Figures for fiscal year 2007 are estimated. Census Bureau spending excludes spending on the Decennial Census, Economic Census, and Census of Governments. Bureau of Labor Statistics spending adjusted for the transfer of several large programs from the Employment and Training Administration in 2001. Sources: Office of Management and Budget and Department of Commerce (Census Bureau, Budget Division).

As shown in Chart 8-3, spending on programs with a 5- or 10-year production cycle exhibits a clear pattern: spending climbs in preparation for the survey during the years immediately preceding the survey, peaks during the year of the survey, and then falls quickly upon completion. For example, real spending (in 2007 dollars) on the Decennial Census, which measures the size of the U.S. population, rose from about \$110 million in 1997 to over \$5.3 billion in 2000, before quickly falling back. The slight upward trend in decennial funding in the last several years was partly for the development of the American Community Survey, discussed later in this chapter. The 5-year budget cycle of the Economic Census, which measures output and related statistics in the business sector, is also apparent, though the year-to-year changes in spending are considerably smaller. The Census of Governments—which collects data on government organizations, finances, and employment—also picks up every 5 years, but the annual level of spending on this program is relatively small (less than \$10 million), so the variations are less noticeable.

Chart 8-3 Federal Statistical Appropriations for 5- and 10- Year Censuses The Decennial Census occurs every 10 years; the Economic Census and the Census of Governments occur every 5 years.



Note: *Figures for fiscal year 2007 are estimated. Sources: Office of Management and Budget and Department of Commerce (Census Bureau, Budget Division).

Unlike the 5- and 10-year censuses, which are fairly well understood, funding requests for other statistical initiatives, such as new products or needed updates to existing programs, are easily misunderstood. For example, a major redesign of an existing survey's methodology ideally involves running two surveys concurrently (one with the old methodology and one with the new methodology) for a brief period of time so that the effect of the change in methodology can be isolated. Understanding this effect is essential if results from the redesigned survey are to be meaningfully compared to those of the survey being replaced.

The Importance of Statistical Systems

Providing accurate information to households, firms, and policymakers is an important role of government statistical agencies. Most decisionmakers in private industry, in Federal, State, and local governments, and in private households, rely in some way on data collected by Federal agencies. Federal economic statistics are designed to be consistent, unbiased, and reliable over time. These statistics can prove particularly useful if their availability and analysis allow a costly problem to be prevented or remedied more quickly and efficiently.

Private decisionmakers benefit from high-quality statistical systems because they improve the value of the information upon which firms and individuals base their decisions. For example, in formulating investment decisions, industries may use data on final demand or on the output of other industries that buy their output. A firm may examine a variety of labor market data, such as wage rates and educational attainment in the region, when deciding where to open new branches of the company. Airport authorities may study regional economic prospects when considering expansion decisions. Worker organizations and employers may track inflation trends and factor these price changes into their expectations for nominal wage gains. Popular press accounts based on occupational earnings may help students choose colleges, fields of study, or other training that will have long-term implications for their career paths.

State and local governments rely on a wide variety of statistical data to benchmark their performance, to plan for the future, and to readjust their allocation of resources. For example, a State that finds its high school dropout rate rising relative to other States may opt to devote more resources to education. Likewise, a city that finds its crime rate rising relative to other localities may choose to devote more resources to law enforcement. States and cities may study data on local population growth to assess the need for new transportation systems, schools, and other types of physical infrastructure.

Monetary and fiscal policymakers also rely on high-quality, publicly available data for understanding the changing state of the economy, for formulating sound policy on a wide range of macro- and microeconomic issues, and for economic forecasting. For example, monetary policy depends on accurate measures of resource utilization, current employment and unemployment trends, productivity trends, inflation trends (including unit labor costs), and housing market developments. If inflation estimates are overstated, monetary policy might be unnecessarily restrictive. Similarly, if productivity is overstated, policymakers may think that the economy's productive capacity is expanding quickly enough to accommodate rising output without being inflationary, and the resulting monetary policy may not be restrictive enough to limit the risk of inflation. Fiscal policy depends on accurate measures of GDP growth, potential GDP growth, labor markets, and demographic change to forecast future government outlays and revenues. If productivity is growing more slowly than believed, then revenue projections may be too high, and as a result, policymakers may adopt spending plans that are inconsistent with overall budget goals. Thus, a clear understanding of the true trends in these variables is critical to making sound budget projections.

Keeping Up with a Changing Economy

There are many ongoing efforts to update the statistical infrastructure to better reflect the changing economy and to more accurately reflect the economy as it stands now. These efforts include maintaining the relevance of statistical classification systems, better measuring the changing population, improving the measurement of the service-sector output, and measuring the contribution of investment in intangible assets (such as research and development) to economic growth.

Statistical systems rely heavily on the classification of activities, and over time classification structures are changed to better reflect the economy. Sometimes the changes are incremental, such as when an industry is split into two more detailed industries. Other changes are more substantial, such as the transition from the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Despite the benefits of NAICS—such as better coverage of advanced technology industries, as well as better international comparability—the transition was nonetheless disruptive to statistical agencies and data users. In particular, the transition to NAICS broke the historical continuity of many data series. Further, the official use of NAICS began in 1997 but not all data series incorporated NAICS classification in the same year. Statistical agencies have extended

many of their statistics backward in time on a NAICS basis, but doing so is difficult and time-consuming. There is sometimes inadequate information to cleanly separate SIC-reported industry data into the redefined industries and the greater industry detail under NAICS. Many statistics produced by the BEA and BLS, for example, have been extended back to 1992 or 1990, respectively, and a few series go back further. The Federal Reserve Board extended its industrial production and capacity utilization statistics back to 1972 based on the results of an extensive microdata reclassification research project that was conducted with the Census Bureau's Center for Economic Studies. Despite the improvements that came with NAICS, it can be argued that the classification system has yet to fully capture the character of modern economies. For example, the shift over time from manufacturing to services is still not fully reflected in the level of detail collected, or even in the number of defined industries: The 2007 NAICS recognized nearly 17 percent more private service industries than manufacturing industries (550 versus 472), even though the gross output of private services was about 3 times larger than that of manufacturing in 2005.

The Census Bureau recently introduced the American Community Survey (ACS) to provide more current data on our Nation's population and its characteristics. With a sample size of approximately 3 million addresses, the ACS collects important demographic, housing, social, and economic information for use in the administration of Federal programs and the distribution of Federal spending. The ACS is the Nation's largest household survey and will eliminate the need for the Decennial Census long form in future censuses by providing data for the same detailed geographic locations as the long form. Unlike the long form, however, it will provide single-year estimates for geographic areas with populations of 65,000 or more annually, rather than estimates every 10 years. Smaller geographic areas will be sampled over 3- and 5-year intervals, allowing the Census Bureau to produce estimates down to the census tract or block group. For policymakers who need to make decisions affecting the lives of large numbers of people, having up-to-date estimates of population characteristics is critical to understanding a program's likely beneficiaries and its likely costs.

Another recent improvement to the Federal statistical system has been more accurate and timely measurement of service-sector output. In 2004, the Census Bureau introduced the new Quarterly Services Survey (QSS), the first new principal Federal economic indicator in nearly 30 years. Prior to the introduction of this survey, the 13 private service sectors—which together account for about 55 percent of GDP—were measured, at most, once per year, if covered by the Service Annual Survey. Even at the annual frequency, the available surveys account for just 30 percent of GDP. The only comprehensive measures of service-sector output come every 5 years during the Economic Census. Therefore, the QSS is important because it measures

service-sector output much more frequently, which keeps the measures of service-sector activity in the National Income and Product Accounts more current. Even so, the QSS covers a limited portion of the service sector, which means there is room for improvement by broadening the coverage of the survey.

Efforts aimed at understanding the contribution to economic growth of investment in intangible assets, such as spending on research and development (R&D), is another example of the work being done to make statistics better reflect the state of the economy. The BEA, with the support of the National Science Foundation, created a R&D satellite account of the U.S. national accounts, which treats R&D as an investment rather than an expense. Accounting for R&D in this fashion would have boosted the average annual change in real GDP from 1995 to 2004 by nearly one-quarter percentage point, to 3.3 percent. The BLS has created statistical measures of business employment dynamics that help explain the contributions to net changes in employment that come from job losses versus job gains. As the length of the time series increases, these employment measures will be useful for understanding changes in employment over the business cycle. For example, a policy response to a decrease in net employment that results from an increase in gross job losses (i.e., greater layoffs or voluntary separations) may be different from one that results from a decrease in gross job gains (i.e., weaker hiring). The former might reflect transitory industry shifts, while the latter might suggest a generally weaker macroeconomic situation.

Other efforts to better reflect the changing economy include work at the Federal Reserve Board, the BLS, and the BEA to improve price measures to better represent the rapid pace of technological change in high-technology products like computers. When adjusted for improvements in quality, prices are estimated to fall much faster, which raises measures of real output.

Attempts to keep up with the changing economy are complicated by efforts to maintain consistent time series. Long time series are valuable for making historical comparisons and inferring long-run relationships among economic variables. When a time series is short, it is hard to know if there is anything exceptional about a current event. The strength of any conclusions that are drawn is a direct function of variation in data. Short time series have too little cyclical variation. Similarly, panel data—which follows a group of persons, households, or firms over time—are valuable for inferring changes over time from cross-sectional changes due, say, to different population composition.

There are a variety of ways in which economic measures can fail to keep up with the changing nature of the economy. Examples include:

• Firms' increased substitution of purchased services for secondary activities previously done within the firm (such as payroll processing) means that some statistics, such as employment, will document this change as a shift to services. In this example, the data accurately capture the

- current use of services, but the data do not reflect the *change* in the use of services correctly, as the earlier data classified all activity within the firm (including payroll processing) by the predominant activity of the firm (i.e., construction, manufacturing, etc.).
- Established industries tend to receive a disproportionate share of attention compared to new, growing industries. Industry and product classification codes are more likely to be kept than eliminated, while new industries and products are often poorly measured and tracked, at least initially.
- The growth of professional employer organizations—companies that provide employees to firms on a contractual basis—has led to datareporting problems and, consequently, to inaccurate employment and wage data for industries and localities. Professional employer organizations that report employment centrally, rather than separately for each client, can obscure both the industry and location of the workers and our understanding of employment change and dynamics, negatively affecting data from BLS, the Census Bureau, the BEA, and all derived products.
- The prices for some items may fail to fully reflect changes in the quality of the items. Improvements in quality, if properly accounted for, tend to boost measured real output. The split between consumer and business spending on some products may be updated infrequently, which can lead to misstatements about which components of GDP are growing more rapidly. Both factors tend to result in less reliable estimates of real spending by consumers and businesses.
- Housing and geographic samples for the consumer price index (CPI) become outdated as the population distribution shifts (see Box 8-1).

Improving the Value of Existing Statistical Data

Federal Government statistical agencies are focusing on three ways to improve the value of existing statistical data: Improve the detail in publicly available data products, facilitate well-defined and secure research on the underlying microdata, and synchronize data produced across agencies.

Government agencies strive to improve the usefulness of their data products by providing greater detail while protecting the confidentiality of respondents. The Census Bureau, for example, employs several techniques to avoid disclosing individually identifiable data. Synthetic data, modeled on original data, retain the needed statistical properties of the original data but protect the confidentiality of respondents by modifying all or selected variables. The Census Bureau creates synthetic data to obscure the underlying demographic data used in its "On the Map" feature. This feature creates maps showing

Box 8-1: How to Reverse a Decline in Statistical Infrastructure: Improving the Sample for the Consumer Price Index

The housing and geographic area samples for the Consumer Price Index (CPI), currently based on 1990 Decennial Census data, are overdue for an update. Each year these samples become more out of date, in that the samples do not reflect almost 20 years of population growth, demographic changes, and new housing construction. Because of its widespread use to estimate price changes, the accuracy of the CPI influences a range of economic variables in both the public and private sectors. For example, within Federal programs, the CPI is used to adjust Social Security payments, civilian and military retirement payments, and individual income tax brackets for inflation. A study by the Congressional Budget Office found that a 1 percentage point reduction in the growth rate of CPI estimates beginning in January 2006 would have reduced the Federal budget deficit or surplus by \$14 billion by the end of 2007 and \$153 billion by 2015.

The Administration has proposed to update the 1990 Decennial Census—based housing sample used by the BLS with data from the Census Bureau's new, continuously conducted American Community Survey (ACS) and/or private sector sources. With continuous updating, the sample would never be more than 3 years old. This change would increase the accuracy of the CPI by creating a more representative housing sample, reduce respondent attrition, and reduce potential bias by more accurately reflecting new construction. Moreover, using the ACS to update the geographic sample on which the CPI is based would result in estimates that more accurately reflect the geographic distribution of the population and its characteristics.

commuting patterns and workforce data—where people live and work by age, earnings, and industry—for geographic areas selected by the user. Another method used is *noise addition*—the controlled introduction of variation from reported levels to detailed data that otherwise could not be published, with small compensating adjustments to other data in the same series. The Census Bureau uses this method to ensure that an individual company's data cannot be readily inferred from published Survey of Business Owners data or other estimates.

Government statistical agencies benefit when researchers can subject the data and the methodology behind the statistics to academic scrutiny in a secure research environment that maintains security of the data, restricts access to the level of data essential for an authorized project, and protects the

confidentiality of respondents. The analysis of underlying data by academics is an inexpensive way for statistical agencies to improve their data products. For example, academic researchers typically investigate relationships among variables in a single survey, or in several surveys, that are not examined during routine data-processing procedures. Their nonstandardized data reviews can uncover anomalies that should be resolved before the data are released, or provide the basis for future improvements in standardized data-processing routines. In addition, this third-party scrutiny adds to the credibility of the data products. For example, the Census Bureau's Research Data Centers (RDCs) provide secure, restricted access to Census Bureau data for authorized researchers. Likewise, the BLS researcher access program provides secure, restricted access to BLS data. In both cases, researchers must undergo a strict approval process and face significant penalties for violating the laws protecting the confidentiality of responses to government surveys.

Previous research at the RDCs has led to new data products and changed thinking about many important economic issues. For example, an important strand of academic work separated net employment flows—the published employment changes with which people are familiar—into gross job creation and gross job destruction. The quarterly BLS Business Employment Dynamics data release—which reports the number and rates of gross jobs gained at opening and expanding establishments, as well as the number and rates of gross jobs lost at closing and contracting establishments—is an example of a new data product that grew out of this work. Importantly, the Business Employment Dynamics data release is tabulated from already collected company data records, thus creating no additional respondent burden. It is an important example of drawing upon academic research to improve the use of existing data in order to create new data products.

A third way that the Government can improve the value of existing data and the method that offers the most substantial opportunities—is to allow the BEA, BLS, and Census Bureau to link their business data, while maintaining confidentiality. This linking would result in more accurate and reliable economic indicators, lower budget costs for the agencies, and lower response burdens for survey respondents. For example, at present, both the Census Bureau and the BLS ask firms to break out employment and payroll data by establishment in the Company Organization Survey and Multiple Worksite Report, respectively. If these agencies could share their business data, these two surveys, which are mailed to multiunit companies, could be combined, reducing the response burden of these firms and reducing survey costs for the statistical agencies.

The Administration recognizes that the sharing of key business data among Federal statistical agencies has tremendous potential for exploiting synergies among the agencies and for improving the quality of Federal statistics. In 2002, with Administration support, the Congress passed the Confidential

Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act (CIPSEA), described in Box 8-2, whose stated purposes were: 1) To protect the confidentiality of information collected by Federal agencies for statistical purposes, and 2) to improve the efficiency of the Federal statistical system by authorizing limited sharing of business data among the Census Bureau, the BEA, and the BLS for exclusively statistical purposes. In 2007, the Office of Management and Budget issued implementation guidance for CIPSEA. The first part—data protection—has been effectively implemented across agencies, but the second part—improving statistical efficiency—cannot be fully enabled without additional legislation. Because business tax data (such as company name and address) are used to construct the Census Bureau's business list, many Census Bureau data products are considered to be comingled with tax information. Therefore, full implementation of CIPSEA would require changes to the portion of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) code that authorizes the statistical use of business tax data.

Box 8-2: The Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act (CIPSEA)

The two parts of CIPSEA are confidential information protection and statistical efficiency.

Confidential information protection: Subtitle A establishes standardized safeguards to protect the confidentiality of data collected by Federal agencies for exclusively statistical purposes. These safeguards include the assurance that information will not be used against a respondent in any government action and that inappropriate disclosure of confidential data will be considered a felony and carry significant criminal penalties. In other words, data collected for statistical purposes cannot be used for tax, immigration, or other enforcement purposes.

Statistical efficiency: Subtitle B authorizes the sharing of business data among the Census Bureau, the Bureau of Economic Analysis, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics for exclusively statistical purposes in order to:

- Reduce the paperwork burdens imposed on businesses that provide requested information to the Federal Government;
- Improve the comparability and accuracy of Federal economic statistics by allowing these agencies to reconcile differences in business lists; to develop consistent classifications of businesses into industries; and to improve coverage; and
- Increase understanding of the U.S. economy (including key industries and regions), develop more accurate measures of the impact of technology on productivity growth, and enhance the reliability of the Nation's most important economic indicators, such as the National Income and Product Accounts.

A major goal of fully implementing CIPSEA is to better reconcile the BLS Business Establishment List—based on State unemployment insurance records—and the Census Bureau's Business Register—based, in part, on IRS records. One study found that over 30 percent of single-establishment firms had different 6-digit NAICS industry codes in the two lists, and another study revealed large discrepancies in measures of industry-level employment across surveys.

The failure to coordinate data across agencies can lead to noticeable inaccuracies, especially when one needs to calculate a measure that combines data from two agencies. For example, the implications of discrepancies in establishment classifications are particularly acute when measuring labor productivity, which is an important statistic for economic policymakers, including those who project the Federal budget. Labor productivity is the ratio of output, measured by the Census Bureau, and hours worked, as measured by the BLS. Accurate productivity estimates depend upon these labor and hours worked measures being given consistent industry classifications, which is unlikely if the underlying business lists are inconsistent.

Differences in industry classification would also result in discrepancies in the rate of real GDP growth reported by key sectors. For example, in the Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing Subsector (NAICS 334), the growth in real value added in 2002 would have been 15.6 percent if payroll data from the Census Bureau's Economic Census had been used. Instead, the growth in real value added was published as 7.4 percent, a statistic based on payroll data from the BLS. Without carefully analyzing the confidential business lists used for the Economic Census and the BLS payroll data, it is difficult to know which payroll measure should be used. Some efforts to share data have proven useful in reducing inconsistencies and reducing burden. The BLS has shared industry identifiers with the Census Bureau since 1992 and geographic identifiers since 2002, particularly for new and small businesses. These industry codes covered over 3 million businesses in 2007 alone and now account for about 30 percent of the Census Bureau's business codes. Expanding data sharing would extend this work and further improve consistency and accuracy of key data series.

A 2006 report noted that data sharing might highlight opportunities for understanding data reporting that would better focus resources on activities that would improve the measurement of national economic activity (such as the reporting of stock options). The National Income and Product Accounts provide two measures of national activity, one based on total output (GDP) and one based on total income (gross domestic income or GDI). In theory, these measures should be equal. In practice, they differ by a measurement error called the statistical discrepancy. The statistical discrepancy can be persistent: From 1995-2000 real GDI grew 0.6 percentage point faster than real GDP, on average, per year. If the growth rate of the GDI were projected

forward instead of the growth rate of GDP, the budget implications could be substantial. An analysis of fiscal year 2006 by the Office of Management and Budget found that if the GDP were persistently understated by 1 percent, the projected cumulative budget deficit would be overstated by \$530 billion over a 5-year period.

Better measures of business formation are needed to understand the changing composition of the business sector and the factors that contribute to business and job creation. Data synchronization would help agencies track business formation more accurately and on a more timely basis by reconciling the business lists from the Census Bureau and the BLS. For example, the Census Bureau's Business Register relies heavily on the Economic Censuses (conducted every 5 years) for information on business structure. In the intervening years, however, the Census Bureau makes use of its annual Company Organization Survey, which covers all employers with more than 250 employees, but only a sampling of smaller companies. The Census Bureau's Business Register generally does a good job identifying ownership links among establishments (e.g., when a single firm owns establishments in two different States). However, the information on ownership is weaker for smaller firms because only a subset of these businesses is surveyed during the years between the 5-year censuses. Firm restructuring often contributes to the difficulty of tracking parent-subsidiary relationships. The BLS Business Employment Dynamics accurately measures the universe of business openings and closings on a quarterly frequency but may not always successfully track parent–subsidiary relationships. Combining the strengths of the Census and BLS business lists would improve the ability to discern whether a new establishment is an entirely new firm or a new branch of an existing firm, and therefore improve understanding of business dynamics.

Data synchronization could also help reconcile differences between similar statistics produced by separate agencies. For example, the BLS publishes wages and salary data based on its Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages business list and the Census Bureau publishes payroll data in its County Business Patterns series. A comparison of 2003 private wages and salaries revealed that these two measures differed by significant amounts. For example, the BLS measure of wages and salaries in New Mexico was 4.2 percent higher than the Census Bureau measure, while in Alaska, the BLS measure was 9.5 percent lower. At the national level, BLS data were 0.6 percent (or \$25.1 billion) lower than County Business Patterns data, but they were 2 percent (or \$6.7 billion) lower for New York. Understanding the sources of these differences (such as differences in reporting and coverage) may yield improved regional measures that would have several implications:

• Distribution of Federal funds to the States: BEA per capita personal income data, based largely on BLS data, are used in the formula that calculates how to distribute the Federal share of Medicaid funding to

- States. Wages and salaries and wage-related components account for two-thirds of personal income. In 2003, State private wage levels based on BLS data were \$2.5 billion higher in Texas and \$7.1 billion lower in Washington than levels based on the Census Bureau's County Business Patterns.
- State tax and budget planning: The dollar difference between BLS and Census measures of wage and salary growth from 2001 to 2002 would result in significantly different projections of State and local government income taxes received: a \$165 million discrepancy in New Jersey and a \$193 million discrepancy in Massachusetts. The \$1.2 billion wage growth difference in New York would yield a \$173 million discrepancy in projected State and local tax revenue.

Conclusion

The quality of public policy debates depends, in large part, on the availability of relevant and reliable statistical data. Consistent data series ensure that newly gathered data can be meaningfully compared to previously collected data. At the same time, it is also important that the statistical system maintain the flexibility to create new data products that keep up with the changing nature of the dynamic global economy. The infrastructure required to develop and produce these data, like any infrastructure, requires continuous investment to maintain and improve the system, but not all data improvements are costly. For example, existing economic data on businesses could be improved through the full implementation of the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act without increasing the reporting burden for respondents, without compromising the confidentiality of the data collected by the Federal statistical agencies, and without significantly raising costs of the data collection and tabulation. Maintaining solid statistical systems ensures that public policymakers and private decisionmakers will have access to the information needed to understand our dynamic economy.

Appendix A REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS DURING 2007

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Council of Economic Advisers Washington, D.C., December 31, 2007

Mr. President:

The Council of Economic Advisers submits this report on its activities during calendar year 2007 in accordance with the requirements of the Congress, as set forth in section 10(d) of the Employment Act of 1946 as amended by the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978.

Sincerely,

Edward P. Lazear, Chairman

Council Members and Their Dates of Service

Name	Position	Oath of office date	Separation date
Edwin G. Nourse	Chairman	August 9, 1946	November 1, 1949
Leon H. Keyserling	Vice Chairman	August 9, 1946	
	Acting Chairman	November 2, 1949	
	Chairman	May 10, 1950	January 20, 1953
John D. Clark	Member	August 9, 1946	
	Vice Chairman	May 10, 1950	February 11, 1953
Roy Blough	Member	June 29, 1950	August 20, 1952
Robert C. Turner	Member	September 8, 1952	January 20, 1953
Arthur F. Burns	Chairman	March 19, 1953	December 1, 1956
leil H. Jacoby	Member	September 15, 1953	February 9, 1955
Valter W. Stewart	Member	December 2, 1953	April 29, 1955
Raymond J. Saulnier	Member	April 4, 1955	
	Chairman	December 3, 1956	January 20, 1961
oseph S. Davis	Member	May 2, 1955	October 31, 1958
aul W. McCracken	Member	December 3, 1956	January 31, 1959
arl Brandt	Member	November 1, 1958	January 20, 1961
lenry C. Wallich	Member	May 7, 1959	January 20, 1961
Valter W. Heller	Chairman	January 29, 1961	November 15, 1964
ames Tobin	Member	January 29, 1961	July 31, 1962
ermit Gordon	Member	January 29, 1961	December 27, 1962
ardner Ackley	Member	August 3, 1962	
	Chairman	November 16, 1964	February 15, 1968
ohn P. Lewis	Member	May 17, 1963	August 31, 1964
Otto Eckstein	Member	September 2, 1964	February 1, 1966
Arthur M. Okun	Member	November 16, 1964	
	Chairman	February 15, 1968	January 20, 1969
ames S. Duesenberry	Member	February 2, 1966	June 30, 1968
Nerton J. Peck	Member	February 15, 1968	January 20, 1969
Varren L. Smith	Member	July 1, 1968	January 20, 1969
aul W. McCracken	Chairman	February 4, 1969	December 31, 1971
lendrik S. Houthakker	Member	February 4, 1969	July 15, 1971
lerbert Stein	Member	February 4, 1969	
	Chairman	January 1, 1972	August 31, 1974
zra Solomon	Member	September 9, 1971	March 26, 1973
Marina v.N. Whitman	Member	March 13, 1972	August 15, 1973
Gary L. Seevers	Member	July 23, 1973	April 15, 1975
Villiam J. Fellner	Member	October 31, 1973	February 25, 1975
Alan Greenspan	Chairman	September 4, 1974	January 20, 1977
Paul W. MacAvoy	Member	June 13, 1975	November 15, 1976
Burton G. Malkiel	Member	July 22, 1975	January 20, 1977

Council Members and Their Dates of Service

Name	Position	Oath of office date	Separation date
Charles L. Schultze	Chairman	January 22, 1977	January 20, 1981
William D. Nordhaus	Member	March 18, 1977	February 4, 1979
Lyle E. Gramley	Member	March 18, 1977	May 27, 1980
George C. Eads	Member	June 6, 1979	January 20, 1981
Stephen M. Goldfeld	Member	August 20, 1980	January 20, 1981
Murray L. Weidenbaum	Chairman	February 27, 1981	August 25, 1982
William A. Niskanen	Member	June 12, 1981	March 30, 1985
Jerry L. Jordan	Member	July 14, 1981	July 31, 1982
Martin Feldstein	Chairman	October 14, 1982	July 10, 1984
Nilliam Poole	Member	December 10, 1982	January 20, 1985
Beryl W. Sprinkel	Chairman	April 18, 1985	January 20, 1989
Thomas Gale Moore	Member	July 1, 1985	May 1, 1989
Michael L. Mussa	Member	August 18, 1986	September 19, 1988
Michael J. Boskin	Chairman	February 2, 1989	January 12, 1993
John B. Taylor	Member	June 9, 1989	August 2, 1991
Richard L. Schmalensee	Member	October 3, 1989	June 21, 1991
David F. Bradford	Member	November 13, 1991	January 20, 1993
Paul Wonnacott	Member	November 13, 1991	January 20, 1993
aura D'Andrea Tyson	Chair	February 5, 1993	April 22, 1995
Alan S. Blinder	Member	July 27, 1993	June 26, 1994
Joseph E. Stiglitz	Member	July 27, 1993	
	Chairman	June 28, 1995	February 10, 1997
Martin N. Baily	Member	June 30, 1995	August 30, 1996
Alicia H. Munnell	Member	January 29, 1996	August 1, 1997
Janet L. Yellen	Chair	February 18, 1997	August 3, 1999
Jeffrey A. Frankel	Member	April 23, 1997	March 2, 1999
Rebecca M. Blank	Member	October 22, 1998	July 9, 1999
Martin N. Baily	Chairman	August 12, 1999	January 19, 2001
Robert Z. Lawrence	Member	August 12, 1999	January 12, 2001
Kathryn L. Shaw	Member	May 31, 2000	January 19, 2001
R. Glenn Hubbard	Chairman	May 11, 2001	February 28, 2003
Mark B. McClellan	Member	July 25, 2001	November 13, 2002
Randall S. Kroszner	Member	November 30, 2001	July 1, 2003
N. Gregory Mankiw	Chairman	May 29, 2003	February 18, 2005
Kristin J. Forbes	Member	November 21, 2003	June 3, 2005
Harvey S. Rosen	Member	November 21, 2003	
	Chairman	February 23, 2005	June 10, 2005
Ben S. Bernanke	Chairman	June 21, 2005	January 31, 2006
Katherine Baicker	Member	November 18, 2005	July 11, 2007
Matthew J. Slaughter	Member	November 18, 2005	March 1, 2007
Edward P. Lazear	Chairman	February 27, 2006	

Report to the President on the Activities of the Council of Economic Advisers During 2007

The Council of Economic Advisers was established by the Employment Act of 1946 to provide the President with objective economic analysis and advice on the development and implementation of a wide range of domestic and international economic policy issues.

The Chairman of the Council

Edward P. Lazear continued to chair the Council during 2007. Dr. Lazear is on a leave of absence from the Stanford Graduate School of Business where he is the Jack Steele Parker Professor of Human Resources Management and Economics. He also served as the Morris Arnold Cox Senior Fellow at the Hoover Institution.

Dr. Lazear is responsible for communicating the Council's views on economic matters directly to the President through personal discussions and written reports. He represents the Council at daily White House senior staff meetings, a variety of inter-agency meetings, Cabinet meetings, and other formal and informal meetings with the President. He also travels within the United States and overseas to present the Administration's views on the economy. Dr. Lazear is the Council's chief public spokesperson. He directs the work of the Council and exercises ultimate responsibility for the work of the professional staff.

The Members of the Council

The Council's two other Members were Katherine Baicker who left the Council in July 2007 to become Professor of Health Economics in the Department of Health Policy and Management at Harvard School of Public Health, and Matthew J. Slaughter who left the Council in March 2007 to return to the Tuck School of Business at Dartmouth College as Associate Professor of Business Administration.

The President nominated Dennis W. Carlton and Donald B. Marron to fill these two vacancies.

Macroeconomic Policies

As is its tradition, the Council devoted much time during 2007 to assisting the President in formulating economic policy objectives and designing programs to implement them. In this regard the Chairman kept the President informed, on a continuing basis, of important macroeconomic developments and other major policy issues through regular macroeconomic briefings. The Council prepares for the President, the Vice President, and the White House senior staff regular memoranda that report key economic data and analyze current economic events. Council staff also regularly provides assistance with economic data to other offices within the Executive Office of the President.

The Council, the Department of the Treasury, and the Office of Management and Budget—the Administration's economic "troika"—are responsible for producing the economic forecasts that underlie the Administration's budget proposals. The Council, under the leadership of the Chairman and the Chief Economist, initiates the forecasting process twice each year. In preparing these forecasts, the Council consults with a variety of outside sources, including leading private sector forecasters.

In 2007, the Council took part in discussions on a range of macroeconomic issues. The Council contributed significantly to discussions on the macroeconomic impact of this year's housing and credit market disruptions, and provided analysis and support for the Administration's economic growth package.

The Council works closely with the Department of the Treasury, the Federal Reserve, and other government agencies in providing analyses to the Administration on these topics of concern. It also works closely with the National Economic Council, the Domestic Policy Council, the Office of Management and Budget, and other offices within the Executive Office of the President in assessing the economy and economic policy proposals.

International Economic Policies

The Council was involved in a range of international trade and finance issues, and was an active participant in discussions at the global, regional, and bilateral levels, including the U.S. Trade Policy Review, conducted by the World Trade Organization. On the international trade front, the Council provided empirical analysis of forthcoming free trade agreements and met with policymakers and business leaders in support of the Peru, Colombia, Panama, and South Korea free trade agreements.

Further involvement included extensive analysis related to U.S. economic interaction with China. The Council provided analysis for the Department of the Treasury-led Strategic Economic Dialogue in Beijing, where a host of bilateral economic issues with China were discussed, ranging from financial liberalization, to energy and the environment, to bilateral trade relations.

The Council also prepared in-depth analyses for the President's international itinerary, including travel to the Middle East and Europe, as well as the annual Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) summit in Australia.

In the area of investment and security, the Council took part in discussions on the implementation of the Foreign Investment and National Security Act of 2007, which clarified and improved the operations of the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS). The Council also participated in discussions of individual cases before CFIUS.

The Council participated in discussions concerning the need for greater international financial and trade liberalization with both advanced and emerging market economies. Council Members regularly met with economists and policy officials of foreign countries, finance ministers, other government officials, and members of the private sector to discuss prevailing issues relating to the global economy.

The Council is a leading participant in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the principal forum for economic cooperation among the high-income industrial economies. Chairman Lazear, along with other senior Council members, participated in the OECD's Economic Policy Committee (EPC) meeting, as well as the Working Party meetings on macroeconomic policy and coordination.

Microeconomic Policies

A wide variety of microeconomic issues received Council attention during 2007. The Council actively participated in the Cabinet-level National Economic Council and Domestic Policy Council meetings, dealing with issues including health care, labor, energy policy, legal reform, the environment, education, pensions, transportation, and technology.

The Council was active in the examination of health care policy related to the tax treatment of health insurance, health information technology adoption, health insurance for children, veterans health, potential reforms to Medicare, and the promotion of transparency in health price and quality. The Council examined the causes and consequences of rising health care costs and reviewed potential remedies including greater consumer involvement in health care, opening access to insurance across state lines, and improving the connection between health care expenditure and positive health outcomes.

The Council was also active in energy and environmental policy discussions, where it analyzed energy markets, fuel economy issues, and alternatives to oil. This included issues such as the President's Advanced Energy Initiative, bio-energy, the Renewable Fuels Standard, Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE), the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, regulatory reforms, global climate change, and the international trade of energy.

The Council examined transportation policies relating to airports, hybrid vehicles, and congestion pricing. The Council also played a role in the analysis of policy for telecommunications, broadband, and spectrum allocation. Council staff also examined agricultural issues and patent reform.

The Council participated in discussions related to catastrophic risk insurance relating to natural disasters and attacks. The Council also participated in ongoing policy discussions relating to the government's role in terrorism risk insurance.

On labor policy, the Council was involved in the development of the President's comprehensive immigration policy and other proposed immigration reforms. The Council also assisted in Administration evaluation of higher education policies, as well as in the examination of the No Child Left Behind program.

The Council was active in tax policy discussions relating to individual income tax, business tax credits, and corporate taxation, as well as tax issues related to entitlement programs like Social Security. Many additional tax policy discussions were involved in other microeconomic discussions including labor, insurance, pensions, and health care.

The Staff of the Council of Economic Advisers

The professional staff of the Council consists of the Chief of Staff, the Chief Economist, the Director of Macroeconomic Forecasting, the Director of the Statistical Office, nine senior economists, and seven junior staff of staff economists, analysts and research assistants. The professional staff and their areas of concentration at the end of 2007 were:

Chief of Staff
Pierce E. Scranton

Chief Economist Keith Hall

Consultant
Donald B. Marron

Director of

Macroeconomic Forecasting

Steven N. Braun

Director Statistical Office Adrienne T. Pilot

Senior Economists

Scott Baier..... International Finance

Erik Durbin Legal, Transportation, Regulation

Charles Griffiths....... Agriculture, Environment, Natural Resources

Daniel E. Polsky...... Health

Korok Ray..... Public Finance, Technology

Dan Rosenbaum Labor, Immigration, Education, Welfare

Howard Shatz International Trade

Sita Slavov..... Tax, Budget

John Stevens...... Macroeconomics, Labor, Small Business

Staff Economist

Elizabeth Akers Labor

Analyst

Kristopher J. Dawsey.. Macroeconomics

Research Assistants

Mark W. Clements International Finance and Trade Joshua K. Goldman.... Microeconomics and Regulation

Elizabeth M. Schultz.. International Finance and US Finance/Banking

Brian T. Waters Public Finance and Macroeconomics

Chen Zhao..... Health and Labor

Statistical Office

The Statistical Office administers and updates the Council's statistical information. Duties include preparing material for and overseeing publication of the monthly *Economic Indicators* and the statistical appendix to the *Economic Report* of the President. Staff verifies statistical content in Presidential memoranda and produces background materials for economic analysis. The Office also serves as the Council's liaison to the statistical community.

Brian A. Amorosi Program Analyst Dagmara A. Mocala ... Program Analyst

Administrative Office

The Administrative Office provides general support for the Council's activities. This includes financial management, ethics, human resource management, travel, operations of facilities, security, information technology, and telecommunications management support.

Rosemary M. Rogers.. Administrative Officer Archana A. Snyder Financial Officer

Doris T. Searles Information Management Specialist

Office of the Chairman

Alice H. Williams...... Executive Assistant to the Chairman Sandra F. Daigle...... Executive Assistant to the Chairman and Assistant to the Chief of Staff Lisa D. Branch Executive Assistant to the Member Mary E. Jones Executive Assistant to the Member

Staff Support

Sharon K. Thomas Administrative Support Assistant and Assistant to the Chief Economist

Gary Blank, who served as Chief of Staff, left the Council in August of 2007 to accept a position with Fidelity Investments as Vice President, Policy Analysis.

Jane Tufts, Bruce Kaplan, and Anna Paganelli provided editorial assistance in the preparation of the 2008 *Economic Report of the President*.

Student Interns during the year were: Aaron Epstein, Elisabeth E. Fosslien, Marc Held, Jonathan Jardine, Ashley Jelinek, Kyle Jurado, Jessica Levy, Danyank Lok, Robin Lyu, David Marold, Anthony Ng, Ethan Parker, Jeannine Regalia, William Ross, Kyle Smith, and Zachary Watson.

Our Fellow during the year was Deepa Dhume.

Departures

The Council's senior economists, in most cases, are on leave of absence from academic institutions, government agencies, or private research institutions. Their tenure with the Council is usually limited to 1 or 2 years. The senior economists who resigned during the year were: William Collins (Vanderbilt University), Erik Heitfield (Federal Reserve Board), Bradley Herring (Emory University), Christine McDaniel (Department of the Treasury), Kristin McCue (Census Bureau), Robert Martin (Federal Reserve), David Richardson (TIAA-CREF), and Maryann Wolverton (EPA). The economist who resigned during the year was Benjamin Ho (Cornell University).

The economists are supported by a team of junior staff made up of analysts and research assistants who generally work with the Council for 1 or 2 years before returning to school or other endeavors. The analysts who resigned during 2007 were: Dagmara Tchalakov, Lucas Threinen, Diana Wielocha, and Jonathan Wolfson. Those who served as research assistants at the Council and resigned during 2007 were: Eric Cragun, Nikola Kojucharov, and Gregory Stein.

Public Information

The Council's annual *Economic Report of the President* is an important vehicle for presenting the Administration's domestic and international economic policies. It is available for purchase through the Government Printing Office, and is viewable on the Internet at www.gpoaccess.gov/eop. The Council also publishes the monthly *Economic Indicators*, which is available on-line at www.gpoaccess.gov/indicators. The Council's home page is located at www.whitehouse.gov/cea.

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General Notes

Detail in these tables may not add to totals because of rounding.

Because of the formula used for calculating real gross domestic product (GDP), the chained (2000) dollar estimates for the detailed components do not add to the chained-dollar value of GDP or to any intermediate aggregate. The Department of Commerce (Bureau of Economic Analysis) no longer publishes chained-dollar estimates prior to 1990, except for selected series.

Unless otherwise noted, all dollar figures are in current dollars.

Symbols used:

^p Preliminary.

... Not available (also, not applicable).

Data in these tables reflect revisions made by the source agencies through January 29, 2008. In particular, tables containing national income and product accounts (NIPA) estimates reflect revisions released by the Department of Commerce in July 2007.

National Income or Expenditure

Table B–1.—Gross domestic product, 1959–2007

[Billions of dollars, except as noted; quarterly data at seasonally adjusted annual rates]

-			Doroor	nal consump	tion ovnone	lituron	Gross private domestic investment								
			reisui	iai curisuriip	поп ехрепс	IIIUIES									
		Gross							FIX	ed investme	ent ———		6.1 5.6 4.8 9.9 9.9 9.2 2.0 8.3 9.1 15.9 16.0 17.0 18.		
Year or	quarter	domestic product	Total	Durable	Non- durable	Services	Total	ļ	N	onresidenti	al	ь.	in		
				goods	goods			Total	Total	Struc- tures	Equip- ment and software	Resi- dential	inven-		
1959		506.6	317.6	42.7	148.5	126.5	78.5	74.6	46.5	18.1	28.4	28.1			
1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965		526.4 544.7 585.6 617.7 663.6 719.1 787.8	331.7 342.1 363.3 382.7 411.4 443.8 480.9	43.3 41.8 46.9 51.6 56.7 63.3 68.3	152.8 156.6 162.8 168.2 178.6 191.5 208.7	135.6 143.8 153.6 162.9 176.1 189.0 203.8	78.9 78.2 88.1 93.8 102.1 118.2 131.3	75.7 75.2 82.0 88.1 97.2 109.0 117.7	49.4 48.8 53.1 56.0 63.0 74.8 85.4	19.6 19.7 20.8 21.2 23.7 28.3 31.3	29.8 29.1 32.3 34.8 39.2 46.5 54.0	26.3 26.4 29.0 32.1 34.3 34.2 32.3	6.1 5.6 4.8 9.2 13.6		
1967 1968 1969		832.6 910.0 984.6	507.8 558.0 605.2	70.4 80.8 85.9	217.1 235.7 253.1	220.3 241.6 266.1	128.6 141.2 156.4	118.7 132.1 147.3	86.4 93.4 104.7	31.5 33.6 37.7	54.9 59.9 67.0	32.4 38.7 42.6	9.1 9.2		
1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978		1,038.5 1,127.1 1,238.3 1,382.7 1,500.0 1,638.3 1,825.3 2,030.9 2,294.7 2,563.3	648.5 701.9 770.6 852.4 933.4 1,034.4 1,151.9 1,278.6 1,428.5	85.0 96.9 110.4 123.5 122.3 133.5 158.9 181.2 201.7 214.4	272.0 285.5 308.0 343.1 384.5 420.7 458.3 497.1 550.2 624.5	291.5 319.5 352.2 385.8 426.6 480.2 534.7 600.2 676.6 753.3	152.4 178.2 207.6 244.5 249.4 230.2 292.0 361.3 438.0 492.9	150.4 169.9 198.5 228.6 235.4 236.5 274.8 339.0 412.2 474.9	109.0 114.1 128.8 153.3 169.5 173.7 192.4 228.7 280.6 333.9	40.3 42.7 47.2 55.0 61.2 61.4 65.9 74.6 93.6	68.7 71.5 81.7 98.3 108.2 112.4 126.4 154.1 187.0 216.2	41.4 55.8 69.7 75.3 66.0 62.7 82.5 110.3 131.6	9.1 15.9 14.0 -6.3 17.1 22.3 25.8		
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1988 1989		2,789.5 3,128.4 3,255.0 3,536.7 3,933.2 4,220.3 4,462.8 4,739.5 5,103.8 5,484.4	1,757.1 1,941.1 2,077.3 2,290.6 2,503.3 2,720.3 2,899.7 3,100.2 3,353.6 3,598.5	214.2 231.3 240.2 280.8 326.5 363.5 403.0 421.7 453.6 471.8	696.1 758.9 787.6 831.2 884.6 928.7 958.4 1,015.3 1,083.5 1,166.7	846.9 950.8 1,049.4 1,178.6 1,292.2 1,428.1 1,538.3 1,663.3 1,816.5 1,960.0	479.3 572.4 517.2 564.3 735.6 736.2 746.5 785.0 821.6 874.9	485.6 542.6 532.1 570.1 670.2 714.4 739.9 757.8 803.1 847.3	362.4 420.0 426.5 417.2 489.6 526.2 519.8 524.1 563.8 607.7	136.2 167.3 177.6 154.3 177.4 194.5 176.5 174.2 182.8 193.7	226.2 252.7 248.9 262.9 312.2 331.7 343.3 349.9 381.0 414.0	123.2 122.6 105.7 152.9 180.6 188.2 220.1 233.7 239.3 239.5	-6.3 29.8 -14.9 -5.8 65.4 21.8 6.6 27.1 18.5		
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1998		5,803.1 5,995.9 6,337.7 6,657.4 7,072.2 7,397.7 7,816.9 8,304.3 8,747.0 9,268.4	3,839.9 3,986.1 4,235.3 4,477.9 4,743.3 4,975.8 5,256.8 5,547.4 5,879.5 6,282.5	474.2 453.9 483.6 526.7 582.2 611.6 652.6 692.7 750.2 817.6	1,249.9 1,284.8 1,330.5 1,379.4 1,437.2 1,485.1 1,555.5 1,619.0 1,683.6 1,804.8	2,115.9 2,247.4 2,421.2 2,571.8 2,723.9 2,879.1 3,048.7 3,235.8 3,445.7 3,660.0	861.0 802.9 864.8 953.4 1,097.1 1,144.0 1,240.3 1,389.8 1,509.1 1,625.7	846.4 803.3 848.5 932.5 1,033.3 1,112.9 1,209.5 1,317.8 1,438.4 1,558.8	622.4 598.2 612.1 666.6 731.4 810.0 875.4 968.7 1,052.6 1,133.9	202.9 183.6 172.6 177.2 186.8 207.3 224.6 250.3 275.2 282.2	419.5 414.6 439.6 489.4 544.6 602.8 650.8 718.3 777.3 851.7	224.0 205.1 236.3 266.0 301.9 302.8 334.1 349.1 385.8 424.9	4 16.3 20.8 63.8 31.1 30.8 72.0 70.8		
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006		9,817.0 10,128.0 10,469.6 10,960.8 11,685.9 12,433.9 13,194.7	6,739.4 7,055.0 7,350.7 7,703.6 8,195.9 8,707.8 9,224.5	863.3 883.7 923.9 942.7 983.9 1,023.9 1,048.9	1,947.2 2,017.1 2,079.6 2,190.2 2,343.7 2,516.2 2,688.0	3,928.8 4,154.3 4,347.2 4,570.8 4,868.3 5,167.8 5,487.6	1,735.5 1,614.3 1,582.1 1,664.1 1,888.6 2,077.2 2,209.2	1,679.0 1,646.1 1,570.2 1,649.8 1,830.0 2,040.3 2,162.5	1,232.1 1,176.8 1,066.3 1,077.4 1,154.5 1,272.1 1,397.7	313.2 322.6 279.2 277.2 298.2 334.6 405.1	918.9 854.2 787.1 800.2 856.3 937.5 992.6	446.9 469.3 503.9 572.4 675.5 768.2 764.8	-31.7 11.9 14.3 58.6		
III .		11,405.5 11,610.3 11,779.4 11,948.5	8,010.1 8,135.0 8,245.1 8,393.3	969.6 974.8 986.9 1,004.1	2,284.2 2,327.7 2,353.5 2,409.3	4,756.3 4,832.4 4,904.6 4,979.9	1,769.6 1,875.6 1,929.7 1,979.5	1,732.6 1,806.6 1,864.7 1,916.1	1,100.4 1,135.5 1,172.7 1,209.5	284.0 293.5 303.4 312.0	816.4 842.0 869.3 897.4	632.2 671.1 692.0 706.6	69.0 65.0		
2005: I II III.		12,154.0 12,317.4 12,558.8 12,705.5	8,488.8 8,632.6 8,810.5 8,899.3	1,009.7 1,036.0 1,044.1 1,005.7	2,432.1 2,484.3 2,557.0 2,591.3	5,047.0 5,112.3 5,209.4 5,302.4	2,029.6 2,024.7 2,078.5 2,176.0	1,960.4 2,012.5 2,072.7 2,115.5	1,233.1 1,255.7 1,287.0 1,312.6	323.3 328.8 334.2 352.0	909.7 926.9 952.9 960.5	727.3 756.8 785.7 803.0	69.3 12.2 5.8		
II III .		12,964.6 13,155.0 13,266.9 13,392.3	9,034.7 9,183.9 9,305.7 9,373.7	1,042.6 1,042.8 1,053.8 1,056.5	2,622.1 2,692.2 2,732.4 2,705.4	5,370.0 5,448.9 5,519.5 5,611.8	2,221.1 2,239.0 2,224.1 2,152.4	2,176.8 2,179.5 2,161.3 2,132.4	1,367.3 1,391.2 1,415.2 1,417.1	375.7 400.2 416.1 428.4	991.7 991.1 999.1 988.7	809.4 788.2 746.1 715.3	59.5 62.8		
2007: I II		13,551.9 13,768.8 13,970.5	9,540.5 9,674.0 9,785.7	1,074.0 1,074.7 1,081.6	2,759.4 2,822.7 2,846.3	5,707.1 5,776.5 5,857.8	2,117.3 2,139.1 2,162.9	2,118.9 2,133.9 2,127.5	1,431.4 1,469.1 1,500.1	439.6 464.5 483.1	991.8 1,004.5 1,017.1	687.5 664.8 627.3	5.1		

See next page for continuation of table.

Table B-1.—Gross domestic product, 1959-2007—Continued

[Billions of dollars, except as noted; quarterly data at seasonally adjusted annual rates]

	Net goods Year or quarter			Gov		onsumptio gross inves	n expenditu tment	ıres	Final	Gross	Adden-	Percent from pre	eceding
Year or quarter						Federal		State	sales of domes- tic	domes- tic pur-	dum: Gross national	Gross	Gross domes-
	Net exports	Exports	Imports	Total	Total	National defense	Non- defense	and local	product	chases 1	product ²	domes- tic product	tic pur- chases ¹
1959	0.4	22.7	22.3	110.0	65.4	53.8	11.5	44.7	502.7	506.2	509.3	8.4	8.5
1960	4.2	27.0	22.8	111.6	64.1	53.4	10.7	47.5	523.2	522.2	529.5	3.9	3.2
1961	4.9	27.6	22.7	119.5	67.9	56.5	11.4	51.6	541.7	539.8	548.2	3.5	3.4
1962	4.1	29.1	25.0	130.1	75.3	61.1	14.2	54.9	579.5	581.5	589.7	7.5	7.7
1963	4.9	31.1	26.1	136.4	76.9	61.0	15.9	59.5	612.1	612.8	622.2	5.5	5.4
1964 1965	6.9 5.6	35.0 37.1	28.1 31.5	143.2 151.5	78.5 80.4	60.3 60.6	18.2 19.8	64.8 71.0	658.8 709.9	656.7 713.5	668.5 724.4	7.4 8.4	7.2 8.6 9.9
1966	3.9	40.9	37.1	171.8	92.5	71.7	20.8	79.2	774.2	783.9	792.9	9.5	5.8
1967	3.6	43.5	39.9	192.7	104.8	83.5	21.3	87.9	822.7	829.0	838.0	5.7	
1968	1.4	47.9	46.6	209.4	111.4	89.3	22.1	98.0	900.9	908.6	916.1	9.3	9.6
1969	1.4	51.9	50.5	221.5	113.4	89.5	23.8	108.2	975.4	983.2	990.7	8.2	8.2
1970	4.0	59.7	55.8	233.8	113.5	87.6	25.8	120.3	1,036.5	1,034.6	1,044.9	5.5	5.2
1971	.6	63.0	62.3	246.5	113.7	84.6	29.1	132.8	1,118.9	1,126.5	1,134.7	8.5	8.9
1972 1973	-3.4 4.1	70.8 95.3	74.2 91.2	263.5 281.7	119.7 122.5	87.0 88.2	32.7 34.3	143.8 159.2	1,229.2 1,366.8	1,241.7 1,378.6	1,246.8 1,395.3	9.9 11.7	8.9 10.2 11.0
1974	8	126.7	127.5	317.9	134.6	95.6	39.0	183.4	1,486.0	1,500.8	1,515.5	8.5	8.9
1975	16.0	138.7	122.7	357.7	149.1	103.9	45.1	208.7	1,644.6	1,622.4	1,651.3	9.2	8.1
1976	-1.6	149.5	151.1	383.0	159.7	111.1	48.6	223.3	1,808.2	1,826.9	1,842.1	11.4	12.6
1977	-23.1	159.4	182.4	414.1	175.4	120.9	54.5	238.7	2,008.6	2,054.0	2,051.2	11.3	12.4
1978	-25.4	186.9	212.3	453.6	190.9	130.5	60.4	262.6	2,268.9	2,320.1	2,316.3	13.0	13.0
1979	-22.5	230.1	252.7	500.8	210.6	145.2	65.4	290.2	2,545.3	2,585.9	2,595.3	11.7	11.5
1980	-13.1	280.8	293.8	566.2	243.8	168.0	75.8	322.4	2,795.8	2,802.6	2,823.7	8.8	8.4
1981	-12.5	305.2	317.8	627.5	280.2	196.3	84.0	347.3	3,098.6	3,141.0	3,161.4	12.2	12.1
1982	-20.0	283.2	303.2	680.5	310.8	225.9	84.9	369.7	3,269.9	3,275.0	3,291.5	4.0	4.3
1983	-51.7	277.0	328.6	733.5	342.9	250.7	92.3	390.5	3,542.4	3,588.3	3,573.8	8.7	9.6
1984	-102.7	302.4	405.1	797.0	374.4	281.6	92.8	422.6	3,867.8	4,035.9	3,969.5	11.2	12.5
	-115.2	302.0	417.2	879.0	412.8	311.2	101.6	466.2	4,198.4	4,335.5	4,246.8	7.3	7.4
1986	-132.7	320.5	453.3	949.3	438.6	330.9	107.8	510.7	4,456.3	4,595.6	4,480.6	5.7	6.0
1987	-145.2	363.9	509.1	999.5	460.1	350.0	110.0	539.4	4,712.3	4,884.7	4,757.4	6.2	6.3
1988	-110.4	444.1	554.5	1,039.0	462.3	354.9	107.4	576.7	5,085.3	5,214.2	5,127.4	7.7	6.7
1989	-88.2	503.3	591.5	1,099.1	482.2	362.2	120.0	616.9	5,456.7	5,572.5	5,510.6	7.5	6.9
1990	-78.0	552.4	630.3	1,180.2	508.3	374.0	134.3	671.9	5,788.5	5,881.1	5,837.9	5.8	5.5
1991	-27.5	596.8	624.3	1,234.4	527.7	383.2	144.5	706.7	5,996.3	6,023.4	6,026.3	3.3	2.4
1992	-33.2	635.3	668.6	1,271.0	533.9	376.9	157.0	737.0	6,321.4	6,371.0	6,367.4	5.7	5.8
1993	-65.0	655.8	720.9	1,291.2	525.2	362.9	162.4	766.0	6,636.6	6,722.4	6,689.3	5.0	5.5
1994	-93.6	720.9	814.5	1,325.5	519.1	353.7	165.5	806.3	7,008.4	7,165.8	7,098.4	6.2	6.6
1995	-91.4	812.2	903.6	1,369.2	519.2	348.7	170.5	850.0	7,366.5	7,489.0	7,433.4	4.6	4.5
1996	-96.2	868.6	964.8	1,416.0	527.4	354.6	172.8	888.6	7,786.1	7,913.1	7,851.9	5.7	5.7
	-101.6	955.3	1,056.9	1,468.7	530.9	349.6	181.3	937.8	8,232.3	8,405.9	8,337.3	6.2	6.2
1998	-159.9	955.9	1,115.9	1,518.3	530.4	345.7	184.7	987.9	8,676.2	8,906.9	8,768.3	5.3	6.0
1999	-260.5	991.2	1,251.7	1,620.8	555.8	360.6	195.2	1,065.0	9,201.5	9,528.9	9,302.2	6.0	7.0
20002001	-379.5	1,096.3	1,475.8	1,721.6	578.8	370.3	208.5	1,142.8	9,760.5	10,196.4	9,855.9	5.9	7.0
	-367.0	1,032.8	1,399.8	1,825.6	612.9	392.6	220.3	1,212.8	10,159.7	10,495.0	10.171.6	3.2	2.9
2002	-424.4	1,005.9	1,430.3	1,961.1	679.7	437.1	242.5	1,281.5	10,457.7	10,894.0	10,500.2	3.4	3.8
	-499.4	1,040.8	1,540.2	2,092.5	756.4	497.2	259.2	1,336.0	10,946.5	11,460.2	11,017.6	4.7	5.2
2005	-615.4 -714.6	1,182.4 1,309.4	1,797.8 2,023.9	2,216.8 2,363.4 2,523.0	825.6 878.4	550.7 588.7	274.9 289.8	1,391.2 1,485.0	11,627.3 12,397.0	12,301.3	11,762.1 12,502.4 13,252.7	6.6 6.4	7.3 6.9
2006 2004: I	-762.0 -543.2	1,467.6 1.140.9	2,229.6 1,684.1	2,523.0 2,169.1	932.5 806.2	624.3 536.5	308.2 269.7	1,590.5 1,362.9	13,148.0 11,368.6	13,956.7	13,252.7 11.501.7	6.1	6.1 8.0
	-603.1 -632.6	1,172.8 1,187.3	1,775.8 1,820.0	2,202.8 2,237.3	821.9 839.4	546.5 564.9	275.3 274.5	1,381.0 1,397.9	11,541.3	12,213.3	11,683.1 11,862.3	7.4 6.0	9.2 6.7
IV 2005: I	-682.6	1,228.6	1,911.2	2,258.2	835.0 864.0	555.0	280.0 286.2	1,423.2	11,885.0	12,631.1	12,001.1	5.9	7.2
 	-671.1 -679.8 -725.0 -782.4	1,260.8 1,301.2 1,316.0 1,359.6	1,981.0 1,981.0 2,041.0 2,141.9	2,339.8 2,394.8 2,412.5	870.4 896.0 883.4	577.7 585.0 604.3 587.7	285.4 291.7 295.7	1,442.7 1,469.5 1,498.7 1,529.0	12,084.7 12,305.2 12,553.1 12,645.0	12,997.2 13,283.8 13,487.8	12,224.0 12,385.1 12,645.7 12,755.0	5.5 8.1 4.8	6.3 5.5 9.1 6.3
2006: I	-763.3	1,406.6	2,169.9	2,472.1	921.5	610.8	310.7	1,550.6	12,920.3	13,727.9	13,027.5	8.4	7.3 6.2
II III IV	-780.4 -799.1 -705.3	1,447.4 1,484.5 1,531.9	2,227.8 2,283.6 2,237.2	2,512.5 2,536.1 2,571.4	926.9 932.0 949.7	620.6 620.7 645.2	306.3 311.3 304.5	1,585.7 1,604.1 1,621.7	13,095.5 13,204.1 13,372.3	13,935.4 14,065.9 14,097.6	13,218.9 13,311.9 13,452.4	6.0 3.4 3.8	3.8 .9
2007: 	-714.2 -714.2 -694.7	1,549.9 1,598.7 1,685.7	2,264.0 2,312.9 2,380.4	2,608.3 2,670.0 2,716.5	946.6 969.5 990.3	634.8 654.5 673.5	311.7 315.0 316.8	1,661.7 1,700.5 1,726.2	13,553.5 13,763.6 13,935.0	14,266.1 14,483.0 14,665.1	13,615.1 13,839.4 14,071.6	4.9 6.6 6.0	4.9 6.2 5.1

 $^{^{\}rm I}$ Gross domestic product (GDP) less exports of goods and services plus imports of goods and services. $^{\rm 2}$ GDP plus net income receipts from rest of the world.

Table B-2.—Real gross domestic product, 1959–2007

[Billions of chained (2000) dollars, except as noted; quarterly data at seasonally adjusted annual rates]

		Persor	nal consump	otion expend	ditures			Gross priva	ite domesti	investmen	t	
	Cra	-						Fix	ced investm	ent		3 15.4 2 -5.5 7 20.6 8 3 63.6 1 29.9 8 71.2 8 77.2 8 76.5 9 3 53.2 9 4 14.3 1 25.3 1 29.9 1 2
Year or quarter	Gross domestic product	Takal	Durable	Non-	0:	Takal		N	lonresidenti	al		in
	product	Total	goods	durable goods	Services	Total	Total	Total	Struc- tures	Equip- ment and software	Resi- dential	inven-
1959	2,441.3	1,554.6				266.7						
1960	2,501.8	1,597.4				266.6						
1961 1962	2,560.0 2,715.2	1,630.3 1,711.1				264.9 298.4						
1963	2,834.0	1,781.6				318.5						
1964	2,998.6	1,888.4				344.7						
1965 1966	3,191.1 3,399.1	2,007.7 2,121.8				393.1 427.7						
1967	3,484.6	2,121.0				408.1						1
1968	3,652.7	2,310.5				431.9						
1969	3,765.4	2,396.4				457.1						
1970	3,771.9	2,451.9				427.1						
1971	3,898.6	2,545.5				475.7						
1972 1973	4,105.0 4,341.5	2,701.3 2,833.8				532.1 594.4						
1974	4,319.6	2,812.3				550.6						1
1975	4,311.2	2,876.9				453.1						1
1976	4,540.9	3,035.5				544.7						
1977	4,750.5 5,015.0	3,164.1 3,303.1				627.0 702.6						1
1978 1979	5,173.4	3,383.4				725.0						
1980	5,161.7	3,374.1				645.3						
1981	5,291.7	3,422.2				704.9						
1982	5,189.3	3,470.3				606.0						
1983	5,423.8	3,668.6				662.5						
1984	5,813.6	3,863.3 4,064.0				857.7 849.7						
1985 1986	6,053.7 6,263.6	4,004.0				843.9						
1987	6,475.1	4,369.8				870.0						
1988	6,742.7	4,546.9				890.5						
1989	6,981.4	4,675.0				926.2						
1990	7,112.5	4,770.3	453.5	1,484.0	2,851.7	895.1	886.6	595.1	275.2	355.0	298.9	15.4
1991	7,100.5 7,336.6	4,778.4 4,934.8	427.9 453.0	1,480.5 1,510.1	2,900.0 3,000.8	822.2 889.0	829.1 878.3	563.2 581.3	244.6 229.9	345.9 371.1	270.2 307.6	16.5
1992 1993	7,532.7	5,099.8	488.4	1,550.4	3,085.7	968.3	953.5	631.9	228.3	417.4	332.7	20.6
1994	7,835.5	5,290.7	529.4	1,603.9	3,176.6	1,099.6	1,042.3	689.9	232.3	467.2	364.8	63.6
1995	8,031.7	5,433.5	552.6	1,638.6	3,259.9	1,134.0	1,109.6	762.5	247.1	523.1	353.1	29.9
1996	8,328.9 8,703.5	5,619.4 5,831.8	595.9 646.9	1,680.4 1,725.3	3,356.0 3,468.0	1,234.3 1,387.7	1,209.2 1,320.6	833.6 934.2	261.1 280.1	578.7 658.3	381.3 388.6	28.7
1997 1998	9,066.9	6,125.8	720.3	1,723.3	3,615.0	1,507.7	1,455.0	1,037.8	294.5	745.6	418.3	71.2 72 F
1999	9,470.3	6,438.6	804.6	1,876.6	3,758.0	1,642.6	1,576.3	1,133.3	293.2	840.2	443.6	68.9
2000	9,817.0	6,739.4	863.3	1,947.2	3,928.8	1,735.5	1,679.0	1,232.1	313.2	918.9	446.9	
2001	9,890.7	6,910.4	900.7	1,986.7	4,023.2	1,598.4	1,629.4	1,180.5	306.1	874.2	448.5	-31.7
2002	10,048.8	7,099.3	964.8	2,037.1	4,100.4	1,557.1	1,544.6	1,071.5	253.8	820.2	469.9	12.5
2003 2004	10,301.0 10,675.8	7,295.3 7,561.4	1,020.6 1,084.8	2,103.0 2,177.6	4,178.8 4,311.0	1,613.1 1,770.2	1,596.9 1,712.8	1,081.8 1,144.3	243.5 246.7	843.1 905.1	509.4 560.2	14.3
2005	11,003.4	7,803.6	1.137.4	2,255.4	4,427.3	1,869.3	1,831.4	1,225.8	247.8	991.8	597.1	33.2
2006	11,319.4	8,044.1	1,180.5	2,337.7	4,545.5	1,919.5	1,874.7	1,306.8	268.6	1,050.6	569.5	40.3
2004: I	10,543.6	7,475.1	1,066.2	2,156.7	4,262.9	1,685.3	1,647.9	1,099.1	242.9	861.9	540.5	35.0
II	10,634.2	7,520.5	1,071.3	2,164.9	4,294.6	1,766.3	1,698.7	1,127.5	246.5	887.4	561.7	64.9
III	10,728.7	7,585.5	1,091.5	2,181.4	4,325.2	1,800.5	1,736.7	1,160.7	248.7	920.0	567.5	60.1
IV	10,796.4	7,664.3	1,110.1	2,207.5	4,361.1	1,828.8	1,767.7	1,189.7	248.6	951.2	570.9	
2005:	10,878.4 10,954.1	7,709.4 7,775.2	1,116.0 1,146.3	2,226.8 2,247.2	4,381.3 4,401.3	1,852.6 1,834.3	1,785.3 1,819.8	1,199.5 1,214.1	249.8 248.9	960.0 977.4	578.3 596.4	63.4
 	11,074.1	7,775.2	1,146.3	2,247.2	4,441.3	1,834.3	1,819.8	1,214.1	246.9	1,011.1	606.4	10.1
IV	11,107.2	7,876.9	1,123.8	2,286.8	4,477.5	1,924.9	1,865.6	1,250.0	247.7	1,018.7	607.2	53.6
2006: I	11,238.7	7,961.9	1,167.8	2,312.3	4,501.0	1,945.4	1,901.4	1,289.7	256.5	1,050.2	606.1	
II	11.306.7	8,009.3	1,170.2	2,325.6	4,531.6	1,948.5	1,892.3	1,303.2	266.4	1,050.1	587.5	51.4
III	11,336.7	8,063.8	1,186.3	2,343.9	4,554.0	1,928.2	1,869.6	1,319.4	273.3	1,057.6	555.0	53.9
IV	11,395.5	8,141.2	1,197.6	2,368.8	4,595.5	1,856.2	1,835.5	1,314.8	278.3	1,044.4	529.4	1
2007:	11,412.6	8,215.7 8,244.3	1,223.2	2,386.6	4,630.7	1,816.9	1,815.2	1,321.7 1,356.6	282.6 299.5	1,045.3	506.3	1. 5.8
II	11,520.1		1,228.4	2,383.8	4,656.7 4,689.5	1,837.4 1,859.9	1,829.3			1,057.4	490.7 463.3	30.6
	11,658.9	8,302.2	1,241.9	2,396.8	4,005.5	1,009.9	1,826.0	1,387.3	311.1	1,073.5	403.3	JU.0

See next page for continuation of table.

Table B-2.—Real gross domestic product, 1959-2007—Continued

[Billions of chained (2000) dollars, except as noted; quarterly data at seasonally adjusted annual rates]

	N good	et exports ds and serv	of rices	Gov	vernment c and g	onsumption gross invest	n expenditu tment	ıres	Final	Gross	Adden- dum:	from pr	t change receding riod
Year or quarter	Net	Exports	Imports	Total		Federal		State and	sales of domes- tic product	domestic pur- chases 1	Gross national prod- uct ²	Gross domes-	Gross domes- tic
	exports	Ċ	·		Total	National defense	Non- defense	local			uct-	tic product	pur- chases ¹
1959		77.2	101.9	714.3					2,442.7	2,485.9	2,457.4	7.1	7.1
1960 1961		90.6 91.1	103.3 102.6	715.4 751.3					2,506.8 2,566.8	2,529.6 2,587.6	2,519.4 2,579.3	2.5 2.3	1.8 2.3
1962 1963		95.7 102.5	114.3 117.3	797.6 818.1					2,708.5 2.830.3	2,751.4 2.866.0	2,736.9 2.857.2	6.1 4.4	6.3 4.2 5.5
1964		114.6	123.6	836.1					2,999.9	3,023.2	3,023.6	5.8	5.5
1965 1966		117.8 126.0	136.7 157.1	861.3 937.1					3,173.8	3,228.6 3,450.3	3,217.3 3,423.7	6.4 6.5	6.8 6.9
1967		128.9	168.5	1,008.9					3,364.8 3,467.6	3,545.1	3,510.1	2.5	2.7
1968 1969		139.0 145.7	193.6 204.6	1,040.5 1,038.0					3,640.3 3,753.7	3,727.5 3,844.1	3,680.0 3,792.0	4.8 3.1	5.1 3.1
1970		161.4	213.4	1,012.9					3,787.7	3,837.4	3,798.2	.2	2
1971 1972		164.1 176.5	224.7 250.0	990.8 983.5					3,893.4 4,098.6	3,974.2 4,192.8	3,927.8 4,136.2	3.4 5.3	3.6 5.5
1973		209.7	261.6	980.0					4,315.9	4,399.1	4,383.6	5.8	4.9
1974 1975		226.3 224.9	255.7 227.3	1,004.7 1.027.4					4,305.5 4,352.5	4,343.8	4,367.5 4,348.4	5 2	-1.3 -1.1
1976		234.7	271.7	1,031.9					4,522.3	4,297.0 4,575.0	4,585.3	5.3	6.5 5.3
1977 1978		240.3 265.7	301.4 327.6	1,043.3 1,074.0					4,721.6 4,981.6	4,818.5 5,081.5	4,800.3 5,064.4	4.6 5.6	5.3
1979		292.0	333.0	1,094.1					5,161.2	5,206.8	5,240.1	3.2	5.5 2.5
1980		323.5	310.9	1,115.4					5,196.7	5,108.9	5,227.6	2	-1.9
1981 1982		327.4 302.4	319.1 315.0	1,125.6 1,145.4					5,265.1 5,233.4	5,244.7 5,175.1	5,349.7 5,249.7	2.5 -1.9	2.7 -1.3
1983		294.6 318.7	354.8 441.1	1,187.3 1,227.0					5,454.0	5,477.6 5,951.6	5,482.5	4.5 7.2	5.8 8.7
1984 1985		328.3	469.8	1.312.5					5,739.2 6,042.1	6.215.8	5,869.3 6,093.4	4.1	4.4
1986		353.7 391.8	510.0 540.2	1,392.5 1,426.7					6,271.8 6,457.2	6,443.6 6,644.1	6,290.6 6,500.9	3.5 3.4	3.7
1987 1988		454.6	561.4	1,426.7					6,734.5	6,857.9	6,775.2	4.1	3.1 3.2
1989		506.8	586.0	1,482.5					6,962.2	7,060.8	7,015.4	3.5	3.0
1990 1991	-54.7 -14.6	552.5 589.1	607.1 603.7	1,530.0 1,547.2	659.1 658.0	479.4 474.2	178.6 182.8	868.4 886.8	7,108.5 7,115.0	7,161.6 7,101.2	7,155.2 7,136.8	1.9	1.4 - 8
1992	-15.9	629.7	645.6	1,555.3	646.6	450.7	195.4	906.5	7,331.1	7,338.9	7,371.8	3.3	8 3.3
1993 1994	-52.1 -79.4	650.0 706.5	702.1 785.9	1,541.1 1,541.3	619.6 596.4	425.3 404.6	194.1 191.7	919.5 943.3	7,522.3 7,777.8	7,577.2 7,911.3	7,568.6 7.864.2	2.7 4.0	3.2 4.4
1995	-71.0	778.2	849.1	1,549.7	580.3	389.2	191.0	968.3	8,010.2	8,098.4	8,069.8	2.5	2.4
1996 1997	-79.6 -104.6	843.4 943.7	923.0 1,048.3	1,564.9 1,594.0	573.5 567.6	383.8 373.0	189.6 194.5	990.5 1,025.9	8,306.5 8,636.6	8,405.7 8,807.6	8,365.3 8,737.5	3.7 4.5	4.8
1998	-203.7 -296.2	966.5 1,008.2	1,170.3 1,304.4	1,624.4 1,686.9	561.2 573.7	365.3	195.9 201.5	1,063.0 1,113.2	8,997.6 9,404.0	9,272.5 9,767.7	9,088.7	4.2 4.5	5.3 5.3
1999	-379.5	1,006.2	1,475.8	1,721.6	578.8	372.2 370.3	201.5	1,142.8	9,760.5	10,196.4	9,504.7 9,855.9	3.7	4.4
2001	-399.1	1,036.7	1,435.8	1,780.3	601.4	384.9	216.5	1,179.0	9,920.9	10,290.1	9,933.6	.8	.9
2002	-471.3 -518.9	1,013.3 1.026.1	1,484.6 1.545.0	1,858.8 1.904.8	643.4 687.1	413.2 449.0	230.2 238.0	1,215.4 1,217.8	10,036.5 10,285.1	10,517.7 10,815.5	10,079.0 10.355.3	1.6	2.2 2.8
2004	-593.8	1.126.1	1,719.9	1,931.8	715.9	475.0	240.7	1,215.8	10,619.8	11,261.4	10,746.0	3.6	4.1
2005 2006	-618.0 -624.5	1,203.4 1,304.1	1,821.5 1,928.6	1,946.3 1,981.4	726.5 742.3	482.4 491.5	243.9 250.7	1,219.6 1,239.0	10,966.9 11,275.9	11,613.1 11,937.1	11,064.7 11,370.1	3.1	3.1 2.8
2004: I	-549.1	1,101.8	1,650.9	1,925.4	709.5	470.2	239.1	1.215.9	10,507.1	11,086.3	10,633.0	3.0	3.6
II	-591.1 -602.7	1,119.4 1,128.0	1,710.5 1,730.8	1,931.8 1.939.4	713.7 724.5	472.5 484.8	241.0 239.4	1,218.1	10,568.5 10,666.6	11,216.9 11,322.8	10,701.4 10.804.9	3.5 3.6	4.8 3.8
III IV	-632.3	1,155.3	1,787.7	1,930.6	716.0	472.7	243.2		10,737.0	11,419.2	10,844.4	2.5	3.4
2005:	-624.4	1,172.4	1,796.8	1,936.8	721.0	478.1	242.7	1,215.7	10,813.0	11,493.8	10,941.9	3.1 2.8	2.6
	-601.0 -604.1	1,199.3 1,205.6	1,800.3 1.809.7	1,942.5 1.957.6	722.2 737.3	481.1 492.7	240.9 244.3	1,220.1 1,220.3	10,940.4	11,546.9 11,670.0	11,014.7 11,151.2	2.8 4.5	1.9 4.3
IV	-642.6	1,236.4	1,879.0	1,948.2	725.5	477.7	247.8	1,222.5	11,049.5	11,742.0	11,151.1	1.2	2.5
2006:	-640.1 -626.6	1,270.6 1,288.4	1,910.7 1.915.0	1,971.8 1,976.5	740.4 737.4	485.5 488.2	254.8 249.0	1,231.3 1,238.9	11,196.1 11,252.1	11,871.3	11,294.0 11,362.5	4.8 2.4	4.5 1.9
 	-633.8	1,306.6	1,940.4	1,976.5	739.2	486.4	252.7	1,240.9	11,279.7	11,926.1 11,963.6	11,375.9	1.1	1.3
IV	-597.3	1,350.9	1,948.2	1,997.2	752.3	505.8	246.1	1,244.9	11,375.8	11,987.1	11,447.8	2.1	.8
2007:	-612.1 -573.9	1,354.7 1,379.5	1,966.8 1,953.4	1,994.7 2,014.8	740.2 751.0	491.6 501.7	248.4 248.9	1,254.2 1,263.5	11,411.6 11,512.8	12,018.7 12,088.9	11,466.7 11,580.0	.6 3.8	1.1 2.4
<u> </u>	-533.1	1,441.2	1,974.3	2,033.6	764.0	513.9	249.6	1,269.6	11,626.4	12,188.3	11,744.6	4.9	3.3

 $^{^{\}rm I}$ Gross domestic product (GDP) less exports of goods and services plus imports of goods and services. $^{\rm 2}$ GDP plus net income receipts from rest of the world.

Table B-3.—Quantity and price indexes for gross domestic product, and percent changes, 1959-2007

[Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted]

		Index	numbers, 200		3603011011	,,,	Percent char	nge from prece	eding period ¹	
Voor or quarter	Gross d	omestic produc	ct (GDP)	Personal co expendito	onsumption ures (PCE)	Gross d	omestic produ	ct (GDP)		onsumption ures (PCE)
Year or quarter	Real GDP (chain-type quantity index)	GDP chain-type price index	GDP implicit price deflator	PCE chain-type price index	PCE less food and energy price index	Real GDP (chain-type quantity index)	GDP chain-type price index	GDP implicit price deflator	PCE chain-type price index	PCE less food and energy price index
1959	24.868	20.754	20.751	20.432	21.031	7.1	1.2	1.2	1.6	2.2
1960	25.484 26.077 27.658 28.868 30.545 32.506 34.625 35.496 37.208	21.044 21.281 21.572 21.801 22.134 22.538 23.180 23.897 24.916	21.041 21.278 21.569 21.798 22.131 22.535 23.176 23.893 24.913	20.767 20.985 21.232 21.479 21.786 22.103 22.662 23.237 24.151	21.382 21.640 21.911 22.175 22.497 22.771 23.246 23.915 24.931	2.5 2.3 6.1 4.4 5.8 6.4 6.5 2.5 4.8	1.4 1.1 1.4 1.5 1.8 2.8 3.1 4.3	1.4 1.1 1.4 1.5 1.8 2.8 3.1 4.3	1.6 1.0 1.2 1.2 1.4 1.5 2.5 2.5 3.9	1.7 1.2 1.3 1.2 1.5 1.2 2.1 2.9 4.2
1969	38.356 38.422 39.713 41.815 44.224 44.001 43.916 46.256 48.391 51.085 52.699	26.153 27.538 28.916 30.171 31.854 34.721 38.007 40.202 42.758 45.762 49.553	26.149 27.534 28.911 30.166 31.849 34.725 38.002 40.196 42.752 45.757 49.548	25.255 26.448 27.574 28.528 30.081 33.191 35.955 37.948 40.410 43.248 47.059	26.089 27.270 28.538 29.462 30.533 32.825 35.543 37.716 40.112 42.756 45.735	3.1 .2 3.4 5.3 5.8 5 2 5.3 4.6 5.6 3.2	5.0 5.3 5.0 4.3 5.6 9.0 9.5 5.8 7.0 8.3	5.0 5.3 5.0 4.3 5.6 9.0 9.4 5.8 6.4 7.0	4.6 4.7 4.3 3.5 5.4 10.3 8.3 5.5 6.5 7.0	4.6 4.5 4.6 3.2 3.6 7.5 8.3 6.1 6.4 6.6 7.0
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1987 1988	52.579 53.904 52.860 55.249 59.220 61.666 63.804 65.958 68.684 71.116	54.062 59.128 62.738 65.214 67.664 69.724 71.269 73.204 75.706 78.569	54.043 59.119 62.726 65.207 67.655 69.713 71.250 73.196 75.694 78.556	52.078 56.720 59.859 62.436 64.795 66.936 68.569 70.947 73.755 76.972	49.869 54.215 57.776 60.823 63.352 65.778 68.244 70.772 73.838 76.884	2 2.5 -1.9 4.5 7.2 4.1 3.5 3.4 4.1	9.1 9.4 6.1 3.9 3.8 3.0 2.2 2.7 3.4 3.8	9.1 9.4 6.1 4.0 3.8 3.0 2.2 2.7 3.4 3.8	10.7 8.9 5.5 4.3 3.8 3.3 2.4 3.5 4.0	9.0 8.7 6.6 5.3 4.2 3.8 3.7 4.3 4.3
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	72.451 72.329 74.734 76.731 79.816 81.814 84.842 88.658 92.359 96.469	81.614 84.457 86.402 88.390 90.265 92.115 93.859 95.415 96.475 97.868	81.590 84.444 86.385 88.381 90.259 92.106 93.852 95.414 96.472 97.868	80.498 83.419 85.824 87.804 89.654 91.577 93.547 95.124 95.978 97.575	80.156 83.292 86.130 88.332 90.372 92.388 94.124 95.644 96.895 98.343	1.9 2 3.3 2.7 4.0 2.5 3.7 4.5 4.2	3.9 3.5 2.3 2.1 2.0 1.9 1.7 1.1	3.9 3.5 2.3 2.1 2.0 1.9 1.7 1.1	4.6 3.6 2.9 2.3 2.1 2.1 2.2 1.7 9	4.3 3.9 3.4 2.6 2.3 2.2 1.9 1.6 1.3
2000	100.000 100.751 102.362 104.931 108.748 112.086 115.304	100.000 102.402 104.193 106.409 109.462 113.005 116.568	100.000 102.399 104.187 106.404 109.462 113.000 116.567	100.000 102.094 103.542 105.597 108.392 111.588 114.675	100.000 101.904 103.705 105.175 107.338 109.670 112.130	3.7 .8 1.6 2.5 3.6 3.1 2.9	2.2 2.4 1.7 2.1 2.9 3.2 3.2	2.2 2.4 1.7 2.1 2.9 3.2 3.2	2.5 2.1 1.4 2.0 2.6 2.9 2.8	1.7 1.9 1.8 1.4 2.1 2.2 2.2
2004: 	107.402 108.325 109.287 109.977	108.180 109.185 109.807 110.677	108.175 109.178 109.793 110.671	107.163 108.179 108.703 109.521	106.442 107.142 107.601 108.169	3.0 3.5 3.6 2.5	3.7 3.8 2.3 3.2	3.7 3.8 2.3 3.2	3.5 3.8 2.0 3.0	2.4 2.7 1.7 2.1
2005: III	110.812 111.583 112.808 113.143	111.745 112.455 113.422 114.398	111.726 112.446 113.405 114.389	110.119 111.037 112.205 112.989	108.858 109.422 109.878 110.520	3.1 2.8 4.5 1.2	3.9 2.6 3.5 3.5	3.9 2.6 3.5 3.5	2.2 3.4 4.3 2.8	2.6 2.1 1.7 2.4
2006: I II IV	114.482 115.175 115.481 116.080	115.363 116.350 117.030 117.527	115.357 116.347 117.026 117.522	113.480 114.670 115.406 115.143	111.078 111.871 112.519 113.052	4.8 2.4 1.1 2.1	3.4 3.5 2.4 1.7	3.4 3.5 2.4 1.7	1.7 4.3 2.6 9	2.0 2.9 2.3 1.9
2007: 	116.254 117.349 118.763	118.750 119.527 119.837	118.745 119.519 119.826	116.129 117.345 117.873	113.730 114.116 114.682	.6 3.8 4.9	4.2 2.6 1.0	4.2 2.6 1.0	3.5 4.3 1.8	2.4 1.4 2.0

¹ Quarterly percent changes are at annual rates.

Table B-4.—Percent changes in real gross domestic product, 1959-2007

[Percent change from preceding period; quarterly data at seasonally adjusted annual rates]

			(rercent t	mange ii	om prece	uirig perii	ou, quarti	erry uata	at seasoi	ially auju	isted ann	uarratesj			
			Persona	I consump	otion expe	nditures	Gross p	rivate don	nestic inve	estment	imports	ts and of goods ervices	expen	ment cons ditures and investmen	d gross
		Gross					Nonr	esidential	fixed						
Year	or quarter	domes- tic product	Total	Durable goods	Non- durable goods	Serv- ices	Total	Struc- tures	Equip- ment and soft- ware	Resi- dential fixed	Exports	Imports	Total	Federal	State and local
1959 .		7.1	5.6	12.1	4.1	5.3	8.0	2.4	11.9	25.4	10.3	10.5	3.4	3.1	3.8
1960 . 1961 . 1962 . 1963 . 1964 . 1965 . 1966 . 1968 . 1969 .		2.5 2.3 6.1 4.4 5.8 6.4 6.5 2.5 4.8 3.1	2.8 2.1 5.0 4.1 6.0 6.3 5.7 3.0 5.7	2.0 -3.8 11.7 9.7 9.3 12.7 8.4 1.6 11.0 3.5	1.5 1.8 3.1 2.1 4.9 5.3 5.5 1.6 4.6 2.7	4.5 4.2 5.0 4.6 6.1 5.3 5.0 4.9 5.2 4.8	5.7 6 8.7 5.6 11.9 17.4 12.5 -1.4 4.5 7.6	7.9 1.4 4.5 1.1 10.4 15.9 6.8 -2.5 1.5	4.2 -1.9 11.6 8.4 12.8 18.3 16.0 7 6.2 8.8	-7.1 .3 .9.6 11.8 .5.8 -2.9 -8.9 -3.1 13.6 3.0	17.4 .5 5.1 7.1 11.8 2.8 6.9 2.3 7.9 4.8	1.3 7 11.3 2.7 5.3 10.6 14.9 7.3 14.9 5.7	.2 5.0 6.2 2.6 2.2 3.0 8.8 7.7 3.1 2	-2.7 4.2 8.5 .1 -1.3 .0 11.0 9.9 .8 -3.4	4.4 6.2 3.1 6.0 6.8 6.7 6.3 5.0 5.9
1971 . 1972 . 1973 . 1974 . 1975 . 1976 . 1977 .		2 3.4 5.3 5.8 5 2 5.3 4.6 5.6 3.2	2.3 3.8 6.1 4.9 8 2.3 5.5 4.2 4.4 2.4	-3.2 10.0 12.7 10.3 -6.9 .0 12.8 9.3 5.3 3	2.4 1.8 4.4 3.3 -2.0 1.5 4.9 2.4 3.7 2.7	4.0 3.9 5.7 4.7 2.3 3.7 4.1 4.3 4.7 3.1	5 .0 9.2 14.6 .8 -9.9 4.9 11.3 15.0	.3 -1.6 3.1 8.2 -2.1 -10.5 2.4 4.1 14.4 12.7	-1.0 12.9 18.3 2.6 -9.5 6.2 15.1 15.2 8.7	-6.0 27.4 17.8 6 -20.6 -13.0 23.6 21.5 6.3 -3.7	10.7 1.7 7.5 18.9 7.9 6 4.4 2.4 10.5 9.9	4.3 5.3 11.3 4.6 -2.3 -11.1 19.5 10.9 8.7 1.7	-2.4 -2.2 7 4 2.5 2.3 .4 1.1 2.9 1.9	-7.4 -7.7 -4.1 -4.2 .9 .3 .0 2.1 2.5 2.4	2.8 3.1 2.2 2.8 3.8 3.7 .7 .4 3.3 1.5
1981 . 1982 . 1983 . 1984 . 1985 . 1986 . 1987 .		2 2.5 -1.9 4.5 7.2 4.1 3.5 3.4 4.1 3.5	3 1.4 1.4 5.7 5.3 5.2 4.1 3.3 4.1 2.8	-7.8 1.2 1 14.6 14.6 10.1 9.7 1.7 6.0 2.2	2 1.2 1.0 3.3 4.0 2.7 3.6 2.4 3.3 2.8	1.8 1.7 2.1 5.5 4.1 5.6 2.9 4.3 4.0 3.0	3 5.7 -3.8 -1.3 17.7 6.6 -2.9 1 5.2 5.6	5.8 8.0 -1.7 -10.8 14.0 7.1 -11.0 -2.9 .6 2.0	-3.6 4.3 -5.2 5.4 19.8 6.4 1.9 1.4 7.5 7.3	-21.2 -8.0 -18.2 41.4 14.8 1.6 12.3 2.0 -1.0 -3.0	10.8 1.2 -7.6 -2.6 8.2 3.0 7.7 10.8 16.0 11.5	-6.6 2.6 -1.3 12.6 24.3 6.5 8.6 5.9 3.9 4.4	2.0 .9 1.8 3.7 3.3 7.0 6.1 2.5 1.3 2.6	4.7 4.8 3.9 6.6 3.1 7.8 5.7 3.6 -1.6	1 -2.0 .1 1.2 3.6 6.2 6.4 1.5 3.7 3.4
1991 . 1992 . 1993 . 1994 . 1995 . 1996 . 1997 . 1998 .		1.9 2 3.3 2.7 4.0 2.5 3.7 4.5 4.2	2.0 .2 3.3 3.3 3.7 2.7 3.4 3.8 5.0 5.1	3 5.6 5.9 7.8 8.4 4.4 7.8 8.6 11.3 11.7	1.6 2 2.0 2.7 3.5 2.2 2.6 2.7 4.0 4.6	2.9 1.7 3.5 2.8 2.9 2.6 2.9 3.3 4.2 4.0	.5 -5.4 3.2 8.7 9.2 10.5 9.3 12.1 11.1 9.2	1.5 -11.1 -6.0 7 1.8 6.4 5.6 7.3 5.1 4	.0 -2.6 7.3 12.5 11.9 12.0 10.6 13.8 13.3 12.7	-8.6 -9.6 13.8 8.2 9.6 -3.2 8.0 1.9 7.6 6.0	9.0 6.6 6.9 3.2 8.7 10.1 8.4 11.9 2.4 4.3	3.6 6 7.0 8.8 11.9 8.0 8.7 13.6 11.6	3.2 1.1 .5 9 .0 .5 1.0 1.9 3.9	2.0 2 -1.7 -4.2 -3.7 -2.7 -1.2 -1.0 -1.1 2.2	4.1 2.1 2.2 1.4 2.6 2.6 2.3 3.6 3.6 4.7
2001 . 2002 . 2003 . 2004 . 2005 . 2006 .	I	3.7 .8 1.6 2.5 3.6 3.1 2.9 3.0	4.7 2.5 2.7 2.8 3.6 3.2 3.1	7.3 4.3 7.1 5.8 6.3 4.9 3.8 5.8	3.8 2.0 2.5 3.2 3.5 3.6 3.6 4.6	4.5 2.4 1.9 1.9 3.2 2.7 2.7 4.1	8.7 -4.2 -9.2 1.0 5.8 7.1 6.6	6.8 -2.3 -17.1 -4.1 1.3 .5 8.4 3	9.4 -4.9 -6.2 2.8 7.4 9.6 5.9	.8 .4 4.8 8.4 10.0 6.6 -4.6	8.7 -5.4 -2.3 1.3 9.7 6.9 8.4 10.0	13.1 -2.7 3.4 4.1 11.3 5.9 5.9 12.3	2.1 3.4 4.4 2.5 1.4 .7 1.8	.9 7.0 6.8 4.2 1.5 2.2 6.1	2.7 3.2 3.1 .2 2 .3 1.6
2004.	 	3.5 3.6 2.5	2.4 3.5 4.2	7.8 7.0	1.5 3.1 4.9	3.0 2.9 3.4	10.7 12.3 10.3	6.1 3.6 2	12.4 15.5 14.3	16.7 4.2 2.4	6.5 3.1 10.0	15.2 4.8 13.8	1.3 1.6 -1.8	2.4 6.2 -4.6	-1.0 .7 -1.1 1
2005:	 	3.1 2.8 4.5 1.2	2.4 3.5 4.1 1.2	2.2 11.3 6.2 –13.0	3.5 3.7 2.5 4.7	1.9 1.8 4.4 2.6	3.3 5.0 8.6 3.4	2.1 -1.6 -6.3 4.8	3.8 7.4 14.5 3.1	5.3 13.1 6.9 .5	6.0 9.5 2.1 10.6	2.1 .8 2.1 16.2	1.3 1.2 3.2 -1.9	2.8 .7 8.6 -6.2	.4 1.5 .0 .7
2006:	 	4.8 2.4 1.1 2.1	4.4 2.4 2.8 3.9	16.6 .8 5.6 3.9	4.5 2.3 3.2 4.3	2.1 2.7 2.0 3.7	13.3 4.2 5.1 -1.4	15.0 16.4 10.8 7.4	13.0 1 2.9 -4.9	7 -11.7 -20.4 -17.2	11.5 5.7 5.7 14.3	6.9 .9 5.4 1.6	4.9 1.0 .8 3.5	8.4 -1.6 .9 7.3	2.9 2.5 .7 1.3
2007:	 	.6 3.8 4.9	3.7 1.4 2.8	8.8 1.7 4.5	3.0 5 2.2	3.1 2.3 2.8	2.1 11.0 9.3	6.4 26.2 16.4	.3 4.7 6.2	-16.3 -11.8 -20.5	1.1 7.5 19.1	3.9 -2.7 4.4	5 4.1 3.8	-6.3 6.0 7.1	3.0 3.0 1.9

Note.—Percent changes based on unrounded data.

Table B-5.—Contributions to percent change in real gross domestic product, 1959–2007

[Percentage points, except as noted; quarterly data at seasonally adjusted annual rates] Personal consumption expenditures Gross private domestic investment Gross Fixed investment domestic Change product Year or quarter Non-Nonresidential Durable percent Total durable Total private Services goods Resichange) goods Total Equip-Strucdential tories ment and Total tures software 1959 3.55 0.97 1.25 1.33 1.94 0.73 0.09 1.21 0.86 2.5 1.73 1.12 -.31 .89 .77 .53 .90 .59 .05 -.11 1961 1.30 1.08 -.10 -.04-.06 .01 -.053.11 .46 1.31 .78 .50 .16 .61 .46 1962 61 1 81 1 24 4.4 2.56 1.08 -.08 1 00 1963 .77 1.07 1.25 2.16 1.44 .36 .57 .27 1.07 .30 5.8 1.61 1.37 -.133.91 1.42 1.65 1.29 -.15 .46 -.15 -.43 .66 .58 6.4 .43 1.07 1966 6.5 1.46 .87 1967 2.5 4.8 1 81 .13 .42 1.19 1.26 -.76 .90 -.28 1.00 -.10 -.05 .41 -.13 .53 -.49 -.10 1968 3 50 NA 3.1 .31 1.28 .90 .78 .20 .58 .13 .00 1970 1.42 .61 1.08 -1.04 .31 -.06 .07 .26 -.73 .47 1.11 .82 1971 3.4 2.38 .81 1.09 1.67 1.10 .00 .07 1.10 .58 1.07 .06 1972 5.3 5.8 3.80 1.61 1 87 1.81 .92 1.50 .12 .81 1.19 89 -.04 3 05 1.33 1 46 1.96 -.61 -.51 .65 -1.04.09 -.09 .18 -1.13 -.27 1974 -.5 -.2 5.3 4.6 -.47 -1.30-.70 .43 1.04 1.42 3.48 2.68 .37 1.24 1.05 1.19 1.27 -2.98 2.84 2.43 .43 -.57 .90 .99 -1.27 1.41 .25 .12 1.42 1976 1.04 .52 1.19 1977 .80 .60 .15 5.6 3.2 .91 1.15 .35 2.76 1.38 2.16 2 04 54 1 69 1979 1.52 -.03 .90 .61 1.02 1.23 .52 -.21 -.41 -.04 .29 .23 .80 .93 -.2 2.5 -1.9 -.30 .34 -.42 -.91 1.20 -1.34 -.17 -.65 .09 .52 .51 -2.12 1.59 -1.21 .39 .27 .40 -1.17 -.35 -.71 1.33 .90 .00 .65 1.79 -1.22 1.17 -.51 -.16 1982 .87 -2.55-.09 4.5 7.2 3.65 -.57.41 29 1983 1.45 1984 1.15 1.36 4.63 2.05 .60 1.44 .64 1.95 2.68 .07 .55 .10 3.31 2.62 2.17 1.87 .89 .20 .09 .82 -.36 -.01 .32 -.50 -.11 -1.06 -.32 .42 .83 .83 .16 .61 .78 .52 .70 .59 .50 .15 .10 .55 3.5 -.12 .51 .01 1987 1.50 .53 .52 -.05 -.14 4.1 39 .02 1988 2 66 1 43 57 -141.86 1.07 .64 .61 1989 -.21 -.26 .29 .07 .33 -.05 -.32 -.94 -.37 -.37 1.9 -.2 1.34 1.03 -.53 -1.20 .05 57.– .05 -.39 .00 1991 .46 .62 .18 2.18 .50 .85 .87 1992 3.3 .44 .59 .66 .36 .64 .43 1.31 1.07 79 .32 -.18 .47 1993 27 2.23 .56 .71 1.09 1.21 1.14 .83 -.02 .05 .31 4.0 1994 .91 .85 1.12 -.46 .02 .54 1.81 2.31 2.54 .44 .51 .53 .78 .89 -.14 .33 .08 1.01 1.08 1.35 1.34 .16 1.15 1.01 1.31 1997 4.5 .93 1998 4.2 4.5 3.36 1.66 1.63 1.33 1.60 1.28 .16 1.12 1.11 .32 .03 1999 1.56 1.36 1.09 -.01-.03.03 .02 .22 2000 2001 3.7 3.17 1.80 .99 1.09 1.06 -.52 .21 -.07 .85 .44 -.10 40 -1.39 .50 -.88 1.6 2.5 3.6 .61 .50 .53 2002 1.90 .79 -.84 -1.06 .51 .21 .53 .69 .44 .43 .04 .50 .64 .71 .72 .74 2003 2004 1 94 .80 54 .51 .10 -.11 .41 1 48 2.56 .56 0.3 39 1.32 2005 2006 .40 .70 .01 .39 -.18 3.1 2.9 2.24 1.09 .45 .68 -.29 .06 2004: 3.0 3.12 .92 .31 .07 -.01 .27 .21 1.88 3.5 1.73 .16 1.25 3 00 1.00 .15 .85 .89 1.12 .24 3.6 2.46 .64 .57 .62 .97 1.21 1.26 1.04 1.41 1.14 1.16 1.00 .09 1.07 -.14 -.11 2005: 3.1 1.68 .18 .71 .79 .89 .36 .06 .30 .32 .21 68 2.8 2.40 .90 .74 .76 -.641.26 .51 -.04 .55 .75 -1.90 1.28 .51 -1.13 .50 .93 -.17 .12 1.04 .42 -.14 1.74 4.5 1.15 .84 1.05 .35 3.00 .92 –.01 2006 4.8 1.23 .91 86 .78 1.27 1.31 .39 .45 -.05 -.49 1.10 -.76 24 1 63 Λ7 47 .13 44 46 -32.43 .31 .21 .64 .80 .53 -.15 1.88 .81 1.52 10 2.68 .86 -2.50 -1.19

> -1.36 .71

.77

-.70

.49

1.12

.20

.78

.02 .34

- 62

-.65 .22

.89

.61

.46

- 10

14

1.28

1.20

See next page for continuation of table.

.6 3.8

1 00

Table B-5.—Contributions to percent change in real gross domestic product, 1959-2007-Continued

[Percentage points, except as noted; quarterly data at seasonally adjusted annual rates]

	[Percentage points, except as noted; quarterly data at seas											
			Net exports	s of goods ar	nd services			Go	overnment overnment overnment o	consumptior gross invest	n expenditur ment	es
Year or quarter	Net		Exports			Imports				Federal		State
	exports	Total	Goods	Services	Total	Goods	Services	Total	Total	National defense	Non- defense	and local
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1977 1978 1978 1978 1978 1978 1978 1978		0.45 .78 .03 .03 .25 .35 .59 .15 .36 .12 .41 .41 .25 .56 .10 .42 .1.12 .88 .05 .82 .97 .12 .73 .20 .82 .97 .12 .93 .85 .85 .86 .83 .83 .85 .85	-0.02 .76 .02 .17 .29 .52 .02 .27 .02 .30 .30 .44 .02 .43 .1011 .46 .16 .31 .31 .31 .31 .31 .31 .31 .31 .31 .31	0.48 .02 .01 .08 .08 .06 .07 .13 .09 .10 .10 .10 .11 .11 .15 .11 .15 .16 .06 .17 .07 .02 .28 .21 .20 .20 .24 .26 .16 .09 .18	-0.45 -0.06 -0.03 -4.7 -1.12 -2.23 -4.65 -3.44 -7.0 -2.29 -2.99 -6.33 -2.99 -1.88 -9.44 -1.45 -9.12 -1.13 -2.21 -2.21 -2.21 -2.39 -6.60 -7.2 -2.47 -3.39 -6.60 -7.2 -9.91	-0.48 .05 .00401219414917682015335714671467182010182010182020202020202020	0.0311 .0207 .00040416161603090707071007111204090711120409071112040907130222771013050611	0.76 .03 1.07 1.36 .58 .49 .65 1.87 1.68 .73065516 .16 .37 .37 .39 .35 .77 .70 1.41 1.27 .52 .27 .75 .52 .64 .23 .31 .1118	0.423551 1.07011700 1.24 1.17104286854241 .03 .00 0.19 2.22 2.20 3.9 4.2 2.35 6.33 3.00 7.4153535	defense	defense	0.34 399 577 855 666 633 511 336 633 337 311 340 04 45 09 04 388 177 -011 -233 31 40 67 77 71 11 71 42 24 24 24 21 73
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	-11 -14 -34 -1.16 -99	1.04 .91 1.30 .27 .47	.85 .68 1.11 .18 .29	.19 .22 .19 .09 .18	93 -1.05 -1.64 -1.43 -1.46	87 94 -1.45 -1.20 -1.31	06 11 19 23 15	.10 .18 .34 .34 .67	20 08 07 07 .14	19 07 13 09	01 02 .06 .02 .06	.30 .26 .41 .41 .54
2000 2001 2002 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006	86 20 69 44 68 23 08	.93 60 23 .12 .93 .70	.84 48 28 .12 .60 .53	.09 12 .06 .00 .33 .17	-1.79 .40 46 56 -1.61 92 96	-1.55 .39 41 56 -1.33 86 83	25 .01 05 .00 27 06 13	.36 .60 .80 .47 .27 .14	.05 .23 .43 .44 .29 .11	02 .15 .29 .37 .27 .07	.07 .08 .14 .08 .03 .03	.31 .37 .37 .02 02 .04
2004: I II IV	75 -1.50 42 -1.07	.95 .64 .31 .97	.49 .48 .42 .49	.46 .16 11 .49	-1.70 -2.14 73 -2.04	-1.32 -1.92 69 -1.78	37 21 05 26	.29 .25 .30 35	.41 .17 .43 33	.36 .09 .49 48	.06 .08 06 .15	12 .09 13 01
2005: I II IV	.26 .83 10 -1.41	.60 .95 .22 1.07	.40 .92 .14 .87	.20 .03 .08 .20	34 12 32 -2.47	43 13 32 -2.22	.09 .01 .00 26	.25 .22 .60 37	.19 .05 .59 46	.22 .12 .46 59	02 07 .13 .13	.05 .17 .01 .09
2006: 	.13 .49 25 1.25	1.19 .61 .62 1.51	1.10 .49 .56 .73	.10 .13 .07 .78	-1.07 12 88 26	83 12 84 .09	24 .00 03 35	.92 .18 .14 .66	.57 11 .06 .50	.31 .11 07 .74	.27 22 .14 24	.35 .29 .08 .16
2007: I II	51 1.32 1.38	.13 .85 2.10	.07 .53 1.96	.05 .33 .14	63 .47 72	57 .42 67	06 .05 05	09 .79 .74	46 .41 .50	54 .39 .47	.08 .02 .03	.36 .37 .24

Table B-6.—Chain-type quantity indexes for gross domestic product, 1959–2007

[Index numbers, 2000=100; quarterly data seasonally adjusted]

					tion expendi	-	iy data sode	Gros		mestic invest	ment	
									Fi	xed investme	ent	
Year or qua	rter	Gross domestic product	Takal	Durable	Non-	0	Takal		1	Vonresidentia	al	
		product	Total	goods	durable goods	Services	Total	Total	Total	Structures	Equip- ment and software	Resi- dential
1959		24.868	23.067	10.822	33.491	20.794	15.367	15.736	10.760	36.530	6.065	37.820
1960		25.484 26.077 27.658 28.868 30.545 32.506 34.625 35.496 37.208 38.356	23.702 24.191 25.389 26.436 28.020 29.791 31.484 32.422 34.284 35.558	11.041 10.622 11.865 13.017 14.222 16.025 17.377 17.648 19.594 20.289	33.994 34.621 35.710 36.463 38.248 40.277 42.487 43.157 45.126 46.326	21.720 22.626 23.747 24.830 26.345 27.749 29.129 30.552 32.148 33.691	15.362 15.261 17.197 18.351 19.863 22.650 24.644 23.517 24.887 26.338	15.870 15.820 17.248 18.584 20.378 22.459 23.745 23.306 24.935 26.486	11.371 11.299 12.284 12.966 14.504 17.031 19.160 18.900 19.746 21.246	39.433 39.966 41.775 42.239 46.626 54.058 57.751 56.284 57.102 60.189	6.322 6.200 6.917 7.500 8.457 10.007 11.609 11.532 12.250 13.334	35.129 35.227 38.604 43.154 45.662 44.329 40.362 39.092 44.421 45.733
1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978		38.422 39.713 41.815 44.224 44.001 43.916 46.256 48.391 51.085 52.699	36.381 37.770 40.082 42.048 41.729 42.688 45.041 46.950 49.012 50.204	19.631 21.593 24.336 26.849 25.001 24.996 28.187 30.809 32.435 32.325	47.436 48.294 50.422 52.068 51.020 51.771 54.301 55.609 57.687 59.226	35.038 36.400 38.469 40.274 41.216 42.743 44.475 46.392 48.558 50.044	24.608 27.413 30.658 34.249 31.729 26.111 31.387 36.130 40.486 41.776	25.931 27.894 31.246 34.101 31.971 28.541 31.356 35.863 40.205 42.473	21.134 21.135 23.072 26.429 26.653 24.022 25.200 28.045 32.243 35.489	60.364 59.370 61.201 66.200 64.785 57.984 59.390 61.841 70.769 79.731	13.201 13.332 15.052 17.812 18.268 16.529 17.562 20.208 23.284 25.318	42.998 54.789 64.526 64.112 50.877 44.271 54.698 66.440 70.623 68.032
1980		52.579 53.904 52.860 55.249 59.220 61.666 63.804 65.958 68.684 71.116	50.065 50.779 51.493 54.436 57.325 60.303 62.749 64.840 67.468 69.369	29.788 30.149 30.128 34.535 39.577 43.577 47.785 48.616 51.549 52.686	59.137 59.839 60.409 62.417 64.898 66.665 69.060 70.715 73.016 75.044	50.921 51.773 52.865 55.760 58.026 61.303 63.111 65.843 68.506 70.555	37.182 40.615 34.918 38.172 49.420 48.963 48.629 50.130 51.309 53.369	39.708 40.591 37.737 40.491 47.331 49.823 50.403 50.682 52.352 53.928	35.388 37.398 35.981 35.518 41.788 44.561 43.287 43.259 45.520 48.063	84.350 91.074 89.528 79.865 91.016 97.502 86.817 84.340 84.885 86.583	24.407 25.445 24.122 25.420 30.462 32.397 33.011 33.463 35.987 38.624	53.636 49.336 40.378 57.093 65.566 66.604 74.776 76.269 75.496 73.204
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998		72.451 72.329 74.734 76.731 79.816 81.814 84.842 88.658 92.359 96.469	70.782 70.903 73.224 75.672 78.504 80.623 83.382 86.533 90.896 95.537	52.532 49.564 52.470 56.577 61.321 64.011 69.025 74.935 83.432 93.192	76.209 76.033 77.553 79.619 82.369 84.152 86.300 88.605 92.154 96.374	72.583 73.812 76.379 78.540 80.854 82.973 85.420 88.270 92.011 95.652	51.574 47.378 51.223 55.795 63.358 65.340 71.123 79.961 87.821 94.647	52.803 49.379 52.312 56.788 62.079 66.090 72.018 78.657 86.657 93.884	48.302 45.712 47.179 51.287 55.999 61.885 67.661 75.820 84.232 91.980	87.867 78.091 73.423 72.891 74.180 78.903 83.354 89.432 94.019 93.619	38.636 37.643 40.387 45.428 50.846 56.930 62.981 71.641 81.137 91.437	66.887 60.460 68.825 74.446 81.621 79.005 85.331 86.947 93.597 99.254
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006		100.000 100.751 102.362 104.931 108.748 112.086 115.304	100.000 102.537 105.340 108.249 112.197 115.791 119.359	100.000 104.327 111.752 118.214 125.652 131.748 136.735	100.000 102.027 104.614 108.002 111.833 115.828 120.051	100.000 102.403 104.366 106.363 109.726 112.687 115.696	100.000 92.103 89.724 92.949 102.003 107.709 110.607	100.000 97.047 91.997 95.110 102.012 109.080 111.657	100.000 95.817 86.969 87.804 92.873 99.490 106.062	100.000 97.737 81.029 77.735 78.760 79.127 85.770	100.000 95.136 89.265 91.747 98.505 107.935 114.332	100.000 100.357 105.149 113.977 125.343 133.608 127.433
2004: 		107.402 108.325 109.287 109.977	110.917 111.590 112.555 113.724	123.502 124.094 126.432 128.580	110.759 111.178 112.026 113.369	108.502 109.309 110.088 111.003	97.109 101.776 103.748 105.377	98.148 101.175 103.439 105.287	89.210 91.512 94.211 96.558	77.550 78.708 79.410 79.371	93.800 96.575 100.124 103.519	120.936 125.696 126.994 127.747
2005: I II IV		110.812 111.583 112.808 113.143	114.393 115.370 116.521 116.878	129.271 132.777 134.775 130.170	114.360 115.404 116.110 117.438	111.516 112.026 113.241 113.964	106.749 105.692 107.484 110.913	106.333 108.386 110.481 111.118	97.355 98.545 100.603 101.457	79.776 79.460 78.179 79.094	104.477 106.368 110.030 110.863	129.413 133.463 135.695 135.860
2006: I II IV		114.482 115.175 115.481 116.080	118.140 118.843 119.652 120.801	135.263 135.542 137.413 138.720	118.749 119.434 120.370 121.650	114.563 115.341 115.911 116.969	112.095 112.274 111.106 106.955	113.245 112.705 111.354 109.325	104.679 105.770 107.090 106.711	81.898 85.063 87.270 88.849	114.291 114.276 115.100 113.662	135.615 131.465 124.190 118.462
2007: I II		116.254 117.349 118.763	121.906 122.331 123.190	141.680 142.283 143.852	122.563 122.419 123.090	117.865 118.527 119.360	104.690 105.875 107.172	108.113 108.956 108.756	107.277 110.109 112.597	90.241 95.639 99.330	113.753 115.075 116.821	113.301 109.791 103.665

See next page for continuation of table.

Table B-6.—Chain-type quantity indexes for gross domestic product, 1959-2007—Continued [Index numbers, 2000=100; quarterly data seasonally adjusted]

	Exports o	of goods and	services	Imports	of goods and	services	Governmen	t consumptio	n expenditur	es and gross	investment
Year or quarter									Federal		State
	Total	Goods	Services	Total	Goods	Services	Total	Total	National defense	Non- defense	and local
1959	7.043	6.198	9.641	6.908	5.403	15.462	41.489	68.666	89.447	33.305	26.999
1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	8.266 8.309 8.729 9.353 10.454	7.651 7.689 8.031 8.662 9.849	9.797 9.857 10.535 11.070	7.000 6.953 7.742 7.951 8.374	5.314 5.307 6.092 6.339 6.757	16.669 16.385 17.150 17.137 17.579	41.553 43.639 46.329 47.522	66.779 69.564 75.492 75.540 74.530	87.977 91.851 97.412 95.085 91.304	30.672 31.599 38.144 42.217	28.182 29.918 30.839 32.696 34.913
1965 1966 1967 1968	10.747 11.492 11.757 12.681 13.294	9.901 10.589 10.638 11.481 12.082	11.733 12.926 13.814 14.905 16.049 16.646	9.265 10.642 11.417 13.118 13.866	7.714 8.930 9.400 11.342 11.963	17.575 18.096 20.395 22.887 23.298 24.767	48.563 50.028 54.430 58.604 60.436 60.290	74.508 74.508 82.737 90.960 91.681 88.525	89.403 102.205 115.571 117.416 111.604	45.880 48.995 49.501 49.059 47.912 49.186	37.252 39.590 41.589 44.048 45.534
1970	14.723 14.973 16.096 19.131 20.643 20.512 21.408 21.923 24.234 26.637	13.460 13.408 14.849 18.259 19.709 19.252 20.165 20.429 22.712 25.396	18.128 19.527 19.404 20.775 22.396 23.773 24.476 26.055 28.234 29.103	14.457 15.229 16.943 17.729 17.327 15.402 18.413 20.426 22.196 22.565	12.432 13.474 15.307 16.388 15.932 13.924 17.073 19.153 20.871 21.229	26.059 25.317 26.390 25.500 25.472 24.367 26.049 27.347 29.297 29.700	58.833 57.553 57.128 56.926 58.360 59.675 59.940 60.598 62.383 63.549	81.997 75.686 72.574 69.519 70.134 70.360 70.388 71.880 73.681 75.465	101.477 89.980 82.921 78.322 77.714 76.977 76.706 77.597 78.259 80.648	48.674 50.961 54.551 54.213 57.023 58.965 59.523 62.089 65.947 66.640	46.797 48.232 49.291 50.694 52.603 54.536 54.937 55.137 56.938 57.775
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	29.506 29.868 27.586 26.875 29.068 29.951 32.259 35.742 41.469 46.233	28.422 28.114 25.573 24.838 26.801 27.790 29.217 32.456 38.572 43.172	30.919 34.211 33.263 32.710 35.627 36.051 41.325 45.502 49.616 54.723	21.066 21.620 21.348 24.041 29.893 31.833 34.561 36.602 38.039 39.706	19.653 20.058 19.554 22.210 27.584 29.310 32.314 33.812 35.181 36.686	29.037 30.711 32.346 34.958 43.724 47.050 47.638 53.205 55.010 57.678	64.790 65.381 66.530 68.964 71.273 76.240 80.885 82.873 83.940 86.110	79.043 82.818 86.018 91.726 94.550 101.957 107.754 111.674 109.898 111.594	84.160 89.486 96.244 103.158 108.186 117.355 124.871 130.779 130.161 129.518	70.373 71.310 67.888 71.398 70.035 74.169 76.764 76.984 73.037 79.075	57.736 56.577 56.607 57.268 59.322 63.003 67.064 68.041 70.582 72.994
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	50.394 53.736 57.439 59.291 64.447 70.982 76.930 86.082 88.164 91.969	46.810 50.042 53.785 55.534 60.937 68.070 74.086 84.717 86.614 89.907	60.480 64.082 67.590 69.726 74.097 78.793 84.483 89.509 92.077 97.207	41.139 40.905 43.748 47.576 53.256 57.539 62.544 71.037 79.299 88.391	37.770 37.741 41.263 45.423 51.466 56.104 61.337 70.172 78.364 88.078	61.430 59.849 58.321 60.026 63.421 65.492 69.094 75.600 84.222 90.038	88.869 89.872 90.342 89.513 89.525 90.015 90.896 92.588 94.354 97.987	113.873 113.679 111.713 107.056 103.050 100.254 99.091 98.066 96.970 99.122	129.472 128.050 121.708 114.860 109.259 105.093 103.648 100.733 98.650 100.515	85.651 87.700 93.749 93.087 91.957 91.613 90.955 93.320 93.985 96.646	75.991 77.600 79.318 80.459 82.543 84.728 86.668 89.770 93.014 97.409
2000	100.000 94.565 92.430 93.599 102.723 109.775 118.957	100.000 93.871 90.143 91.771 100.011 107.542 118.234	100.000 96.302 98.104 98.148 109.451 115.342 120.897	100.000 97.291 100.601 104.693 116.546 123.425 130.683	100.000 96.833 100.377 105.294 117.173 124.937 132.446	100.000 99.706 101.824 101.857 113.589 116.149 122.180	100.000 103.412 107.969 110.644 112.210 113.050 115.092	100.000 103.908 111.169 118.712 123.693 125.524 128.255	100.000 103.936 111.578 121.239 128.282 130.268 132.722	100.000 103.859 110.441 114.181 115.441 116.992 120.234	100.000 103.162 106.354 106.557 106.384 106.721 108.418
2004: 	100.502 102.108 102.897 105.385	97.543 99.250 100.747 102.503	107.836 109.197 108.243 112.529	111.867 115.903 117.279 121.135	112.096 116.476 118.033 122.089	110.835 113.211 113.712 116.597	111.839 112.212 112.649 112.138	122.580 123.306 125.175 123.710	126.964 127.588 130.930 127.647	114.695 115.604 114.821 116.644	106.393 106.586 106.291 106.265
2005: 	106.943 109.401 109.976 112.780	103.963 107.322 107.823 111.059	114.325 114.592 115.341 117.109	121.756 121.994 122.630 127.321	123.052 123.368 124.133 129.196	115.549 115.396 115.396 118.254	112.500 112.830 113.710 113.161	124.566 124.787 127.388 125.353	129.104 129.926 133.051 128.990	116.405 115.535 117.182 118.847	106.378 106.763 106.776 106.968
2006: 	115.898 117.528 119.182 123.222	115.123 116.953 119.047 121.811	117.960 119.103 119.698 126.828	129.472 129.764 131.483 132.014	131.232 131.589 133.574 133.389	120.981 120.953 121.341 125.445	114.533 114.807 115.022 116.007	127.919 127.414 127.708 129.977	131.114 131.848 131.347 136.577	122.227 119.453 121.209 118.046	107.745 108.407 108.584 108.935
2007: 	123.568 125.833 131.458	122.091 124.072 131.498	127.335 130.293 131.576	133.272 132.363 133.780	134.755 133.770 135.360	126.172 125.643 126.189	115.865 117.028 118.121	127.886 129.756 132.000	132.744 135.488 138.775	119.140 119.414 119.747	109.748 110.564 111.096

Table B-7.—Chain-type price indexes for gross domestic product, 1959–2007

[Index numbers, 2000=100, except as noted; quarterly data seasonally adjusted]

				otion expendi		, quartorry c	Gros		mestic invest	ment	
								Fi	ixed investme	ent	
Year or quarter	Gross domestic product	Total	Durable	Non-	Consisos	Total		1	Vonresidentia	ıl	
	product	Total	goods	durable goods	Services	Total	Total	Total	Structures	Equip- ment and software	Resi- dential
1959	20.754	20.432	45.662	22.765	15.485	29.474	28.262	35.114	15.923	50.882	16.630
1960	21.044 21.281 21.572 21.801 22.134 22.538 23.180 23.897 24.916 26.153	20.767 20.985 21.232 21.479 21.786 22.103 22.662 23.237 24.151 25.255	45.444 45.551 45.755 45.915 46.142 45.721 45.517 46.228 47.749 49.067	23.089 23.227 23.412 23.683 23.986 24.423 25.232 25.830 26.820 28.062	15.887 16.173 16.466 16.701 17.016 17.334 17.810 18.349 19.128 20.106	29.619 29.538 29.558 29.467 29.634 30.107 30.726 31.538 32.714 34.264	28.414 28.325 28.346 28.267 28.440 28.926 29.536 30.364 31.582 33.140	35.275 35.076 35.087 35.088 35.268 35.672 36.206 37.129 38.431 40.018	15.904 15.810 15.941 16.085 16.316 16.791 17.398 17.943 18.835 20.074	51.305 51.025 50.774 50.495 50.474 50.520 50.654 51,776 53.167 54.645	16.743 16.769 16.795 16.663 16.796 17.272 17.899 18.521 19.504 20.853
1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978	27.538 28.916 30.171 31.854 34.721 38.007 40.202 42.758 45.762 49.553	26.448 27.574 28.528 30.081 33.191 35.955 37.948 40.410 43.248 47.059	50.148 51.975 52.531 53.301 56.676 61.844 65.278 68.129 72.038 76.830	29.446 30.359 31.373 33.838 38.702 41.735 43.346 45.911 48.985 54.148	21.175 22.340 23.304 24.381 26.345 28.595 30.603 32.933 35.464 38.316	35.713 37.493 39.062 41.172 45.263 50.847 53.654 57.677 62.381 68.027	34.565 36.306 37.865 39.958 43.890 49.384 52.244 56.342 61.101 66.642	41.908 43.880 45.367 47.115 51.658 58.763 62.018 66.258 70.695 76.440	21.390 23.040 24.704 26.619 30.295 33.911 35.571 38.651 42.382 47.313	56.657 58.340 59.044 60.047 64.474 74.001 78.355 83.011 87.391 92.932	21.526 22.775 24.158 26.297 29.011 31.706 33.743 37.147 41.696 46.374
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	54.062 59.128 62.738 65.214 67.664 69.724 71.269 73.204 75.706 78.569	52.078 56.720 59.859 62.436 64.795 66.936 68.569 70.947 73.755 76.972	83.277 88.879 92.358 94.181 95.550 96.620 97.685 100.465 101.921 103.717	60.449 65.130 66.955 68.386 70.004 71.543 71.273 73.731 76.206 79.842	42.332 46.746 50.528 53.799 56.680 59.295 62.040 64.299 67.493 70.708	74.424 81.278 85.455 85.237 85.845 86.720 88.599 90.289 92.354 94.559	72.887 79.670 84.047 83.912 84.399 85.457 87.501 89.118 91.431 93.641	83.198 91.245 96.295 95.432 95.195 95.936 97.566 98.435 100.625 102.731	51.740 58.880 63.566 61.939 62.468 63.940 65.168 66.199 69.016 71.707	100.868 108.077 112.293 112.530 111.547 111.413 113.178 113.796 115.216 116.657	51.394 55.587 58.564 59.908 61.630 63.219 65.868 68.561 70.928 73.211
1990	81.614 84.457 86.402 88.390 90.265 92.115 93.859 95.415 96.475 97.868	80.498 83.419 85.824 87.804 89.654 91.577 93.547 95.124 95.978 97.575	104.561 106.080 106.756 107.840 109.978 110.672 109.507 107.068 104.152 101.626	84.226 86.779 88.105 88.973 89.605 90.629 92.567 93.835 93.821 96.173	74.197 77.497 80.684 83.345 85.748 88.320 90.844 93.305 95.319 97.393	96.379 97.749 97.395 98.521 99.813 100.941 100.520 100.157 99.035 98.972	95.542 96.960 96.670 97.805 99.133 100.292 100.028 99.785 98.861 98.888	104.695 106.314 105.411 105.487 106.008 106.239 105.011 103.696 101.421 100.057	74.015 75.355 75.330 77.602 80.388 83.879 86.045 89.381 93.474 96.257	118.168 119.854 118.444 117.243 116.572 115.224 112.451 109.120 104.259 101.366	74.930 75.912 76.836 79.941 82.754 85.769 87.610 89.843 92.239 95.780
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006	100.000 102.402 104.193 106.409 109.462 113.005 116.568	100.000 102.094 103.542 105.597 108.392 111.588 114.675	100.000 98.114 95.766 92.366 90.696 90.018 88.857	100.000 101.531 102.089 104.145 107.626 111.561 114.989	100.000 103.257 106.018 109.379 112.929 116.726 120.725	100.000 101.013 101.640 103.191 106.686 111.155 115.090	100.000 101.023 101.660 103.313 106.845 111.404 115.352	100.000 99.683 99.513 99.591 100.896 103.778 106.961	100.000 105.403 110.030 113.872 120.912 135.013 150.806	100.000 97.708 95.956 94.912 94.600 94.527 94.485	100.000 104.633 107.240 112.372 120.587 128.653 134.288
2004: 	108.180 109.185 109.807 110.677	107.163 108.179 108.703 109.521	90.927 90.986 90.415 90.454	105.918 107.530 107.903 109.153	111.582 112.532 113.406 114.198	105.010 106.217 107.246 108.271	105.165 106.382 107.404 108.429	100.123 100.729 101.048 101.686	116.960 119.118 122.026 125.544	94.708 94.872 94.477 94.344	117.027 119.511 121.984 123.826
2005: I II IV	111.745 112.455 113.422 114.398	110.119 111.037 112.205 112.989	90.470 90.375 89.735 89.491	109.234 110.570 113.113 113.328	115.204 116.165 117.100 118.434	109.653 110.407 111.493 113.065	109.837 110.618 111.759 113.403	102.816 103.439 103.846 105.009	129.388 132.114 136.453 142.098	94.759 94.827 94.240 94.281	125.811 126.933 129.599 132.270
2006: I II IV	115.363 116.350 117.030 117.527	113.480 114.670 115.406 115.143	89.276 89.110 88.827 88.213	113.405 115.763 116.576 114.210	119.316 120.252 121.209 122.122	114.175 114.891 115.335 115.958	114.485 115.169 115.592 116.162	106.025 106.764 107.267 107.789	146.516 150.294 152.344 154.071	94.423 94.379 94.470 94.667	133.546 134.137 134.390 135.076
2007: 	118.750 119.527 119.837	116.129 117.345 117.873	87.799 87.488 87.091	115.620 118.413 118.751	123.252 124.055 124.921	116.532 116.426 116.325	116.718 116.636 116.498	108.301 108.293 108.140	155.637 155.199 155.392	94.892 95.002 94.751	135.736 135.459 135.367

See next page for continuation of table.

Table B-7.—Chain-type price indexes for gross domestic product, 1959-2007—Continued

[Index numbers, 2000=100, except as noted; quarterly data seasonally adjusted]

	Exports ar of go and se	nd imports oods ervices	Go	vernment c and g	onsumptior gross invest	n expenditu ment	res	Final	Gross o	lomestic lases ¹	Per	cent chan	ge ²
Year or quarter					Federal		State	sales of domes- tic		Less	Gross domes-		lomestic lases ¹
	Exports	Imports	Total	Total	National defense	Non- defense	and local	product	Total	food and energy	tic product	Total	Less food and energy
1959	29.433	21.901	15.404	16.450	16.257	16.591	14.475	20.581	20.365		1.2	1.2	
1960	29.846 30.300	22.110 22.110	15.597 15.909	16.590	16.383	16.798 17.296	14.738	20.872 21.108	20.646 20.865		1.4 1.1	1.4 1.1	
1961 1962	30.375	21.849	16.314	16.871 17.228	16.619 16.940	17.296	15.093 15.564	21.398	21.139		1.4	1.3	
1963 1964	30.307 30.556	22.273	16.669 17.132	17.597 18.191	17.320 17.822	18.116 19.036	15.911	21.629	21.385 21.725		1.1 1.5	1.2 1.6	
1965	31.529	22.743 23.059	17.588	18.658	18.314	19.408	16.234 16.685	21.963 22.368	22.102		1.8	1.7	
1966 1967	32.481 33.725	23.596 23.688	18.330 19.099	19.330 19.913	18.950 19.518	20.190 20.815	17.507 18.488	23.010 23.729	22.724 23.389		2.8 3.1	2.8 2.9	
1968	34.461	24.048	20.128	20.995	20.539	22.116	19.475	24.752	24.380		4.3	4.2	
1969	35.627	24.675	21.341	22.130	21.664	23.251	20.780	25.988	25.580		5.0	4.9	
1970 1971	36.993 38.358	26.135 27.739	23.079 24.875	23.915 25.957	23.321 25.387	25.478 27.400	22.488 24.087	27.369 28.741	26.964 28.351		5.3 5.0	5.4 5.1	
1972	40.146	29.682	26.788	28.495	28.319	28.780	25.524	29.994	29.619		4.3	4.5	
1973 1974	45.425 55.965	34.841 49.847	28.743 31.646	30.449 33.162	30.396 33.217	30.394 32.819	27.477 30.500	31.673 34.517	31.343 34.546		5.6 9.0	5.8 10.2	
1975	61.682	53.997	34.824	36.615	36.460	36.746	33.481	37.789	37.761		9.5	9.3	
1976 1977	63.707 66.302	55.622 60.523	37.118 39.694	39.217 42.180	39.117 42.079	39.209 42.152	35.563 37.872	39.987 42.546	39.938 42.634		5.8 6.4	5.8 6.8	
19/8	70.342 78.808	64.798 75.879	39.694 42.235 45.775	42.180 44.785 48.231	45.035	42.152 43.983 47.099	37.872 40.359 43.944	42.546 45.551 49.322	45.663		7.0 8.3	7.1	
1979 1980	86.801	94.513	50.761	53.299	48.628 53.908	51.683	48.858	53.806	49.669 54.876		9.1	8.8 10.5	
1981	93.217	99.594	55.752	58.476	59.229	56.516	53.709	58.859	59.896		9.4	9.1	
1982 1983	93.645 94.015	96.235 92.629	59.414 61.778	62.446 64.612	63.392 65.617	60.020 62.038	57.140 59.666	62.489 64.958	63.296 65.515	62.221 64.685	6.1 3.9	5.7 3.5	4.0
1984	94.887	91.829	64.955 66.970	68.426	65.617 70.290	63.577 65.740	62.336 64.739	64.958 67.399	67.822	64.685 67.106	3.8	3.5 2.9	3.7
1985 1986	91.983 90.639	88.813 88.871	66.970 68.175	69.974 70.352	71.621 71.554	65.740 67.395	64./39 66.624	69.494 71.060	69.760 71.338	69.232 71.474	3.0 2.2	2.9	3.7 3.2 3.2
1987	92.874	94.251	70.056	71.200	72.281	68.616	69.361	72.985	73.527	73.716	2.7	3.1	3.1 3.7
1988 1989	97.687 99.310	98.774 100.944	71.899 74.139	72.704 74.677	73.631 75.528	70.609 72.826	71.485 73.940	75.519 78.383	76.043 78.934	76.429 79.151	3.4 3.8	3.4 3.8	3.7
1990	99.982	103.826	77.139	77.142	78.010	75.260	77.357	81.440	82.144	82.109	3.9	4.1	3.7
1991 1992	101.313 100.892	103.420 103.552	79.787 81.719	80.232 82.602	80.821 83.628	79.100 80.411	79.681 81.300	84.286 86.237	84.836 86.828	84.942 87.169	3.5	3.3	3.5 2.6 2.3 2.2
1993	100.898	102.671	83.789	84.788	85.313	83.728	83.294	88.226	88.730	89.211	2.3 2.3	2.3 2.2	2.3
1994 1995	102.033 104.376	103.634 106.412	86.002 88.358	87.061 89.503	87.412 89.598	86.375 89.351	85.472 87.778	90.108 91.965	90.583 92.483	91.213 93.176	2.1 2.0	2.1 2.1	2.2
1996	l 102.988	104.529	90.491	91.982	92.379	91.216	89.709	93.736	94.145	94.616	1.9	1.8	2.2
1997 1998	101.232 98.905	100.816 95.353	92.139 93.469	93.533 94.511	93.716 94.643	93.192 94.268	91.414 92.934	95.320 96.428	95.440 96.060	95.865 96.797	1.7 1.1	1.4 .6	1.3 1.0
1999	98.313	95.960	96.079	96.884	96.886	96.880	95.667	97.847	97.556	98.165	1.4	1.6	1.4
2000 2001	100.000 99.624	100.000 97.497	100.000 102.544	100.000 101.907	100.000 102.002	100.000 101.739	100.000 102.868	100.000 102.406	100.000 101.994	100.000 101.882	2.2 2.4	2.5 2.0	1.9 1.9
2002	99.273 101.429	96.341	105.507 109.849	105.631 110.094	105.792 110.751	101.739 105.345 108.898	105.435 109.712	104.197	103.583	103.796 105.749	1.7	1.6	1.9 1.9
2003	104.997	99.685 104.526	114 754	115.322	115.932	114.218	114.431	106.430 109.487	105.966 109.235	108.587	2.1 2.9	2.3 3.1	2.7
2005	108.803 112.537	111.117 115.610	121.435 127.334	120.914 125.622	122.034 127.027	118.807 122.959	114.431 121.758 128.370	113.040 116.603	113.225 116.920	111.924 115.203	3.2 3.2	3.7 3.3	3.1 2.9
2006 2004: I	103.567	102.047	112.657	113.641	114.112	112.813	112.088	108.206	107.787	107.379	3.7	4.3	3.5
	104.785 105.273	103.872 105.212	114.028 115.361	115.164 115.863	115.679 116.521	114.250 114.661	113.369 115.077	109.212	108.893 109.637	108.272 108.969	3.8	4.2	3.4 2.6
III IV	105.273	105.212	115.361	115.863	116.521	114.661	115.077	109.830	1109.637	108.969	2.3 3.2	2.8 3.6	2.6
2005: I	107.552	107.565	119.102	119.840	120.846	117.957	118.677	111.770	111.605	110.804	3.9	3.6	4.0
 	108.506 109.171	110.075 112.811	120.462 122.335	120.512 121.534	121.590 122.654	118.487 119.427	120.443 122.825	112.484 113.459	112.571 113.846	111.507 112.247	2.6 3.5	3.5 4.6	2.6 2.7
IV	109.983	114.018	123.839	121.534 121.770	123.046	119.355	125.087	114.446	114.878	113.136	3.5	3.7	2.7 3.2
2006: III	110.725 112.359	113.576 116.339	125.379 127.125	124.463 125.686	125.802	121.927 122.990	125.938	115.405	115.645 116.850	114.018 114.909	3.4	2.7 4.2	3.2 3.2 2.5
	113.641	117.689	128.076	126.097	127.106 127.618	123.204	127.998 129.271	116.388 117.065	117.575	115.612	3.5 2.4	2.5	2.5
IV	113.424	114.834	128.757	126.244	127.582	123.714	130.272	117.553	117.609	116.274	1.7	.1	2.3
2007: I II	114.433 115.912	115.114 118.408	130.765 132.527	127.886 129.098	129.153 130.454	125.503 126.539	132.499 134.586	118.773 119.555	118.702 119.809	117.156 117.600	4.2 2.6	3.8 3.8	3.1 1.5
<u> </u>	116.992	120.572	133.588	129.622	131.069	126.876	135.969	119.860	120.330	118.141	1.0	1.8	1.9

 $^{^{\}rm I}$ Gross domestic product (GDP) less exports of goods and services plus imports of goods and services. $^{\rm 2}$ Quarterly percent changes are at annual rates.

Table B-8.—Gross domestic product by major type of product, 1959–2007

[Billions of dollars; quarterly data at seasonally adjusted annual rates]

							Goods					
	Gross	Final sales of	Change in		Total		Durable	goods	Nondural	ble goods		
Year or quarter	domestic product	domes- tic product	private inven- tories	Total	Final sales	Change in private inven- tories	Final sales	Change in private inven- tories ¹	Final sales	Change in private inven- tories ¹	Serv- ices ²	Struc- tures
1959	506.6 526.4 544.7 585.6 617.7 663.6 719.1 787.8 832.6 910.0 984.6	502.7 523.2 541.7 579.5 612.1 658.8 709.9 774.2 822.7 900.9 975.4	3.9 3.2 3.0 6.1 5.6 4.8 9.2 13.6 9.9 9.1	237.6 246.6 250.1 268.1 280.1 300.9 329.4 364.5 373.9 402.6	233.6 243.4 247.2 262.0 274.5 296.0 320.2 350.9 364.0 393.6	3.9 3.0 6.1 5.6 4.8 9.2 13.6 9.1 9.2	86.3 90.2 90.2 99.4 106.0 116.4 128.4 142.0 146.4 158.7	2.9 1.7 1 3.4 2.6 3.8 6.2 10.0 4.8 4.5 6.0	147.3 153.2 157.0 162.6 168.5 179.7 191.8 208.9 217.6 234.8	1.1 1.6 3.0 2.7 3.0 1.0 3.6 5.0 4.5	206.5 217.9 231.0 249.7 265.0 284.3 305.0 335.3 369.1 407.4	62.5 61.9 63.6 67.8 72.7 78.4 84.7 88.0 89.6 100.0
1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978	1,038.5 1,127.1 1,238.3 1,382.7 1,500.0 1,638.3 1,825.3 2,030.9 2,294.7 2,563.3	1,036.5 1,118.9 1,229.2 1,366.8 1,486.0 1,644.6 1,808.2 2,008.6 2,268.9 2,545.3	2.0 8.3 9.1 15.9 14.0 -6.3 17.1 22.3 25.8 18.0	446.9 472.9 516.6 597.1 643.3 691.4 777.5 851.5 961.0 1,078.1	444.9 464.7 507.5 581.2 629.3 697.7 760.4 829.1 935.2 1,060.1	2.0 8.3 9.1 15.9 14.0 -6.3 17.1 22.3 25.8 18.0	173.6 181.1 202.4 236.6 254.5 284.5 321.2 363.8 413.2 472.0	2 2.9 6.4 13.0 10.9 -7.5 10.8 9.5 18.2 12.8	271.3 283.6 305.1 344.6 374.8 413.2 439.2 465.3 522.0 588.1	2.2 5.3 2.7 2.9 3.1 1.2 6.3 12.8 7.6 5.2	481.9 525.8 574.8 622.7 691.0 780.2 856.6 952.7 1,059.7	109.7 128.4 146.9 162.9 165.6 166.7 191.2 226.8 273.9 313.3
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	2,789.5 3,128.4 3,255.0 3,536.7 3,933.2 4,220.3 4,462.8 4,739.5 5,103.8 5,484.4	2,795.8 3,098.6 3,269.9 3,542.4 3,867.8 4,198.4 4,456.3 4,712.3 5,085.3 5,456.7	-6.3 29.8 -14.9 -5.8 65.4 21.8 6.6 27.1 18.5 27.7	1,145.7 1,288.2 1,277.3 1,365.0 1,549.6 1,607.4 1,657.0 1,751.3 1,903.4 2,066.6	1,152.0 1,258.3 1,292.2 1,370.8 1,484.2 1,585.6 1,650.5 1,724.2 1,884.9 2,038.9	-6.3 29.8 -14.9 -5.8 65.4 21.8 6.6 27.1 18.5 27.7	500.1 542.2 539.7 578.1 650.2 711.0 739.9 764.9 841.8 917.1	-2.3 7.3 -16.0 2.5 41.4 4.4 -1.9 22.9 22.7 20.0	651.9 716.1 752.5 792.7 834.0 874.6 910.6 959.3 1,043.1 1,121.9	-4.0 22.5 1.1 -8.2 24.0 17.4 8.4 4.2 -4.3 7.7	1,322.5 1,487.7 1,633.2 1,802.9 1,957.8 2,154.1 2,325.7 2,490.5 2,685.3 2,888.7	321.3 352.6 344.5 368.7 425.8 458.7 480.1 497.6 515.0 529.0
1990	5,803.1 5,995.9 6,337.7 6,657.4 7,072.2 7,397.7 7,816.9 8,304.3 8,747.0 9,268.4	5,788.5 5,996.3 6,321.4 6,636.6 7,008.4 7,366.5 7,786.1 8,232.3 8,676.2 9,201.5	14.5 -4 16.3 20.8 63.8 31.1 30.8 72.0 70.8 66.9	2,155.8 2,184.7 2,282.3 2,387.8 2,563.8 2,661.1 2,807.0 3,007.7 3,143.4 3,311.3	2,141.3 2,185.1 2,266.0 2,367.0 2,500.0 2,630.0 2,776.3 2,935.7 3,072.6 3,244.4	14.5 4 16.3 20.8 63.8 31.1 30.8 72.0 70.8 66.9	950.2 944.1 986.1 1,047.9 1,125.0 1,202.2 1,298.0 1,409.1 1,487.8 1,576.5	7.7 -13.6 -3.0 17.1 35.7 33.6 19.1 39.9 42.8 40.0	1,191.1 1,241.0 1,279.8 1,319.1 1,375.0 1,427.8 1,478.3 1,526.6 1,584.8 1,667.9	6.8 13.2 19.3 3.7 28.1 -2.4 11.7 32.1 28.0 26.9	3,113.7 3,311.3 3,532.7 3,711.7 3,901.2 4,098.4 4,312.7 4,548.4 4,789.8 5,081.8	533.5 499.9 522.7 557.8 607.3 638.1 697.1 748.2 813.8 875.3
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006	9,817.0 10,128.0 10,469.6 10,960.8 11,685.9 12,433.9 13,194.7	9,760.5 10,159.7 10,457.7 10,946.5 11,627.3 12,397.0 13,148.0	56.5 -31.7 11.9 14.3 58.6 36.9 46.7	3,449.3 3,412.6 3,442.4 3,524.2 3,707.1 3,874.3 4,092.4	3,392.8 3,444.3 3,430.5 3,509.9 3,648.5 3,837.4 4,045.8	56.5 -31.7 11.9 14.3 58.6 36.9 46.7	1,653.3 1,630.3 1,559.9 1,574.1 1,615.7 1,722.9 1,798.5	36.1 -41.8 15.1 11.1 35.2 31.1 20.4	1,739.5 1,814.0 1,870.7 1,935.8 2,032.8 2,114.5 2,247.2	20.4 10.0 -3.2 3.2 23.4 5.8 26.3	5,425.6 5,725.6 6,031.4 6,367.4 6,778.1 7,213.8 7,664.8	942.1 989.8 995.8 1,069.2 1,200.7 1,345.8 1,437.5
2004: I II III IV	11,405.5 11,610.3 11,779.4 11,948.5	11,368.6 11,541.3 11,714.4 11,885.0	37.0 69.0 65.0 63.4	3,636.5 3,688.2 3,729.8 3,774.0	3,599.5 3,619.2 3,664.9 3,710.6	37.0 69.0 65.0 63.4	1,597.2 1,591.7 1,624.3 1,649.7	29.7 41.8 41.3 27.8	2,002.3 2,027.4 2,040.6 2,060.9	7.2 27.2 23.7 35.6	6,633.2 6,730.3 6,824.7 6,924.3	1,135.9 1,191.8 1,224.8 1,250.1
2005: I II IV	12,154.0 12,317.4 12,558.8 12,705.5	12,084.7 12,305.2 12,553.1 12,645.0	69.3 12.2 5.8 60.5	3,820.2 3,854.5 3,910.7 3,911.9	3,750.9 3,842.4 3,904.9 3,851.4	69.3 12.2 5.8 60.5	1,672.8 1,725.6 1,761.6 1,731.8	47.8 1.5 14.8 60.2	2,078.1 2,116.8 2,143.4 2,119.6	21.4 10.7 -9.0 .3	7,047.8 7,135.4 7,283.3 7,388.9	1,286.0 1,327.5 1,364.8 1,404.7
2006: I II IV	12,964.6 13,155.0 13,266.9 13,392.3	12,920.3 13,095.5 13,204.1 13,372.3	44.3 59.5 62.8 20.0	4,020.4 4,089.2 4,128.8 4,131.3	3,976.1 4,029.7 4,066.0 4,111.3	44.3 59.5 62.8 20.0	1,793.9 1,792.0 1,799.5 1,808.7	15.4 24.5 42.0 3	2,182.2 2,237.7 2,266.4 2,302.6	29.0 35.0 20.8 20.3	7,502.3 7,608.6 7,706.9 7,841.3	1,441.9 1,457.1 1,431.2 1,419.7
2007: 	13,551.9 13,768.8 13,970.5	13,553.5 13,763.6 13,935.0	-1.6 5.1 35.4	4,170.5 4,243.9 4,335.6	4,172.1 4,238.8 4,300.1	-1.6 5.1 35.4	1,831.3 1,861.7 1,886.9	.9 –26.6 10.5	2,340.8 2,377.0 2,413.3	-2.5 31.7 25.0	7,968.1 8,100.0 8,221.1	1,413.4 1,424.9 1,413.8

Estimates for durable and nondurable goods for 1996 and earlier periods are based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC); later estimates are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).
 Includes government consumption expenditures, which are for services (such as education and national defense) produced by government. In current dollars, these services are valued at their cost of production.

Table B-9.—Real gross domestic product by major type of product, 1959-2007

[Billions of chained (2000) dollars; quarterly data at seasonally adjusted annual rates]

								Goods					
			Final	Change		Total		Durable	e goods	Nondural	ble goods		
Year	or quarter	Gross domestic product	sales of domes- tic product	in private inven- tories	Total	Final sales	Change in private inven- tories	Final sales	Change in private inven- tories ¹	Final sales	Change in private inven- tories ¹	Serv- ices ²	Struc- tures
1960 1961 1962 1963		2,441.3 2,501.8 2,560.0 2,715.2 2,834.0 2,998.6	2,442.7 2,506.8 2,566.8 2,708.5 2,830.3 2,999.9	12.3 10.4 9.4 19.5 18.0 15.4	700.7 721.1 726.7 773.8 803.4 856.4							1,391.1 1,433.0 1,489.4 1,574.3 1,642.4 1,720.1	392.8 389.1 399.9 422.8 451.3 481.7
1965 1966 1967 1968 1969		3,191.1 3,399.1 3,484.6 3,652.7 3,765.4 3,771.9	3,173.8 3,364.8 3,467.6 3,640.3 3,753.7 3,787.7	29.3 42.1 30.3 27.4 27.0	927.3 1,005.2 1,006.4 1,047.9 1,082.2 1,076.3							1,803.6 1,916.7 2,034.8 2,140.4 2,212.2 2,255.4	505.8 506.4 499.0 529.7 536.5 513.4
1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977		3,771.5 3,898.6 4,105.0 4,341.5 4,319.6 4,311.2 4,540.9 4,750.5 5,015.0 5,173.4	3,767.7 3,893.4 4,098.6 4,315.9 4,305.5 4,352.5 4,522.3 4,721.6 4,981.6 5,161.2	22.3 23.1 35.0 25.9 -11.3 30.7 38.5 41.1 25.1	1,105.7 1,180.5 1,299.5 1,288.1 1,263.7 1,359.8 1,423.2 1,515.6							2,233.4 2,313.6 2,393.7 2,461.3 2,522.8 2,612.1 2,676.9 2,770.5 2,874.9 2,943.3	561.0 602.7 615.6 551.8 501.7 548.7 600.6 658.3 677.0
1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1988		5,161.7 5,291.7 5,189.3 5,423.8 5,813.6 6,053.7 6,263.6 6,475.1 6,742.7 6,981.4	5,196.7 5,265.1 5,233.4 5,454.0 5,739.2 6,042.1 6,271.8 6,457.2 6,734.5 6,962.2	-8.0 34.9 -17.5 -6.4 71.3 23.7 8.3 30.3 20.3 28.3	1,567.1 1,634.5 1,559.7 1,625.4 1,810.9 1,851.3 1,906.0 1,984.9 2,108.9 2,223.3							3,004.2 3,062.5 3,120.0 3,251.0 3,341.1 3,520.8 3,671.0 3,797.3 3,930.9 4,049.5	627.8 619.2 566.1 607.1 689.2 725.1 735.9 739.2 737.9 732.8
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997		7,112.5 7,100.5 7,336.6 7,532.7 7,835.5 8,031.7 8,328.9 8,703.5 9,066.9 9,470.3	7,108.5 7,115.0 7,331.1 7,522.3 7,777.8 8,010.2 8,306.5 8,636.6 8,997.6 9,404.0	15.4 5 16.5 20.6 63.6 29.9 28.7 71.2 72.6 68.9	2,252.7 2,221.5 2,307.8 2,394.8 2,550.6 2,639.0 2,772.4 2,971.3 3,132.7 3,312.6	2,244.3 2,228.9 2,297.7 2,380.3 2,493.9 2,614.9 2,747.4 2,904.6 3,063.7 3,246.4	15.4 5 16.5 20.6 63.6 29.9 28.7 71.2 72.6 68.9	872.8 852.7 894.7 949.8 1,016.4 1,096.9 1,193.8 1,317.4 1,431.8 1,554.3	7.2 -13.6 -3.0 16.4 33.4 31.0 17.8 38.5 42.4 40.4	1,402.1 1,410.3 1,434.3 1,457.7 1,501.4 1,536.9 1,566.5 1,593.4 1,634.2 1,692.6	3.5 6.1 8.7 1.5 12.6 -1.2 4.5 32.4 29.8 28.1	4,170.0 4,251.2 4,373.7 4,457.5 4,558.3 4,654.7 4,765.6 4,901.1 5,057.5 5,245.1	718.3 662.8 688.3 709.3 746.0 753.5 803.1 835.7 879.1 913.0
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005		9,817.0 9,890.7 10,048.8 10,301.0 10,675.8 11,003.4 11,319.4	9,760.5 9,920.9 10,036.5 10,285.1 10,619.8 10,966.9 11,275.9	56.5 -31.7 12.5 14.3 54.3 33.2 40.3	3,449.3 3,390.9 3,432.5 3,538.3 3,705.4 3,866.2 4,057.9	3,392.8 3,421.9 3,419.7 3,521.7 3,645.6 3,827.9 4,011.8	56.5 -31.7 12.5 14.3 54.3 33.2 40.3	1,653.3 1,655.6 1,610.8 1,669.4 1,744.7 1,867.2 1,960.3	36.1 -42.4 15.5 11.2 34.1 29.5 18.5	1,739.5 1,766.1 1,806.3 1,850.5 1,900.9 1,965.6 2,057.2	20.4 10.3 -2.8 3.3 20.8 5.1 21.7	5,425.6 5,553.2 5,693.4 5,810.8 5,972.7 6,112.3 6,255.0	942.1 945.6 922.1 952.3 1,001.4 1,035.0 1,033.6
	I II III IV	10,543.6 10,634.2 10,728.7 10,796.4	10,507.1 10,568.5 10,666.6 10,737.0	35.0 64.9 60.1 57.2	3,644.0 3,674.9 3,734.2 3,768.6	3,605.2 3,604.4 3,667.7 3,705.1	35.0 64.9 60.1 57.2	1,719.4 1,714.6 1,759.1 1,785.9	29.6 40.8 39.7 26.3	1,884.9 1,888.4 1,909.2 1,921.0	6.5 24.9 21.2 30.8	5,922.1 5,954.0 5,989.4 6,025.4	979.7 1,006.7 1,010.0 1,009.2
	I II III IV	10,878.4 10,954.1 11,074.3 11,107.2	10,813.0 10,940.4 11,064.8 11,049.5	63.4 10.1 5.9 53.6	3,807.8 3,844.3 3,898.9 3,913.7	3,737.4 3,831.9 3,891.1 3,851.2	63.4 10.1 5.9 53.6	1,808.4 1,865.5 1,912.8 1,882.0	45.5 1.6 14.3 56.5	1,931.7 1,970.8 1,985.3 1,974.6	19.0 8.1 -7.3 .7	6,059.8 6,081.2 6,146.4 6,161.8	1,019.0 1,037.1 1,040.3 1,043.4
2000.	I II III IV	11,238.7 11,306.7 11,336.7 11,395.5	11,196.1 11,252.1 11,279.7 11,375.8	38.4 51.4 53.9 17.4	4,004.2 4,049.6 4,083.3 4,094.5	3,959.0 3,990.5 4,021.5 4,076.2	38.4 51.4 53.9 17.4	1,948.0 1,949.9 1,963.8 1,979.4	14.2 22.2 37.8 4	2,018.6 2,046.2 2,063.2 2,100.5	23.7 29.0 17.4 16.9	6,199.1 6,230.4 6,261.7 6,329.0	1,054.5 1,050.7 1,023.7 1,005.4
	 	11,412.6 11,520.1 11,658.9	11,411.6 11,512.8 11,626.4	.1 5.8 30.6	4,096.6 4,150.9 4,266.8	4,100.1 4,147.0 4,233.5	.1 5.8 30.6	2,007.5 2,048.3 2,092.5	.8 -23.4 9.3	2,099.2 2,108.8 2,151.5	6 25.7 20.6	6,361.8 6,411.2 6,460.9	989.4 996.7 986.2

¹ Estimates for durable and nondurable goods for 1996 and earlier periods are based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC); later estimates are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

² Includes government consumption expenditures, which are for services (such as education and national defense) produced by government. In current dollars, these services are valued at their cost of production.

Table B-10.—Gross value added by sector, 1959-2007

[Billions of dollars; quarterly data at seasonally adjusted annual rates]

			Duoinggo 1	1, 1, 1	Hausah	alda and inat	itutiono	Con	ral aguaram	n+ 3	
Year or quarter	Gross domestic product	Total	Business ¹ Nonfarm ¹	Farm	Total	House- holds	Nonprofit institu- tions serving house- holds ²	Total	eral governme Federal	State and local	Adden- dum: Gross housing value added
1959	506.6 526.4 544.7 585.6 617.7 663.6 719.1 787.8 832.6 910.0 984.6 1,038.5 1,127.1 1,238.3 1,382.7	408.2 420.4 432.0 464.5 488.7 525.6 571.4 625.1 654.5 770.3 803.6 869.9 959.0 1,079.4	390.9 402.3 413.7 446.1 470.2 558.2 551.5 604.3 634.4 694.0 747.5 779.9 844.5 929.4	17.3 18.2 18.3 18.4 18.5 17.3 19.9 20.8 20.1 20.5 22.8 23.7 25.4 29.7 46.8	40.1 43.9 46.7 50.4 53.6 56.9 61.0 65.8 70.9 76.5 84.3 91.4 100.9 109.9 120.0	29.8 32.3 34.3 36.7 38.8 40.8 43.3 45.9 48.8 55.6 59.4 65.1 70.3 76.0	10.3 11.7 12.4 13.6 14.8 16.1 17.7 19.9 22.1 25.0 28.7 32.0 35.7 39.5	58.3 62.0 66.0 70.7 75.5 81.1 86.7 96.9 107.2 119.0 130.0 143.6 156.4 169.4 183.3	31.9 33.1 34.4 36.5 38.4 40.7 42.4 47.3 51.7 56.4 60.0 64.1 67.8 71.6 74.0	26.5 28.9 31.6 34.2 37.1 40.4 44.2 49.6 55.5 70.0 79.5 88.6 97.9 109.3	36.9 39.9 42.8 46.0 48.9 51.6 54.9 58.2 62.1 65.9 71.3 76.7 83.9 91.1
1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1978 1978 1980 1981 1982 1983 1983 1984 1985 1986	1,500.0 1,638.3 1,825.3 2,030.9 2,294.7 2,563.3 2,789.5 3,128.4 3,255.0 3,536.7 3,933.2 4,4220.3 4,462.8	1,166.9 1,268.5 1,423.7 1,593.5 1,813.4 2,032.9 2,191.1 2,459.4 2,520.7 2,747.2 3,071.8 3,268.8 3,468.8 3,669.9	1,122.6 1,222.8 1,380.7 1,549.9 1,762.7 1,972.8 2,139.7 2,394.5 2,460.3 2,702.3 3,007.7 3,227.4 3,409.4 3,608.4	44.2 45.6 43.0 43.5 50.7 60.1 51.4 65.0 60.4 44.9 64.2 63.4 59.4 61.6	131.7 145.4 158.1 172.8 193.8 217.4 249.9 283.7 315.3 344.0 376.2 406.0 438.0	82.5 90.3 98.1 107.3 120.4 135.0 155.5 176.8 195.7 211.7 230.2 249.6 267.4	49.2 55.1 60.0 65.6 73.4 82.5 94.4 106.9 119.6 132.4 146.0 156.4 170.6	201.4 224.5 243.5 264.6 287.5 313.0 348.6 385.3 419.0 445.4 485.2 523.5 556.1 591.2	79.6 87.3 93.8 102.1 109.7 117.6 131.3 147.4 161.3 171.3 192.1 205.1 212.6	121.8 137.1 149.7 162.6 177.8 195.4 217.3 237.9 257.7 274.1 293.1 318.4 343.5 367.8	106.8 117.2 126.6 140.3 155.2 172.5 199.4 228.4 255.4 277.4 301.1 332.9 359.5
1987 1988 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	4,739.5 5,103.8 5,484.4 5,803.1 5,995.9 6,337.7 6,657.4 7,072.2 7,397.7 7,816.9 8,304.3 8,747.0 9,268.4	3,009.9 3,948.6 4,243.2 4,462.6 4,569.3 4,840.4 5,096.2 5,444.0 5,700.6 6,056.7 6,471.9 6,827.1 7,243.4	3,887.2 4,169.7 4,386.0 4,499.5 4,761.7 5,025.6 5,362.4 5,632.0 5,966.0 6,383.8 6,748.2 7,174.7	61.3 73.6 76.6 69.9 78.7 70.6 81.6 68.5 90.7 88.1 78.9 68.8	478.4 525.1 569.6 618.9 660.7 697.9 732.0 771.3 815.5 852.2 895.8 949.7 1,012.3	287.6 312.8 337.0 362.9 383.4 397.2 413.7 439.5 463.3 484.7 509.6 538.0 576.4	190.8 212.4 232.6 256.0 277.3 300.7 318.3 331.7 352.1 367.5 386.2 411.7 435.9	591.2 630.1 671.5 721.6 765.9 799.4 829.3 857.0 881.6 908.0 936.7 970.3	223.4 234.9 246.6 258.9 275.0 282.1 286.3 286.2 284.7 288.6 290.9 293.1 300.9	395.2 424.9 462.6 490.9 517.3 543.0 570.7 596.9 619.3 645.8 677.2 711.8	385.5 415.5 443.8 478.1 508.5 531.0 549.1 582.0 613.3 638.0 667.7 700.2 747.8
2000	9,817.0 10,128.0 10,469.6 10,960.8 11,685.9 12,433.9 13,194.7 11,405.5	7,666.7 7,841.2 8,040.5 8,411.5 8,987.5 9,603.2 10,192.8 8,757.6	7,595.1 7,768.0 7,969.7 8,323.2 8,872.8 9,502.4 10,097.2 8,640.2	71.5 73.1 70.8 88.3 114.7 100.9 95.7	1,080.7 1,160.4 1,227.3 1,269.2 1,350.0 1,404.7 1,500.3 1,321.7	615.6 662.0 687.7 699.9 744.9 773.3 834.2	465.1 498.4 539.6 569.3 605.1 631.4 666.1 587.3	1,069.6 1,126.4 1,201.8 1,280.1 1,348.4 1,425.9 1,501.5 1,326.2	315.4 325.7 352.9 383.9 412.6 438.9 458.6 406.2	754.2 800.8 848.9 896.2 935.8 987.0 1,042.9 920.0	794.3 849.8 876.7 878.2 929.1 964.2 1,038.2 915.5
 	11,610.3 11,779.4 11,948.5 12,154.0 12,317.4 12,558.8 12,705.5	8,930.7 9,058.1 9,203.6 9,367.4 9,503.6 9,715.2 9,826.7	8,811.0 8,948.6 9,091.4 9,265.0 9,399.7 9,616.9 9,727.9	119.7 109.4 112.2 102.4 103.9 98.3 98.9	1,338.1 1,366.3 1,373.8 1,383.5 1,396.6 1,408.9 1,429.9	739.2 751.3 754.6 763.4 769.0 773.1 787.9	598.9 615.0 619.2 620.2 627.6 635.8 642.0	1,341.5 1,355.0 1,371.0 1,403.0 1,417.2 1,434.7 1,448.8	411.9 414.4 417.8 436.8 436.9 440.2 441.7	929.6 940.6 953.2 966.2 980.2 994.5 1,007.1	921.9 937.5 941.4 952.3 958.9 963.7 981.8
2006:	12,964.6 13,155.0 13,266.9 13,392.3 13,551.9 13,768.8 13,970.5	10,027.6 10,173.9 10,242.7 10,327.1 10,435.6 10,604.7 10,761.8	9,935.7 10,086.6 10,146.6 10,219.8 10,319.0 10,479.8 10,627.2	92.0 87.3 96.1 107.3 116.6 124.9 134.6	1,464.3 1,490.2 1,512.3 1,534.5 1,560.0 1,588.9 1,614.5	811.2 829.1 844.6 851.9 864.8 883.0 897.7	653.1 661.1 667.7 682.5 695.2 705.9 716.8	1,472.6 1,490.9 1,511.8 1,530.7 1,556.3 1,575.2 1,594.2	454.1 457.4 460.6 462.3 470.8 474.6 479.3	1,018.5 1,033.5 1,051.2 1,068.5 1,085.5 1,100.5 1,114.9	1,009.9 1,031.4 1,050.5 1,060.9 1,077.4 1,099.3 1,117.6

Gross domestic business value added equals gross domestic product excluding gross value added of households and institutions and of general government. Nonfarm value added equals gross domestic business value added excluding gross farm value added.

 Equals compensation of employees of nonprofit institutions, the rental value of nonresidential fixed assets owned and used by nonprofit institutions serving households, and rental income of persons for tenant-occupied housing owned by nonprofit institutions.

 3 Equals compensation of general government employees plus general government consumption of fixed capital.

Table B-11.—Real gross value added by sector, 1959-2007

[Billions of chained (2000) dollars; quarterly data at seasonally adjusted annual rates]

			Business 1			olds and ins	titutions		eral governme	ent ³	
Year or quarter	Gross domestic product	Total	Nonfarm ¹	Farm	Total	House- holds	Nonprofit institu- tions serving house- holds ²	Total	Federal	State and local	Adden- dum: Gross housing value added
1959	2,441.3	1,716.0	1,684.1	21.2	261.7	161.6	97.8	514.5	279.4	236.7	195.0
1960	2,501.8 2,560.0 2,715.2 2,834.0 2,998.6 3,191.1 3,399.1 3,484.6	1,748.8 1,782.8 1,897.7 1,985.4 2,111.7 2,260.6 2,413.6 2,459.5	1,713.5 1,747.8 1,867.0 1,954.3 2,086.0 2,233.5 2,393.2 2,434.1	22.4 22.6 22.1 22.8 22.1 23.5 22.7 24.5	279.6 291.5 307.7 320.4 333.7 350.2 366.3 381.6	171.4 179.6 189.8 197.7 205.7 215.2 224.0 233.1	106.6 109.6 115.4 120.0 125.4 132.6 140.2 146.5	532.2 550.9 572.5 589.5 609.7 630.3 669.7 705.2	284.6 290.5 302.5 305.2 308.2 310.4 330.7 352.2	249.3 262.1 271.8 285.9 303.1 321.5 340.6 354.9	207.3 219.2 232.8 244.3 255.4 268.9 281.0 294.0
1968 1969	3,652.7 3,765.4	2,581.7 2,660.3	2,561.5 2,639.1	23.6 24.5	400.4 417.8	239.3 249.1	161.0 168.8	732.7 751.3	358.1 359.0	376.2 393.4	304.6 318.7
1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978	3,771.9 3,898.6 4,105.0 4,341.5 4,319.6 4,311.2 4,540.9 4,750.5 5,015.0 5,173.4	2,659.3 2,761.5 2,939.8 3,145.0 3,101.3 3,071.2 3,272.9 3,456.2 3,673.3 3,796.7	2,636.0 2,736.2 2,918.4 3,131.5 3,089.1 3,037.5 3,249.1 3,431.1 3,656.8 3,774.2	25.1 26.4 26.4 26.2 25.6 30.5 29.1 30.7 29.6 32.2	425.0 443.0 460.7 476.3 493.9 513.7 521.5 528.3 552.4 576.7	254.7 266.5 277.7 287.5 299.9 308.0 313.3 316.2 335.1 350.4	170.0 176.1 182.4 188.2 193.1 205.2 207.5 211.6 216.3 225.3	754.1 755.3 753.8 757.2 772.6 785.1 791.8 800.1 815.5 824.2	343.6 327.8 311.8 300.1 299.2 297.5 297.9 298.8 302.5 302.3	410.8 427.5 442.3 457.8 474.4 488.9 495.3 502.9 514.6 523.7	328.9 343.8 360.1 373.0 390.7 402.7 408.3 418.3 436.8 453.9
1980	5,161.7 5,291.7 5,189.3 5,423.8 5,813.6 6,053.7 6,263.6 6,475.1 6,742.7 6,981.4	3,756.1 3,859.5 3,743.1 3,944.3 4,286.3 4,484.5 4,652.0 4,815.5 5,023.0 5,206.6	3,736.1 3,814.7 3,691.9 3,932.8 4,254.3 4,434.2 4,606.2 4,769.8 4,987.7 5,162.3	31.1 41.0 43.1 26.9 37.2 46.7 44.9 45.5 40.9	606.9 626.5 647.2 665.9 687.8 700.1 718.5 745.7 780.6 812.3	372.9 384.7 391.8 399.4 413.3 423.2 428.7 440.3 457.1 471.5	232.8 240.5 254.4 265.7 273.6 275.9 289.1 304.8 323.1 340.6	836.0 840.6 849.2 854.6 865.2 890.0 911.9 931.8 956.0 978.8	307.0 311.7 316.8 324.2 331.5 341.0 347.0 356.1 360.5 364.9	530.8 530.6 534.0 531.8 535.0 550.3 566.3 577.2 596.9 615.3	481.9 501.0 514.7 526.2 543.0 564.4 574.9 588.8 606.2 620.3
1990	7,112.5 7,100.5 7,336.6 7,532.7 7,835.5 8,031.7 8,328.9 8,703.5 9,066.9 9,470.3	5,287.0 5,245.4 5,456.5 5,625.9 5,905.3 6,076.8 6,356.0 6,693.8 7,017.1 7,376.8	5,237.9 5,194.7 5,395.2 5,576.0 5,841.4 6,030.2 6,300.4 6,627.2 6,955.3 7,314.2	49.3 50.0 57.5 50.6 60.9 49.6 56.1 64.4 61.6	841.2 865.3 882.6 904.8 923.1 945.1 957.8 983.5 1,010.4 1,042.3	483.2 497.8 502.6 507.9 524.7 534.3 540.8 554.0 563.8 590.7	357.9 367.5 379.9 396.9 398.4 410.8 417.0 429.5 446.9	1,003.9 1,014.3 1,017.7 1,019.8 1,019.9 1,020.6 1,022.1 1,030.0 1,041.0 1,051.4	371.6 373.8 366.0 358.9 347.2 334.1 325.0 318.8 315.2 312.7	633.6 641.7 652.6 661.6 673.1 686.5 697.2 711.2 725.8 738.7	635.7 657.2 666.2 669.9 690.8 705.7 712.1 726.5 735.5
2000	9,817.0 9,890.7 10,048.8 10,301.0 10,675.8 11,003.4 11,319.4	7,666.7 7,691.0 7,806.9 8,050.3 8,387.0 8,692.2 8,965.9	7,595.1 7,625.7 7,736.9 7,974.3 8,304.3 8,604.3 8,877.5	71.5 65.6 70.1 76.0 82.1 87.0 87.5	1,080.7 1,110.0 1,130.9 1,129.1 1,165.6 1,183.1 1,221.5	615.6 634.8 634.2 629.4 661.9 675.1 710.4	465.1 475.1 496.6 499.6 504.1 508.7 513.0	1,069.6 1,089.3 1,110.4 1,123.9 1,129.4 1,139.1 1,146.5	315.4 317.0 323.3 331.9 335.2 337.4 336.9	754.2 772.3 787.1 791.9 794.1 801.6 809.7	794.3 815.1 809.0 789.9 825.6 841.2 883.3
2004: I II III IV	10,543.6 10,634.2 10,728.7 10,796.4	8,263.2 8,352.3 8,434.8 8,498.0	8,176.3 8,276.4 8,354.9 8,409.6	84.2 76.8 80.2 87.4	1,158.4 1,161.0 1,171.1 1,171.8	656.3 657.9 666.9 666.5	502.4 503.4 504.7 505.8	1,126.4 1,127.0 1,129.7 1,134.5	334.3 333.9 335.2 337.4	792.0 793.0 794.3 796.9	818.0 820.7 832.2 831.5
2005: I II IV	10,878.4 10,954.1 11,074.3 11,107.2	8,576.2 8,646.0 8,762.5 8,784.0	8,490.6 8,557.4 8,674.6 8,694.7	84.9 87.7 87.0 88.3	1,174.4 1,180.5 1,184.5 1,193.1	668.0 672.5 674.7 685.1	506.9 508.6 510.4 509.0	1,136.8 1,137.7 1,139.6 1,142.4	337.8 336.9 336.7 338.1	798.8 800.6 802.8 804.1	833.4 838.3 840.5 852.7
2006: I II IV	11,238.7 11,306.7 11,336.7 11,395.5	8,902.6 8,958.5 8,972.9 9,029.8	8,815.3 8,867.9 8,885.0 8,941.8	86.3 89.8 86.9 87.1	1,209.2 1,219.4 1,228.5 1,228.8	701.2 710.1 715.5 714.6	509.7 511.3 515.0 516.0	1,141.1 1,143.6 1,149.3 1,152.1	335.3 335.5 338.3 338.4	805.8 808.2 811.0 813.8	872.0 882.8 889.3 888.9
2007: 	11,412.6 11,520.1 11,658.9	9,033.9 9,130.9 9,258.2	8,949.2 9,042.6 9,167.6	84.2 87.2 89.2	1,238.7 1,248.4 1,257.7	720.3 725.8 732.0	520.3 524.5 527.7	1,154.3 1,156.8 1,161.5	337.4 336.8 339.9	817.0 820.2 821.8	895.4 902.2 909.7

Gross domestic business value added equals gross domestic product excluding gross value added of households and institutions and of general government. Nonfarm value added equals gross domestic business value added excluding gross farm value added.

 Equals compensation of employees of nonprofit institutions, the rental value of nonresidential fixed assets owned and used by nonprofit institutions serving households, and rental income of persons for tenant-occupied housing owned by nonprofit institutions.

 3 Equals compensation of general government employees plus general government consumption of fixed capital.

TABLE B-12.—Gross domestic product (GDP) by industry, value added, in current dollars and as a percentage of GDP, 1976-2006

[Billions of dollars; except as noted]

						Private in					
	Gross		Agricul-			N	Manufacturing	J			
Year	domestic product	Total private industries	ture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Con- struc- tion	Total manufac- turing	Durable goods	Non- durable goods	Utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade
						Value added					
1976 1977 1978 1979	1,825.3 2,030.9 2,294.7 2,563.3	1,556.2 1,739.4 1,977.0 2,217.7	50.2 51.3 59.8 70.6	37.5 43.4 49.5 58.4	85.5 94.2 111.5 127.0	386.7 438.6 489.9 543.8	230.2 265.0 303.4 331.1	156.5 173.6 186.5 212.7	41.5 45.9 50.4 51.9	122.7 134.9 153.4 175.8	144.0 158.5 177.6 193.2
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1986 1987 1988	2,789.5 3,128.4 3,255.0 3,536.7 3,933.2 4,220.3 4,462.8 4,739.5 5,103.8 5,484.4	2,405.8 2,702.5 2,792.6 3,043.5 3,395.1 3,637.0 3,842.9 4,080.4 4,399.1 4,732.3	62.0 75.4 71.3 57.1 77.1 77.1 74.2 79.8 80.2 92.8	91.3 122.9 120.0 103.1 107.2 105.4 68.9 71.5 71.4 76.0	130.3 131.8 128.8 139.8 164.4 184.6 207.7 218.2 232.7 244.8	556.6 616.5 603.2 653.1 724.0 740.3 766.0 811.3 876.9 927.3	333.9 370.4 353.4 379.3 443.5 449.2 459.3 483.8 519.0 543.2	222.7 246.1 249.8 273.8 280.5 291.1 306.7 327.5 357.9 384.1	60.0 70.7 81.7 91.6 102.3 109.2 114.4 123.0 122.8 135.9	188.7 208.3 207.9 222.9 249.4 268.3 278.5 285.3 318.1 337.4	200.9 221.0 229.9 261.6 293.6 318.7 336.6 349.9 366.0 389.0
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1996 1997 1998	5,803.1 5,995.9 6,337.7 6,657.4 7,072.2 7,397.6 7,816.9 8,304.3 8,747.0 9,268.4	4,997.8 5,138.7 5,440.4 5,729.3 6,110.5 6,407.2 6,795.2 7,247.5 7,652.5 8,127.2	96.7 89.2 99.6 93.1 105.6 93.1 113.8 110.7 102.4 93.8	84.9 76.0 71.3 72.1 73.6 74.1 87.5 92.6 74.8 85.4	248.5 230.2 232.5 248.3 274.4 287.0 311.7 337.6 374.4 406.6	947.4 957.5 996.7 1,039.9 1,118.8 1,177.3 1,209.4 1,279.8 1,343.9 1,373.1	542.7 540.9 562.8 593.1 647.7 677.2 706.5 755.5 806.9 820.4	404.7 416.6 433.8 446.8 471.1 500.0 502.9 524.3 537.0 552.7	142.9 152.5 157.4 165.3 174.6 181.5 183.3 179.6 180.8 185.4	347.7 360.5 378.9 401.2 442.7 457.0 489.1 521.2 542.9 577.7	398.8 405.5 430.0 458.0 493.3 514.9 543.8 574.2 598.6 635.5
2000	9,817.0 10,128.0 10,469.6 10,960.8 11,685.9 12,433.9 13,194.7	8,614.3 8,869.7 9,131.2 9,542.3 10,194.3 10,861.5 11,556.0	98.0 97.9 95.4 114.4 142.2 128.8 125.4	121.3 118.7 106.5 143.3 171.3 225.7 262.4	435.9 469.5 482.3 496.2 539.2 607.9 630.0	1,426.2 1,341.3 1,352.6 1,359.3 1,427.9 1,483.9 1,549.7	865.3 778.9 774.8 771.8 807.5 840.9 882.8	560.9 562.5 577.9 587.5 620.4 643.0 666.9	189.3 202.3 207.3 220.0 240.3 249.5 273.4	591.7 607.1 615.4 637.0 686.7 723.7 762.2	662.4 691.6 719.6 751.5 776.9 812.7 848.0
	Percent				Industry value	e added as a p		GDP (percent)		
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	85.3 85.6 86.2 86.5 86.2 86.4	2.7 2.5 2.6 2.8 2.2 2.4 2.2	2.1 2.1 2.2 2.3 3.3 3.9	4.7 4.6 4.9 5.0 4.7 4.2	21.2 21.6 21.3 21.2 20.0 19.7	12.6 13.1 13.2 12.9 12.0 11.8	8.6 8.5 8.1 8.3 8.0 7.9 7.7	2.3 2.3 2.2 2.0 2.2 2.3	6.7 6.6 6.7 6.9 6.8 6.7	7.9 7.8 7.7 7.5 7.2 7.1 7.1
1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	85.8 86.1 86.3 86.2 86.1 86.2 86.3	1.6 2.0 1.8 1.7 1.7 1.6 1.7	3.3 3.9 3.7 2.9 2.7 2.5 1.5 1.4 1.4	4.0 4.2 4.4 4.7 4.6 4.6 4.5	18.5 18.5 18.4 17.5 17.2 17.1 17.2 16.9	10.9 10.7 11.3 10.6 10.3 10.2 10.2 9.9	7.7 7.1 6.9 6.9 7.0 7.0	2.2 2.3 2.5 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.4 2.5	6.4 6.3 6.3 6.4 6.2 6.0 6.2 6.2	7.4 7.5 7.6 7.5 7.4 7.2 7.1
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1996 1997 1998	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	86.1 85.7 85.8 86.1 86.4 86.9 87.3 87.5	1.7 1.5 1.6 1.4 1.5 1.3 1.5 1.3 1.2	1.5 1.3 1.1 1.0 1.0 1.1 1.1 9	4.3 3.8 3.7 3.7 3.9 3.9 4.0 4.1 4.3 4.4	16.3 16.0 15.7 15.6 15.8 15.9 15.5 15.4 15.4	9.4 9.0 8.9 9.2 9.2 9.0 9.1 9.2 8.9	7.0 6.9 6.8 6.7 6.7 6.8 6.4 6.3 6.1 6.0	2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.3 2.2 2.1 2.0	6.0 6.0 6.0 6.3 6.2 6.3 6.3 6.2 6.2	6.9 6.8 6.9 7.0 7.0 6.9 6.8 6.9
2000	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	87.7 87.6 87.2 87.1 87.2 87.4 87.6	1.0 1.0 .9 1.0 1.2 1.0	1.2 1.2 1.0 1.3 1.5 1.8 2.0	4.4 4.6 4.6 4.5 4.6 4.9	14.5 13.2 12.9 12.4 12.2 11.9 11.7	8.8 7.7 7.4 7.0 6.9 6.8 6.7	5.7 5.6 5.5 5.4 5.3 5.2 5.1	1.9 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1	6.0 6.0 5.9 5.8 5.9 5.8 5.8	6.7 6.8 6.9 6.9 6.6 6.5

See next page for continuation of table.

Consists of agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting: mining construction; and manufacturing.
 Consists of utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; transportation and warehousing; information; finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing; professional and business services; educational services, health care, and social assistance; arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services; and other services, except government.

Note. - Value added is the contribution of each private industry and of government to gross domestic product. Value added is equal to an industry's gross output minus its intermediate inputs. Current-dollar value added is calculated as the sum of distributions by an industry to its labor and capital which are derived from the components of gross domestic income.

TABLE B-12.—Gross domestic product (GDP) by industry, value added, in current dollars and as a percentage of GDP, 1976-2006-Continued

[Billions of dollars; except as noted]

			Private i	ndustries—co	ntinued					
Year	Transpor- tation and ware- housing	Information	Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing	Professional and business services	Educational services, health care, and social assistance	Arts, entertain- ment, recreation, accommo- dation, and food services	Other services, except government	Government	Private goods- producing industries ¹	Private services- producing industries ²
					Value	added				
1976 1977	68.8 76.2	63.5 71.1	272.1 304.0	105.1	84.0 93.8	51.9 58.8	42.8 46.1	269.1	559.8 627.5	996.4
1978 1979	86.7 96.6	81.4 90.3	347.4 390.3	122.7 141.9 164.0	106.4 120.5	67.9 77.1	53.2 58.2	291.5 317.7 345.7	710.6 799.7	1,266.4 1,417.9
1980 1981	102.3 109.9	99.0 112.7	442.4 498.4	186.3 213.2	139.7 159.9	83.5 93.5	62.6 68.5	383.7 425.9	840.2 946.6	1,565.6 1,755.9
1982 1983	105.9 117.8	123.6 140.0	539.9 604.6	230.9 262.5	177.9 198.3	100.9 112.0	70.7 79.2	462.4 493.1	923.3 953.1	1,869.3 2,090.5
1984 1985 1986	131.4 136.3 145.6	147.1 162.9 173.1	670.2 729.7 795.1	303.8 340.8 378.8	214.1 231.3 252.0	121.2 134.3 144.9	89.3 98.0 107.2	538.1 583.3 620.0	1,072.7 1,107.4 1,116.7	2,322.3 2,529.5 2,726.1
1987 1988	151.1 161.1	185.0 194.0	840.3 910.1	414.1 466.3	286.5 309.1	152.1 165.9	112.3 124.4	659.1 704.7	1,180.8 1,261.3	2,899.5 3.137.8
1989 1990	164.1 169.4	210.4 225.1	975.4 1,042.1	518.0 569.8	347.0 386.7	180.2 195.2	133.9 142.6	752.0 805.3	1,341.0 1,377.4	3,391.4 3,620.4
1991 1992 1993	178.2 186.6 201.0	235.2 250.9 272.6	1,103.6 1,177.4 1,241.5	579.3 626.7 659.1	424.8 463.5 488.0	202.2 216.2 225.5	144.2 153.0 163.7	857.2 897.3 928.1	1,352.8 1,400.0 1,453.4	3,785.9 4,040.5 4.275.9
1994 1995	218.0 226.3	294.0 307.6	1,297.8 1,383.0	698.4 743.1	511.1 533.3	235.0 248.3	173.2 180.9	961.8 990.4	1,572.4 1,631.4	4,538.0 4,775.8
1996 1997	235.2 253.7	335.7 347.8	1,470.7 1,593.3	810.1 896.5	552.5 573.1	264.4 289.8	188.1 197.4	1,021.6 1,056.8	1,722.4 1,820.8	5,072.8 5,426.8
1998 1999 2000	273.7 287.4 301.6	381.6 439.3 458.3	1,684.6 1,798.4 1,931.0	976.2 1,064.5 1,140.8	601.5 634.5 678.4	306.0 327.8 350.1	211.1 217.8 229.1	1,094.5 1,141.2 1,202.7	1,895.4 1,958.9 2,081.5	5,757.1 6,168.3 6,532.8
2001	296.9 304.6	476.9 483.0	2,059.2 2,141.9	1,140.6 1,165.9 1,189.0	739.3 799.6	361.5 381.5	241.5 252.5	1,258.3 1,338.4	2,001.5 2,027.5 2,036.9	6,842.2 7,094.3
2003	316.6 344.6	489.1 530.6	2,244.6 2.378.8	1,248.9 1,338.2	857.3 916.3	398.9 427.5	265.3 273.9	1,418.4 1,491.6	2,113.3 2.280.6	7,429.1 7,913.7
2005 2006	358.5 385.4	570.5 598.8	2,549.0 2,756.6	1,453.2 1,560.9	961.5 1,022.3	448.4 479.8	288.1 301.1	1,568.7 1,649.4	2,446.2 2,567.5	8,415.2 8,988.5
				Industry valu	ue added as a p	ercentage of (
1976 1977	3.8 3.8	3.5 3.5 3.5	14.9 15.0	5.8 6.0	4.6 4.6	2.8 2.9	2.3 2.3 2.3	14.7 14.4	30.7 30.9	54.6 54.7
1978	3.8 3.8	3.5	15.1 15.2	6.2 6.4	4.6 4.7	3.0 3.0	2.3	13.8 13.5	31.0 31.2	55.2 55.3
1980 1981 1982	3.7 3.5 3.3	3.5 3.6 3.8	15.9 15.9 16.6	6.7 6.8 7.1	5.0 5.1 5.5	3.0 3.0 3.1	2.2 2.2 2.2	13.8 13.6 14.2	30.1 30.3 28.4	56.1 56.1 57.4
1983 1984	3.3 3.3 3.2	4.0 3.7 3.9	17.1 17.0	7.4 7.7	5.6 5.4	3.2 3.1 3.2 3.2	2.2 2.3 2.3 2.4	13.9 13.7	26.9 27.3	59.1 59.0
1985 1986 1987	3.3	3.9	17.3 17.8 17.7	8.1 8.5 8.7	5.5 5.6 6.0	3.2 3.2	2.3 2.4	13.8 13.9 13.9	26.2 25.0 24.9	59.9 61.1 61.2
1988 1989	3.2 3.2 3.0	3.9 3.8 3.8	17.8 17.8	9.1 9.4	6.1 6.3	3.2 3.3 3.3	2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4	13.8 13.7	24.7 24.5 24.5	61.5 61.8
1990 1991	2.9 3.0 2.9	3.9 3.9	18.0 18.4	9.8 9.7	6.7 7.1	3.4 3.4 3.4	2.5 2.4 2.4	13.9 14.3	23.7 22.6	62.4 63.1
1992	3.0	4.0 4.1	18.6 18.6	9.9 9.9	7.3 7.3	3.4	2.5	14.2 13.9	22.1 21.8	63.8 64.2
1994 1995 1996	3.1 3.1 3.0 3.1	4.2 4.2 4.3	18.4 18.7 18.8	9.9 10.0 10.4	7.2 7.2 7.1	3.3 3.4 3.4	2.4 2.4 2.4	13.6 13.4 13.1	22.2 22.1 22.0	64.2 64.6 64.9
1997 1998	3.1	4.2 4.4	19.2 19.3	10.8 11.2	6.9 6.9	3.5 3.5	2.4 2.4	12.7 12.5	21.9 21.7	65.3 65.8
2000	3.1 3.1	4.7 4.7	19.4 19.7	11.5 11.6	6.8 6.9	3.5 3.6	2.3 2.3	12.3 12.3	21.1 21.2	66.6 66.5
2001 2002 2003	2.9 2.9 2.9	4.7 4.6 4.5	20.3 20.5 20.5	11.5 11.4 11.4	7.3 7.6 7.8	3.6 3.6 3.6	2.4 2.4 2.4	12.4 12.8 12.9	20.0 19.5 19.3	67.6 67.8 67.8
2003 2004 2005	2.9 2.9	4.5 4.6	20.4 20.5	11.5 11.7	7.8 7.7	3.7 3.6	2.3 2.3	12.8 12.6	19.5 19.7	67.7 67.7
2006	2.9	4.5	20.9	11.8	7.7	3.6	2.3	12.5	19.5	68.1

Note (cont'd).—Value added industry data shown in Tables B–12 and B–13 are based on the 1997 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). GDP by industry data based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) are available from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Source: Department of Commerce (Bureau of Economic Analysis).

Table B-13.—Real gross domestic product by industry, value added, and percent changes, 1976-2006

						Private i	ndustries				
	Gross		Agricul-			N	Manufacturing]			
Year	domestic product	Total private industries	ture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Con- struc- tion	Total manufac- turing	Durable goods	Non- durable goods	Utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade
				Chain-t	ype quantity i	ndexes for va	lue added (20	00=100)			
1976 1977 1978 1979	46.256 48.391 51.085 52.699	43.911 46.088 48.802 50.606	44.589 46.430 45.057 48.573	80.136 86.262 88.929 79.749	73.128 74.057 78.442 81.174	43.369 46.745 49.157 50.843	34.910 37.736 40.159 40.808	59.644 64.010 66.062 70.282	60.220 59.909 59.583 54.661	31.994 33.611 37.065 39.888	36.890 38.412 40.654 40.701
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1989 1990 1991 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	52, 579 53, 994 52, 880 55, 249 61, 666 63, 804 65, 958 68, 884 71, 116 72, 451 72, 329 74, 734 76, 731 79, 816 81, 814 84, 842 88, 658 92, 359 96, 469 100, 000 100, 751 102, 362	50.321 51.720 50.422 52.785 56.789 59.383 61.137 63.367 66.299 68.710 69.905 69.779 72.363 74.291 77.7652 83.179 87.362 96.183 100.000 100.908 102.354	47,543 47,543 57,105 69,555 68,655 68,655 71,483 64,678 71,099 74,689 75,398 83,114 72,838 84,616 73,099 80,041 88,315 86,287 89,163 100,036 108,767 106,613 103,287	89,978 90,260 86,329 81,175 87,529 93,077 87,529 97,072 96,157 97,638 95,694 97,020 105,327 105,681 101,682 104,300 100,000 105,327 88,719 87,922 88,770	74.626 67.939 59.460 62.805 72.200 79.043 81.818 82.448 85.435 87.646 86.543 79.137 80.026 82.010 86.582 97.087 97.087 99.411 100.000 100.163 98.201 96.189	48, 190 50, 480 46, 795 50, 455 55, 584 56, 582 56, 582 60, 746 64, 212 63, 412 64, 299 63, 412 68, 255 73, 486 90, 181 94, 104 100, 000 94, 436 97, 068 98, 168	38,476 39,563 37,953 44,042 45,187 45,550 48,859 52,863 51,496 52,963 51,496 52,173 60,173 60,173 60,173 60,173 60,173 80	67, 152 72, 303 69, 864 76, 686 78, 688 77, 515 83, 572 85, 419 85, 849 99, 243 99, 762 101, 298 100, 000 95, 034 99, 95, 034 99, 95, 034 99, 95, 034 99, 98, 265	51,968 51,733 50,698 52,706 64,406 64,406 72,315 70,613 79,002 84,447 85,285 85,814 89,518 93,835 95,405 91,161 90,481 94,672 91,144 95,081 95,081 95,081	39,782 42,074 42,096 43,770 47,143 49,523 54,486 53,070 56,444 58,603 57,318 59,337 67,135 71,367 70,800 77,261 85,648 95,431 100,000 107,003 108,033 108,033 108,033 108,033 110,380	38.907 40.035 39.951 44.123 48.265 51.232 54.187 52.138 56.545 56.854 59.794 79.407 79.407 79.039 90.339 90.339 95.886 100.000 106.970 109.294
2004 2005 2006	108.748 112.086 115.304	109.198 112.910 116.819	113.287 118.862 119.941	88.770 86.639 91.943	96.430 99.028 93.070	103.653 104.681 107.738	103.873 108.970 115.551	103.468 99.416 98.377	112.076 109.578 107.085	112.614 114.637 116.594	116.533 123.659 129.820
4070		5.0	0.0	0.1		hange from ye				0.5	
1976 1977 1978 1979	5.3 4.6 5.6 3.2	5.9 5.0 5.9 3.7	-2.8 4.1 -3.0 7.8	-0.1 7.6 3.1 -10.3	7.3 1.3 5.9 3.5	10.6 7.8 5.2 3.4	10.3 8.1 6.4 1.6	11.1 7.3 3.2 6.4	-0.9 5 5 -8.3	3.5 5.1 10.3 7.6	7.7 4.1 5.8 .1
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989	2 2.5 -1.9 4.5 7.2 4.1 3.5 3.4 4.1 3.5	6 2.8 -2.5 4.7 7.6 4.6 3.0 3.6 4.6 3.6	-2.1 25.6 5.4 -31.2 31.8 21.8 -1.4 4.2 -9.5 9.9	12.8 .3 -4.4 -6.0 9.5 4.8 -6.0 4.7 9.1 -2.9	-8.1 -9.0 -12.5 5.6 15.0 9.5 3.5 .8 3.6 2.6	-5.2 4.8 -7.3 7.8 9.2 2.7 1 7.5 5.7 1.3	-5.7 2.8 -9.9 6.5 16.0 2.6 .8 7.3 8.2 1.6	-4.5 7.7 -3.4 9.7 -3 2.9 -1.5 7.8 2.2	-4.9 5 -2.0 4.0 8.8 6.3 5.7 12.3 -2.4 11.9	3 5.8 .1 4.0 7.7 5.0 10.0 -2.6 6.4 3.8	-4.4 2.9 -2 10.4 9.4 6.1 5.8 -3.8 8.5 4.1
1990	1.9 2 3.3 2.7 4.0 2.5 3.7 4.5 4.2 4.5	1.7 2 3.7 2.7 4.7 2.5 4.3 5.0 4.9	5.0 .9 10.2 -12.4 16.2 -13.6 9.5 10.3 -2.3 3.3	9 1.5 -2.0 1.4 8.6 .3 -6.5 3.7 8 2.6	-1.3 -8.6 1.1 2.5 5.6 -3 5.1 2.8 4.1 2.4	-1.1 -1.4 3.3 4.2 7.7 4.5 3.7 6.1 6.7	-1.4 -2.8 2.4 4.6 9.1 8.4 6.0 9.0 12.0 6.2	8 .5 4.5 3.7 5.8 6 .7 2.0 7	6.9 1.0 .1 .5 4.3 4.8 1.7 -4.4 7 4.6	-2.2 3.6 9.5 3.2 6.3 8 9.1 10.9 11.4 5.2	1.6 5 5.8 3.8 6.8 4.5 8.4 5.1 5.8
2000	3.7 .8 1.6 2.5 3.6 3.1 2.9	4.0 .9 1.4 2.7 3.9 3.4 3.5	12.2 -6.3 5.5 7.5 6.7 4.9	-4.1 -5.3 -6.3 9 1.0 -2.4 6.1	.6 .2 -2.0 -2.1 .3 2.7 -6.0	6.3 -5.6 2.8 1.1 5.6 1.0 2.9	11.6 -6.0 1.7 2.6 5.8 4.9 6.0	-1.3 -5.0 4.2 8 5.3 -3.9 -1.0	5.6 -4.9 4.3 6.9 5.7 -2.2 -2.3	4 7.0 1.0 2.1 2.0 1.8 1.7	4.5 7.0 2.2 3.9 2.6 6.1 5.0

See next page for continuation of table.

¹ Consists of agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting; mining; construction; and manufacturing.
² Consists of utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; transportation and warehousing; information; finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing; professional and business services; educational services, health care, and social assistance; arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services; and other services, except government.

Table B-13.—Real gross domestic product by industry, value added, and percent changes, 1976-2006-Continued

Year	Transpor- tation and ware- housing	Information	Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing	Professional and business services	Educational services, health care, and social assistance	Arts, entertain- ment, recreation, accommo- dation, and food services	Other services, except government	Government	Private goods- producing industries ¹	Private services- producing industries ²
				Chain-type q	uantity indexes	for value add	ed (2000=100)			
1976 1977 1978 1979	41.733 43.462 45.697 48.252	26.473 28.460 31.532 34.231	46.720 47.363 50.358 52.965	31.391 34.086 36.884 39.387	54.419 57.878 60.672 63.234	45.554 48.641 52.049 53.512	70.997 71.231 75.107 75.703	74.283 74.973 76.694 77.721	49.103 52.269 54.587 56.085	41.544 43.258 46.163 48.120
1980	47.232 46.178 43.855 49.486 52.121 52.715 53.021 55.690 57.990 59.507	36.394 38.257 38.155 41.017 40.717 42.039 42.672 45.764 47.649 51.150	55.414 56.573 56.986 58.734 61.282 62.812 63.965 65.941 68.652 70.359	40.529 41.554 41.345 44.142 48.913 52.748 56.860 60.050 64.420 68.787	66.887 68.455 68.856 71.153 72.366 73.629 75.166 80.273 80.570 84.002	52.407 54.193 55.695 59.784 62.194 66.167 69.642 68.742 71.515 73.872	74.411 72.329 69.103 72.470 77.498 80.936 82.885 84.221 89.044 92.188	79.023 79.328 79.456 80.178 81.038 83.172 85.105 86.753 88.812 90.984	53.880 55.783 52.029 53.361 59.454 62.569 62.534 66.173 69.104 70.366	48.764 49.923 49.794 52.637 55.727 58.104 60.576 62.256 65.186 68.033
1990	62.281 65.060 68.758 71.988 77.827 80.473 84.585 88.373 91.454 95.301	53.420 54.441 57.568 61.445 65.223 67.996 72.714 74.559 82.252 95.467	71.877 73.051 74.863 76.931 78.506 80.732 82.893 86.786 90.201 94.994	72.073 69.786 72.008 73.224 75.430 77.382 82.053 87.432 91.976 96.898	87.047 89.285 91.728 92.199 92.413 93.503 94.144 94.809 95.603 97.304	76.063 74.232 77.250 78.787 80.604 83.542 86.796 90.310 93.446 96.836	94.369 91.258 92.502 95.195 98.624 99.714 99.072 99.291 101.871 100.236	93.215 93.658 94.134 94.055 94.407 94.250 94.768 95.864 96.923 98.009	69.858 68.214 70.330 72.128 77.818 79.572 82.596 87.229 91.878 95.402	69.877 70.319 73.074 75.047 77.745 79.773 83.377 87.407 91.591 96.434
2000	100.000 97.354 99.531 101.534 110.780 115.372 121.419	100.000 104.034 106.263 109.430 122.221 136.236 146.005	100.000 103.858 104.800 107.288 110.433 115.771 122.523	100.000 99.346 99.192 103.554 107.750 112.083 116.324	100.000 103.186 107.527 112.257 115.949 118.053 122.229	100.000 99.292 101.022 104.138 108.114 109.534 112.916	100.000 98.337 98.667 100.615 100.770 100.185 99.877	100.000 100.794 102.467 103.776 104.252 104.977 105.447	100.000 95.654 96.853 97.402 101.328 102.678 103.543	100.000 102.584 104.107 107.496 111.692 116.164 121.078
				Р	ercent change	from year earli	ier			
1976	8.5 4.1 5.1 5.6 -2.1 -5.0 12.8 5.3 1.1 .6 5.0 4.1 2.6 4.7 4.5 5.7 4.5 5.7 4.5 5.7 4.5 5.7 4.5 5.3 4.1 4.5 5.3 4.1 4.5 5.7 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5	5.2 7.5 10.8 8.6 6.3 5.1 -3 7.5 7.5 7.2 7.2 4.1 7.3 4.4 1.9 5.7 6.7 6.1 4.3 6.9 2.5 10.3 16.1 4.7 4.7 10.3 11.7 11.7 11.7 11.7 11.7 11.7 11.7 11	2.7 1.4 6.3 5.2 2.1 7.7 3.1 4.3 3.1 4.3 2.5 2.2 2.5 2.1 2.5 2.5 2.7 4.7 3.3 5.3 5.3 9.9 9.9 9.4 8.8 8.8 8.9 9.9 9.9 9.9 9.9 9.9 9.9 9.9	5.6 8.6 8.2 2.5 -5.5 6.8 10.8 7.8 5.6 6.8 4.8 -3.2 3.2 1.7 3.0 2.6 6.0 6.6 5.5 4.4 3.2 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1	4.4 4.8 4.2 3.3 1.7 2.1 6.8 4.4 4.3 3.6 2.6 2.7 7.7 7.7 8.8 1.8 2.8 3.3 1.8 1.8 1.8	7.6 688 7.0 2.8 -2.1 3.4 4.0 6.4 5.3 -1.3 3.3 3.0 -2.4 4.1 2.0 3.3 3.9 4.1 3.5 3.6 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3	4.1. 3. 5.4. 4.7. -2.8. -4.5. 4.9. 6.9. 4.4. 2.4. 2.4. 3.5. 3.5. 2.4. -3.3. 1.4. 2.9. 3.6. 1.1. -1.6. -2. -2.6. -3.3. 2.6. -4.5. -4	1.6 .9 2.3 1.3 1.7 .4 .2 .9 1.1 2.6 2.3 1.9 2.4 2.5 5.5 5.5 -1 4.4 -2.5 5.5 1.2 1.1 1.1 1.1 2.8 1.7 7.7	8.0 6.4 4.4 2.7 -3.9 3.5 -6.7 2.6 11.4 15.2 -1.1 5.2 -2.4 3.1 2.6 7.9 2.3 3.8 5.3 3.8 4.4 4.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1	4.7 4.1 6.7 4.2 1.3 2.4 -3 5.9 4.3 2.8 4.7 4.4 2.7 3.6 2.6 2.6 3.9 2.7 3.6 2.6 4.8 4.8 5.3 3.7 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8

Note.—Data are based on the 1997 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). See Note, Table B–12.

Table B-14.—Gross value added of nonfinancial corporate business, 1959-2007

[Billions of dollars; quarterly data at seasonally adjusted annual rates]

			ĮS.II.			Addenda:								
	Gross							Net operat	ing surplus	3				
Year or quarter	value added of non- financial corpo- rate busi- ness 1	Con- sump- tion of fixed capital	Total	Com- pensa- tion of employ- ees	Taxes on produc- tion and imports less sub- sidies	Total	Net interest and miscel- laneous pay- ments	Busi- ness current transfer pay- ments	tory val	Taxes on corpo- rate	ranital	Profits before tax	Inven- tory valua- tion adjust- ment	Capital con- sumption adjust- ment
1959	266.0	21.1	244.9	170.8	24.4	49.7	2.9	1.3	45.5	income 20.7	24.8	43.4	-0.3	2.3
1960	276.4 283.7 309.8 329.9 356.1 391.2 429.0 451.2 497.8 540.5	22.6 23.2 23.9 25.2 26.4 28.4 31.5 34.3 37.6 42.4	253.8 260.5 285.9 304.7 329.7 362.8 397.4 416.8 460.2 498.1	180.4 184.5 199.3 210.1 225.7 245.4 272.9 291.1 321.9 357.1	26.6 27.6 29.9 31.7 33.9 36.0 37.0 39.3 45.5 50.2	46.8 48.4 56.8 62.9 70.2 81.4 87.6 86.4 92.8 90.8	3.2 3.7 4.3 4.7 5.2 5.8 7.0 8.4 9.7	1.4 1.5 1.7 1.7 2.0 2.2 2.7 2.8 3.1 3.2	42.2 43.2 50.8 56.5 63.0 73.3 77.9 75.2 80.0 74.9	19.1 19.4 20.6 22.8 23.9 27.1 29.5 27.8 33.5 33.3	23.1 23.8 30.2 33.8 39.2 46.2 48.4 47.3 46.5 41.6	40.1 39.9 44.6 49.7 55.9 66.1 71.4 67.6 74.0	2 .3 .0 .1 5 -1.2 -2.1 -1.6 -3.7 -5.9	2.3 3.0 6.1 6.8 7.7 8.4 8.5 9.1
1969	558.3 603.0 669.5 750.8 809.8 876.7 989.7 1,119.4 1,272.9	46.8 50.7 56.4 62.7 74.1 87.9 97.0 110.5 127.8 147.3	511.5 552.4 613.2 688.1 735.7 788.7 892.7 1,008.8 1,145.1 1,268.6	376.5 399.4 443.9 502.2 552.2 575.5 651.4 735.3 845.3 959.9	54.2 59.5 63.7 70.1 74.4 80.2 86.7 94.6 102.7	80.7 93.4 105.6 115.8 109.1 133.1 154.7 178.9 197.0 200.0	16.6 17.6 18.6 21.8 27.5 28.4 26.0 28.5 33.4 41.8	3.2 3.3 4.0 4.7 4.1 5.0 7.0 9.5 9.5	60.9 72.1 83.0 89.4 77.5 99.6 121.7 141.4 154.1	27.3 30.0 33.8 40.4 42.8 41.9 53.5 60.6 67.6 70.6	33.6 42.1 49.2 49.0 34.7 57.7 68.2 80.9 86.6 78.1	58.5 67.4 79.2 99.4 110.1 110.7 138.2 159.4 183.7	-5.9 -6.6 -4.6 -6.6 -19.6 -38.2 -10.5 -14.1 -15.7 -23.7 -40.1	9.6 8.9 9.3 10.5 9.5 5.6 2.4 2.2 5.9 8.1
1980	1,537.1 1,746.0 1,806.2 1,933.0 2,167.5 2,302.0 2,387.5 2,557.1 2,771.6 2,912.3	168.2 191.5 211.2 217.6 230.7 247.4 255.3 266.5 281.6 301.6	1,368.9 1,554.5 1,594.9 1,715.4 1,936.8 2,054.6 2,132.2 2,290.6 2,490.0 2,610.7	1,049.8 1,161.5 1,203.9 1,266.9 1,406.1 1,504.2 1,583.1 1,687.8 1,812.8 1,914.7	121.5 146.7 152.9 168.0 185.0 196.6 204.6 216.8 233.8 248.2	197.6 246.4 238.1 280.5 345.7 353.8 344.5 386.0 443.4 447.9	54.2 67.2 77.4 77.0 86.0 91.5 95.1 96.4 109.8 142.0	10.2 11.4 8.8 10.5 11.7 16.1 27.3 29.9 27.4 23.0	133.2 167.7 151.9 192.9 248.0 246.3 222.1 259.7 306.2 282.9	68.2 66.0 48.8 61.7 75.9 71.1 76.2 94.2 104.0 101.2	65.0 101.7 103.1 131.2 172.0 175.2 145.9 165.5 202.3 181.7	184.0 185.0 139.9 163.3 197.6 173.4 149.7 209.8 260.4 238.7	-42.1 -24.6 -7.5 -7.4 -4.0 0 7.1 -16.2 -22.2 -16.3	-8.7 7.4 19.5 37.1 54.3 72.8 65.3 66.2 68.0 60.6
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	3,041.5 3,099.7 3,236.0 3,397.8 3,669.5 3,879.5 4,109.5 4,401.8 4,655.0 4,950.8	319.2 341.4 353.6 363.4 391.5 415.0 436.5 467.1 493.3 523.8	2,722.3 2,758.3 2,882.3 3,034.4 3,278.0 3,464.5 3,673.0 3,934.7 4,161.7 4,427.0	2,012.9 2,048.4 2,154.1 2,244.8 2,381.5 2,509.8 2,630.8 2,812.9 3,045.6 3,267.7	263.5 285.7 302.5 318.8 349.6 356.9 369.1 385.5 398.7 416.6	445.8 424.2 425.7 470.8 546.9 597.8 673.1 736.3 717.4 742.7	146.2 135.9 111.3 102.0 101.0 115.2 111.9 124.0 143.8 160.2	25.4 26.7 25.2 29.6 30.0 30.2 38.0 39.0 35.2 45.0	274.3 261.5 289.2 339.2 415.9 452.5 523.2 573.4 538.3 537.6	98.5 88.6 94.4 108.0 132.9 141.0 153.1 161.9 158.6 171.2	175.8 172.9 194.8 231.2 283.1 311.4 370.1 411.5 379.7 366.3	239.0 222.4 258.2 303.3 380.1 419.3 458.5 494.2 449.4 457.9	-12.9 4.9 -2.8 -4.0 -12.4 -18.3 3.1 14.1 20.2	48.2 34.2 33.8 39.9 48.3 51.5 61.6 65.0 68.7 78.7
2000	5,272.2 5,293.5 5,371.7 5,558.4 5,956.4 6,319.4 6,689.4	567.8 646.8 643.6 657.5 687.4 742.3 772.8	4,704.3 4,646.7 4,728.2 4,900.9 5,269.0 5,577.1 5,916.6	3,544.4 3,595.9 3,611.9 3,703.2 3,865.2 4,078.5 4,316.7	443.4 439.1 465.5 488.5 523.9 558.7 584.9	716.5 611.8 650.8 709.2 879.9 940.0 1,015.0	191.7 204.0 167.4 152.6 138.9 132.5 133.2	48.4 50.6 54.0 64.4 59.3 58.3 67.6	476.4 357.2 429.4 492.1 681.6 749.1 814.3	170.2 111.7 97.0 135.7 191.0 263.4 288.2	306.2 245.5 332.3 356.4 490.7 485.7 526.0	423.9 310.6 336.3 425.4 662.4 937.8 1,043.2	-14.1 11.3 -2.2 -13.6 -43.1 -36.2 -36.3	66.6 35.2 95.3 80.3 62.4 -152.5 -192.7
2004: 2005:	5,778.1 5,907.6 6,038.5 6,101.4 6,170.9	667.8 673.7 717.8 690.3 701.0	5,110.3 5,234.0 5,320.7 5,411.1 5,469.9	3,770.5 3,826.4 3,899.1 3,965.1 3,992.2	512.5 519.9 526.3 537.0 545.3	827.4 887.7 895.3 909.1 932.4	140.1 141.7 138.8 135.0 135.8	64.0 65.0 40.2 68.1 73.2	623.3 681.0 716.3 706.0 723.4	173.1 190.0 201.1 199.6 250.2	450.2 490.9 515.2 506.4 473.2	579.0 661.7 701.9 706.8 889.5	-33.7 -51.9 -39.6 -47.2 -45.3	77.9 71.2 53.9 46.4 -120.8
 V	6,291.1 6,349.9 6,465.6	712.7 808.4 747.1	5,578.4 5,541.5 5,718.6	4,034.6 4,115.3 4,171.7	556.3 563.7 569.4	987.5 862.5 977.5	132.5 131.1 130.7	74.9 19.2 65.9	780.2 712.2 780.8	260.5 261.2 281.7	519.6 450.9 499.1	937.8 923.1 1,000.8	-19.4 -32.9 -47.0	-138.2 -178.0 -173.0
2006: I II III IV	6,594.1 6,639.8 6,739.1 6,784.5	754.2 767.6 779.5 789.8	5,839.9 5,872.2 5,959.6 5,994.7	4,249.2 4,269.2 4,306.4 4,442.1	576.1 583.9 587.3 592.1	1,014.6 1,019.1 1,065.9 960.5	131.8 135.0 132.3 133.6	67.5 66.7 67.2 68.9	815.3 817.5 866.4 757.9	278.3 288.8 300.6 285.2	537.0 528.6 565.8 472.7	1,019.3 1,061.9 1,101.4 990.4	-31.4 -57.7 -35.2 -21.0	-172.7 -186.7 -199.7 -211.6
2007: I II	6,865.0 6,938.0 6,988.4	795.7 800.1 802.0	6,069.3 6,138.0 6,186.4	4,494.1 4,528.3 4,583.3	599.7 607.8 614.2	975.6 1,001.8 988.8	136.0 136.2 136.9	58.5 59.2 60.0	781.1 806.4 792.0	298.6 321.6 310.0	482.5 484.7 482.0	1,024.9 1,070.5 1,024.5	-40.2 -54.7 -20.3	-203.6 -209.4 -212.1

Estimates for nonfinancial corporate business for 2000 and earlier periods are based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC); later estimates are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).
 With inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments.

Table B-15.—Gross value added and price, costs, and profits of nonfinancial corporate business, 1959-2007

[Quarterly data at seasonally adjusted annual rates]

	Gross valu	e added of	Price per unit of real gross value added of nonfinancial corporate business (dollars) 1.2											
Year or quarter	nonfinancia business of dol	(billions		Com- pensation of		Unit nonl	abor cost		valuation a	e profits with and capital co adjustments	insumption			
	Current dollars	Chained (2000) dollars	Total	employ- ees (unit labor cost)	Total	Con- sumption of fixed capital	Taxes on production and imports ³	Net interest and miscellaneous payments	Total	Taxes on corporate income	Profits after tax ⁵			
1959	266.0	980.4	0.271	0.174	0.051	0.022	0.026	0.003	0.046	0.021	0.025			
1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1966 1968	276.4 283.7 309.8 329.9 356.1 391.2 429.0 451.2 497.8 540.5	1,012.0 1,033.6 1,120.7 1,186.7 1,270.3 1,375.1 1,472.6 1,508.9 1,604.8 1,667.6	.273 .274 .276 .278 .280 .284 .291 .299 .310	.178 .179 .178 .177 .178 .178 .185 .193 .201	.053 .054 .053 .053 .053 .053 .053 .057 .059	.022 .022 .021 .021 .021 .021 .023 .023	.028 .028 .028 .028 .028 .028 .027 .028 .030	.003 .004 .004 .004 .004 .005 .006 .006	.042 .042 .045 .048 .050 .053 .053 .050	.019 .019 .018 .019 .019 .020 .020 .018 .021	.023 .023 .027 .028 .031 .034 .033 .031 .029			
1970	558.3 603.0 669.5 750.8 809.8 876.7 989.7 1,119.4 1,272.9 1,415.9	1,649.9 1,716.6 1,846.4 1,957.7 1,925.4 1,898.8 2,050.0 2,200.0 2,344.1 2,418.7	.338 .351 .363 .384 .421 .462 .483 .509 .543	.228 .233 .240 .257 .287 .303 .318 .334 .361	.073 .077 .078 .081 .093 .106 .106 .110 .117	.028 .030 .031 .032 .038 .046 .047 .050 .055	.035 .037 .037 .038 .041 .045 .046 .047 .048	.010 .010 .010 .011 .014 .015 .013 .013	.037 .042 .045 .046 .040 .052 .059 .064	.017 .017 .018 .021 .022 .022 .026 .028 .029	.020 .025 .027 .025 .018 .030 .033 .037 .037			
1980	1,537.1 1,746.0 1,806.2 1,933.0 2,167.5 2,302.0 2,387.5 2,557.1 2,771.6 2,912.3	2,394.6 2,491.5 2,430.6 2,545.1 2,772.8 2,896.3 2,963.3 3,119.6 3,300.7 3,361.8	.642 .701 .743 .759 .782 .795 .806 .820 .840	.438 .466 .495 .498 .507 .519 .534 .541 .549	.148 .167 .186 .185 .195 .190 .195 .197	.070 .077 .087 .085 .083 .085 .086 .085 .085	.055 .063 .067 .070 .071 .073 .078 .079	.023 .027 .032 .030 .031 .032 .032 .031 .033	.056 .067 .062 .076 .089 .085 .075 .083 .093	.028 .026 .020 .024 .027 .025 .026 .030	.027 .041 .042 .052 .062 .060 .049 .053 .061			
1990	3,041.5 3,099.7 3,236.0 3,397.8 3,669.5 3,879.5 4,109.5 4,401.8 4,655.0 4,950.8	3,404.0 3,376.2 3,479.5 3,575.5 3,797.9 3,977.4 4,196.4 4,469.3 4,725.4 5,011.0	.894 .918 .930 .950 .966 .975 .979 .985	.591 .607 .619 .628 .627 .631 .627 .629 .645	.222 .234 .228 .228 .230 .230 .228 .228 .228	.094 .101 .102 .102 .103 .104 .104 .105 .104	.085 .093 .094 .097 .100 .097 .097 .095 .092	.043 .040 .032 .029 .027 .029 .027 .028 .030	.081 .077 .083 .095 .110 .114 .125 .128 .114	.029 .026 .027 .030 .035 .035 .036 .036	.052 .051 .056 .065 .075 .078 .088 .092 .080			
2000	5,272.2 5,293.5 5,371.7 5,558.4 5,956.4 6,319.4 6,689.4	5,272.2 5,224.5 5,269.7 5,387.5 5,652.3 5,806.6 6,012.1	1.000 1.013 1.019 1.032 1.054 1.088 1.113	.672 .688 .685 .687 .684 .702 .718	.237 .257 .253 .253 .250 .257 .260	.108 .124 .122 .122 .122 .128 .129	.093 .094 .099 .103 .103 .106 .109	.036 .039 .032 .028 .025 .023	.090 .068 .081 .091 .121 .129 .135	.032 .021 .018 .025 .034 .045	.058 .047 .063 .066 .087			
2004: 	5,778.1 5,907.6 6,038.5 6,101.4	5,546.9 5,618.5 5,721.3 5,722.6	1.042 1.051 1.055 1.066	.680 .681 .681 .693	.249 .249 .248 .251	.120 .120 .125 .121	.104 .104 .099 .106	.025 .025 .024 .024	.112 .121 .125 .123	.031 .034 .035 .035	.081 .087 .090 .088			
2005: I II IV	6,170.9 6,291.1 6,349.9 6,465.6	5,727.5 5,802.8 5,808.3 5,887.8	1.077 1.084 1.093 1.098	.697 .695 .709	.254 .255 .262 .257	.122 .123 .139 .127	.108 .109 .100	.024 .023 .023 .022	.126 .134 .123 .133	.044 .045 .045 .048	.083 .090 .078			
2006: I	6,594.1 6,639.8 6,739.1 6,784.5	5,966.9 5,965.7 6,039.7 6,076.2	1.105 1.113 1.116 1.117	.712 .716 .713 .731	.256 .261 .259 .261	.126 .129 .129 .130	.108 .109 .108 .109	.022 .023 .022 .022	.137 .137 .143 .125	.047 .048 .050 .047	.090 .089 .094 .078			
2007: 	6,865.0 6,938.0 6,988.4	6,089.6 6,133.4 6,202.3	1.127 1.131 1.127	.738 .738 .739	.261 .261 .260	.131 .130 .129	.109 .108 .109	.022 .022 .022	.128 .131 .128	.049 .052 .050	.076 .079 .079			

Estimates for nonfinancial corporate business for 2000 and earlier periods are based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC); later estimates are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

 The implicit price deflator for gross value added of nonfinancial corporate business divided by 100.

³ Less subsidies plus business current transfer payments.
4 Unit profits from current production.

⁵ With inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments.

Table B-16.—Personal consumption expenditures, 1959–2007

[Billions of dollars; quarterly data at seasonally adjusted annual rates]

		Du	rable goo		aonaro, q		urable go		, ,	Services						
	Per- sonal			Furni-								Hous	ehold ation			
Year or quarter	con- sump- tion expen- ditures	Total ¹	Motor vehi- cles and parts	ture and house- hold equip- ment	Total ¹	Food	Cloth- ing and shoes	Gaso- line and oil	Fuel oil and coal	Total ¹	Hous- ing ²	Total ¹	Elec- tric- ity and gas	Trans- por- tation	Medical care	
1959	317.6	42.7	18.9	18.1	148.5	80.6	26.4	11.3	4.0	126.5	45.0	18.7	7.6	10.6	16.4	
1960	331.7 342.1 363.3 382.7 411.4 443.8 480.9 507.8 558.0 605.2	43.3 41.8 46.9 51.6 56.7 63.3 68.3 70.4 80.8 85.9	19.7 17.8 21.5 24.4 26.0 29.9 30.3 30.0 36.1 38.4	18.0 18.3 19.3 20.7 23.2 25.1 28.2 30.0 32.9 34.7	152.8 156.6 162.8 168.2 178.6 191.5 208.7 217.1 235.7 253.1	82.3 84.0 86.1 88.2 93.5 100.7 109.3 112.4 122.2 131.5	27.0 27.6 29.0 29.8 32.4 34.1 37.4 39.2 43.2 46.5	12.0 12.0 12.6 13.0 13.6 14.8 16.0 17.1 18.6 20.5	3.8 3.8 4.0 4.1 4.4 4.7 4.8 4.7	135.6 143.8 153.6 162.9 176.1 189.0 203.8 220.3 241.6 266.1	48.2 51.2 54.7 58.0 61.4 65.4 69.5 74.1 79.8 86.9	20.3 21.2 22.4 23.6 25.0 26.5 28.1 30.0 32.3 35.0	8.3 8.8 9.4 9.9 10.4 10.9 11.5 12.2 13.0 14.1	11.2 11.6 12.3 12.9 13.8 14.7 15.9 17.4 19.3 21.6	17.7 19.0 21.2 23.0 26.4 28.6 31.5 34.7 40.1 45.8	
1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978	648.5 701.9 770.6 852.4 933.4 1,034.4 1,151.9 1,278.6 1,428.5 1,592.2	85.0 96.9 110.4 123.5 122.3 133.5 158.9 181.2 201.7 214.4	35.5 44.5 51.1 56.1 49.5 54.8 71.3 83.5 93.1 93.5	35.7 37.8 42.4 47.9 51.5 54.5 60.2 67.2 74.3 82.7	272.0 285.5 308.0 343.1 384.5 420.7 458.3 497.1 550.2 624.5	143.8 149.7 161.4 179.6 201.8 223.2 242.5 262.6 289.6 324.7	47.8 51.7 56.4 62.5 66.0 70.8 76.6 84.1 94.3 101.2	21.9 23.2 24.4 28.1 36.1 39.7 43.0 46.9 50.1 66.2	4.4 4.6 5.1 6.3 7.8 8.4 10.1 11.1 11.5 14.4	291.5 319.5 352.2 385.8 426.6 480.2 534.7 600.2 676.6 753.3	94.1 102.8 112.6 123.3 134.8 147.7 162.2 180.2 202.4 227.3	37.8 41.1 45.4 49.9 55.8 64.0 72.5 81.8 91.2 100.3	15.3 16.9 18.8 20.4 24.0 29.2 33.2 38.5 43.0 47.8	24.0 26.8 29.6 31.6 34.1 37.9 42.5 48.7 53.4 59.9	51.7 58.4 65.6 73.3 82.3 95.6 109.1 125.3 143.1 161.0	
1980	1,757.1 1,941.1 2,077.3 2,290.6 2,503.3 2,720.3 2,899.7 3,100.2 3,353.6 3,598.5	214.2 231.3 240.2 280.8 326.5 363.5 403.0 421.7 453.6 471.8	87.0 95.8 102.9 126.5 152.1 175.9 194.1 195.0 209.4 215.3	86.7 92.1 93.4 106.6 119.0 128.5 143.0 153.4 163.7 171.6	696.1 758.9 787.6 831.2 884.6 928.7 958.4 1,015.3 1,083.5 1,166.7	356.0 383.5 403.4 423.8 447.4 467.6 492.0 515.2 553.5 591.6	107.3 117.2 120.5 130.9 142.5 152.1 163.1 174.4 185.5 198.9	86.7 97.9 94.1 93.1 94.6 97.2 80.1 85.4 88.3 98.6	15.4 15.8 14.5 13.6 13.9 13.6 11.3 11.2 11.7	846.9 950.8 1,049.4 1,178.6 1,292.2 1,428.1 1,538.3 1,663.3 1,816.5 1,960.0	256.2 289.7 315.2 341.0 374.5 412.7 448.4 483.7 521.5 557.4	113.7 126.8 142.5 157.0 169.4 181.8 187.7 195.4 207.3 221.1	57.5 64.8 74.2 82.4 86.5 90.8 89.2 90.9 96.3 101.0	65.2 70.3 72.9 81.1 93.2 104.5 111.1 120.9 133.4 142.0	184.4 216.7 243.3 274.3 303.2 331.5 357.5 392.2 442.8 492.5	
1990	3,839.9 3,986.1 4,235.3 4,477.9 4,743.3 4,975.8 5,256.8 5,547.4 5,879.5 6,282.5	474.2 453.9 483.6 526.7 582.2 611.6 652.6 692.7 750.2 817.6	212.8 193.5 213.0 234.0 260.5 266.7 284.9 305.1 336.1 370.8	171.6 171.7 178.7 193.4 213.4 228.6 242.9 256.2 273.1 293.9	1,249.9 1,284.8 1,330.5 1,379.4 1,437.2 1,485.1 1,555.5 1,619.0 1,683.6 1,804.8	636.8 657.5 669.3 691.9 720.6 740.9 768.7 796.2 829.8 873.1	204.1 208.7 221.9 229.9 238.1 241.7 250.2 258.1 270.9 286.3	111.2 108.5 112.4 114.1 116.2 120.2 130.4 134.4 122.4 137.9	12.9 12.4 12.2 12.4 12.8 13.1 14.3 13.3 11.5 11.9	2,115.9 2,247.4 2,421.2 2,571.8 2,723.9 2,879.1 3,048.7 3,235.8 3,445.7 3,660.0	597.9 631.1 658.5 683.9 726.1 764.4 800.1 842.6 894.6	227.3 238.6 250.7 269.9 286.2 298.7 318.5 337.0 350.5 364.8	101.0 107.4 108.9 118.2 120.7 122.2 129.4 131.3 129.8 130.6	147.7 145.3 157.7 172.7 190.6 207.7 226.5 245.7 259.5 276.4	556.0 608.9 672.2 715.1 752.9 797.9 833.5 873.0 921.4 961.1	
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005	6,739.4 7,055.0 7,350.7 7,703.6 8,195.9 8,707.8 9,224.5	863.3 883.7 923.9 942.7 983.9 1,023.9 1,048.9	386.5 407.9 429.3 431.7 436.8 444.9 434.2	312.9 312.1 323.1 331.5 355.7 378.2 404.1	1,947.2 2,017.1 2,079.6 2,190.2 2,343.7 2,516.2 2,688.0	925.2 967.9 1,001.9 1,046.0 1,113.1 1,183.8 1,259.3	297.7 297.7 303.5 310.9 325.0 341.7 357.2	175.7 171.6 164.5 192.7 231.4 280.7 318.6	15.8 15.4 14.2 16.9 18.3 21.1 21.6	3,928.8 4,154.3 4,347.2 4,570.8 4,868.3 5,167.8 5,487.6	1,006.5 1,073.7 1,123.1 1,161.8 1,226.8 1,298.7 1,381.3	390.1 409.0 407.7 429.4 449.0 481.0 501.6	143.3 156.7 152.5 167.3 175.4 198.7 209.8	291.3 292.8 288.4 297.3 308.2 324.2 340.6	1,026.8 1,113.8 1,206.2 1,300.5 1,395.5 1,492.6 1,587.7	
2004: 	8,010.1 8,135.0 8,245.1 8,393.3	969.6 974.8 986.9 1,004.1	432.5 431.6 436.5 446.7	347.8 352.8 358.6 363.7	2,284.2 2,327.7 2,353.5 2,409.3	1,090.5 1,104.0 1,117.0 1,140.8	323.6 321.1 324.6 330.6	211.0 233.0 232.5 249.3	17.5 17.3 18.4 19.8	4,756.3 4,832.4 4,904.6 4,979.9	1,201.8 1,219.0 1,235.2 1,251.2	441.6 445.5 450.9 457.8	173.2 173.3 174.4 180.8	303.5 306.4 309.4 313.5	1,357.7 1,383.4 1,409.3 1,431.5	
2005: 	8,488.8 8,632.6 8,810.5 8,899.3	1,009.7 1,036.0 1,044.1 1,005.7	442.9 459.0 462.7 415.1	369.3 375.3 380.7 387.6	2,432.1 2,484.3 2,557.0 2,591.3	1,153.0 1,174.5 1,193.9 1,213.8	336.2 342.1 340.2 348.6	245.7 262.8 309.4 304.8	20.3 20.5 21.8 22.0	5,047.0 5,112.3 5,209.4 5,302.4	1,271.2 1,289.5 1,307.4 1,326.8	464.9 470.1 487.4 501.7	185.4 188.7 203.9 216.9	317.2 322.1 326.7 331.0	1,454.8 1,477.0 1,503.9 1,534.8	
2006: 	9,034.7 9,183.9 9,305.7 9,373.7	1,042.6 1,042.8 1,053.8 1,056.5	432.7 431.8 437.6 434.8	400.6 401.8 405.1 409.0	2,622.1 2,692.2 2,732.4 2,705.4	1,236.4 1,245.9 1,263.2 1,291.7	351.3 354.9 359.6 363.2	297.7 341.2 351.0 284.4	20.2 22.1 22.2 21.9	5,370.0 5,448.9 5,519.5 5,611.8	1,347.8 1,371.1 1,392.5 1,413.9	496.8 496.7 503.3 509.7	208.8 206.6 211.3 212.7	334.7 338.4 342.5 346.8	1,558.3 1,578.6 1,596.1 1,617.9	
2007: 	9,540.5 9,674.0 9,785.7	1,074.0 1,074.7 1,081.6	444.5 441.5 437.5	414.2 414.5 418.6	2,759.4 2,822.7 2,846.3	1,312.2 1,322.7 1,342.4	371.1 368.4 372.4	296.2 349.4 341.9	24.7 24.2 24.0	5,707.1 5,776.5 5,857.8	1,435.1 1,455.4 1,474.9	520.0 526.2 533.3	220.6 223.5 227.3	349.6 355.1 362.5	1,656.9 1,674.6 1,695.0	

 ¹ Includes other items not shown separately.
 ² Includes imputed rental value of owner-occupied housing.

Table B-17.—Real personal consumption expenditures, 1990-2007

[Billions of chained (2000) dollars; quarterly data at seasonally adjusted annual rates]

		Du	rable goo	ds		Nonc	lurable go	ods				Serv	rices		
Year or quarter	Per- sonal con- sump- tion expen- ditures		Motor	Furni- ture			Cloth-	Gaso-	Fuel			Household operation		_	
		Total 1	vehi- cles and parts	and house- hold equip- ment	Total ¹	Food	ing and shoes	line and oil	oil and coal	Total ¹	Hous- ing ²	Total ¹	Elec- tric- ity and gas	Trans- por- tation	Medical care
1990	4,770.3 4,778.4 4,934.8 5,099.8 5,290.7 5,433.5 5,619.4 5,831.8 6,125.8 6,438.6	453.5 427.9 453.0 488.4 529.4 552.6 595.9 646.9 720.3 804.6	256.1 226.6 244.9 259.2 276.2 272.3 285.4 304.7 339.0 372.4	119.9 121.1 127.8 141.1 156.8 173.3 193.4 216.3 244.7 280.7	1,484.0 1,480.5 1,510.1 1,550.4 1,603.9 1,638.6 1,680.4 1,725.3 1,794.4 1,876.6	784.4 783.3 787.9 802.2 821.8 827.1 834.7 845.2 865.6 893.6	188.2 188.8 199.2 207.4 218.5 227.4 238.7 246.0 263.1 282.7	141.8 140.3 146.0 149.7 151.7 154.5 157.9 162.8 170.3 176.3	16.7 16.6 17.0 17.4 18.2 18.7 18.4 16.9 16.0	2,851.7 2,900.0 3,000.8 3,085.7 3,176.6 3,259.9 3,356.0 3,468.0 3,615.0 3,758.0	802.2 820.1 832.7 841.8 869.3 887.5 901.1 922.5 948.8 978.6	266.4 269.9 277.4 291.1 303.3 312.9 327.3 340.4 357.1 371.9	117.4 121.1 120.4 126.8 128.8 130.2 134.7 133.7 136.7 138.1	195.7 186.3 194.2 202.5 218.4 231.8 247.5 263.2 272.0 283.4	797.6 824.5 863.6 877.2 887.1 906.4 922.5 942.8 970.7 989.0
2000	6,739.4	863.3	386.5	312.9	1,947.2	925.2	297.7	175.7	15.8	3,928.8	1,006.5	390.1	143.3	291.3	1,026.8
	6,910.4	900.7	405.8	331.8	1,986.7	940.2	303.7	178.3	15.2	4,023.2	1,033.7	391.0	140.9	288.0	1,075.2
	7,099.3	964.8	429.0	364.3	2,037.1	954.6	318.3	181.9	15.5	4,100.4	1,042.1	393.2	144.9	280.2	1,136.6
	7,295.3	1,020.6	442.1	397.8	2,103.0	977.7	334.2	183.2	15.4	4,178.8	1,051.9	398.8	147.5	280.6	1,180.8
	7,561.4	1,084.8	450.8	445.1	2,177.6	1,009.4	350.7	186.7	14.6	4,311.0	1,083.8	408.5	149.1	284.6	1,216.5
	7,803.6	1,137.4	451.3	492.2	2,255.4	1,050.0	372.6	186.1	13.2	4,427.3	1,118.3	416.5	153.2	287.8	1,258.2
	8,044.1	1,180.5	437.3	550.9	2,337.7	1,091.8	391.1	186.8	12.0	4,545.5	1,148.3	412.9	148.5	291.2	1,300.3
2004: I	7,475.1	1,066.2	448.9	429.1	2,156.7	1,000.8	349.5	186.0	14.9	4,262.9	1,073.3	405.5	149.8	282.3	1,199.0
II	7,520.5	1,071.3	445.7	438.8	2,164.9	1,003.4	345.6	187.2	14.7	4,294.6	1,079.7	407.1	148.6	284.3	1,210.3
III	7,585.5	1,091.5	450.9	451.7	2,181.4	1,008.9	350.2	186.5	14.6	4,325.2	1,087.1	408.8	147.2	285.0	1,223.3
IV	7,664.3	1,110.1	457.8	460.8	2,207.5	1,024.7	357.5	187.0	14.0	4,361.1	1,095.1	412.8	150.9	286.6	1,233.5
2005:	7,709.4	1,116.0	449.6	472.6	2,226.8	1,032.9	363.4	187.8	14.2	4,381.3	1,104.4	413.8	151.6	287.2	1,240.4
	7,775.2	1,146.3	464.4	483.4	2,247.2	1,043.1	372.3	186.1	13.5	4,401.3	1,113.9	413.3	150.7	287.6	1,250.3
	7,852.8	1,163.5	470.7	499.0	2,260.9	1,056.3	372.3	184.3	13.0	4,449.1	1,123.3	422.2	157.8	287.8	1,264.0
	7,876.9	1,123.8	420.4	513.8	2,286.8	1,067.6	382.3	186.1	12.3	4,477.5	1,131.6	416.4	152.9	288.7	1,278.1
2006: I	7,961.9	1,167.8	435.7	536.8	2,312.3	1,080.7	386.2	187.2	11.6	4,501.0	1,139.7	406.3	143.7	290.2	1,291.2
II	8,009.3	1,170.2	434.3	544.4	2,325.6	1,084.4	388.0	187.1	12.1	4,531.6	1,146.0	410.9	147.0	289.5	1,298.2
III	8,063.8	1,186.3	439.5	555.4	2,343.9	1,091.4	393.3	188.3	11.8	4,554.0	1,151.0	415.4	150.9	291.0	1,301.4
IV	8,141.2	1,197.6	439.6	566.9	2,368.8	1,110.7	397.0	184.8	12.4	4,595.5	1,156.6	419.1	152.5	294.1	1,310.5
2007:	8,215.7	1,223.2	451.5	579.9	2,386.6	1,115.3	405.1	184.1	14.1	4,630.7	1,163.7	420.1	153.1	296.0	1,323.2
	8,244.3	1,228.4	448.2	585.9	2,383.8	1,111.4	407.5	182.8	13.1	4,656.7	1,171.6	421.6	153.6	299.2	1,330.8
	8,302.2	1,241.9	442.3	601.0	2,396.8	1,115.0	413.7	183.2	12.4	4,689.5	1,178.9	427.9	158.5	301.7	1,338.0

Note.—See Table B–2 for data for total personal consumption expenditures for 1959-89.

¹ Includes other items not shown separately. ² Includes imputed rental value of owner-occupied housing.

Table B-18.—Private fixed investment by type, 1959-2007

[Billions of dollars; quarterly data at seasonally adjusted annual rates]

						Nonres	idential					Residential		
						Eq	uipment a	nd softwa	ire				Struc	tures
	Private	Total			Information processing and softwar			ipment				Total		
Year or quarter	fixed invest- ment	non- resi- den- tial	Struc- tures	Total	Total	Com- puters and periph- eral equip- ment	Soft- ware	Other	Indus- trial equip- ment	Trans- por- tation equip- ment	Other equip- ment	Total resi- den- tial ¹	Total ¹	Single family
1959	74.6	46.5	18.1	28.4	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	8.5	8.3	7.6	28.1	27.5	16.7
1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1966 1967	75.7 75.2 82.0 88.1 97.2 109.0 117.7 118.7 132.1 147.3	49.4 48.8 53.1 56.0 63.0 74.8 85.4 86.4 93.4 104.7	19.6 19.7 20.8 21.2 23.7 28.3 31.3 31.5 33.6 37.7	29.8 29.1 32.3 34.8 39.2 46.5 54.0 54.9 59.9 67.0	4.9 5.3 5.7 6.5 7.4 8.5 10.7 11.3 11.9	.2 .3 .7 .9 1.2 1.7 1.9 2.4	.1 .2 .4 .5 .7 1.0 1.2 1.3	4.6 4.8 5.1 5.4 5.9 6.7 8.0 8.2 8.7	9.4 8.8 9.3 10.0 11.4 13.7 16.2 16.9 17.3 19.1	8.5 8.0 9.8 9.4 10.6 13.2 14.5 14.3 17.6 18.9	7.1 7.0 7.5 8.8 9.9 11.0 12.7 12.4 13.0 14.4	26.3 26.4 29.0 32.1 34.3 34.2 32.3 32.4 38.7 42.6	25.8 25.9 28.4 31.5 33.6 31.6 37.9 41.6	14.9 14.1 15.1 16.0 17.6 17.8 16.6 16.8 19.5
1970 1971 1972 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978	150.4 169.9 198.5 228.6 235.4 236.5 274.8 339.0 412.2 474.9	109.0 114.1 128.8 153.3 169.5 173.7 192.4 228.7 280.6 333.9	40.3 42.7 47.2 55.0 61.2 61.4 65.9 74.6 93.6 117.7	68.7 71.5 81.7 98.3 108.2 112.4 126.4 154.1 187.0 216.2	16.6 17.3 19.5 23.1 27.0 28.5 32.7 39.2 48.7 58.5	2.7 2.8 3.5 3.9 3.6 4.4 5.7 7.6 10.2	2.3 2.4 2.8 3.2 3.9 4.8 5.2 5.5 6.3 8.1	11.6 12.2 13.2 16.3 19.2 20.2 23.1 28.0 34.8 40.2	20.3 19.5 21.4 26.0 30.7 31.3 34.1 39.4 47.7 56.2	16.2 18.4 21.8 26.6 26.3 25.2 30.0 39.3 47.3 53.6	15.6 16.3 19.0 22.6 24.3 27.4 29.6 36.3 43.2 47.9	41.4 55.8 69.7 75.3 66.0 62.7 82.5 110.3 131.6 141.0	40.2 54.5 68.1 73.6 64.1 60.8 80.4 107.9 128.9 137.8	17.5 25.8 32.8 35.2 29.7 29.6 43.9 62.2 72.8 72.3
1980 1981 1982 1983 1983 1985 1986 1987 1987	485.6 542.6 532.1 570.1 670.2 714.4 739.9 757.8 803.1 847.3	362.4 420.0 426.5 417.2 489.6 526.2 519.8 524.1 563.8 607.7	136.2 167.3 177.6 154.3 177.4 194.5 176.5 174.2 182.8 193.7	226.2 252.7 248.9 262.9 312.2 331.7 343.3 349.9 381.0 414.0	68.8 81.5 88.3 100.1 121.5 130.3 136.8 141.2 154.9 172.6	12.5 17.1 18.9 23.9 31.6 33.7 33.4 35.8 38.0 43.1	9.8 11.8 14.0 16.4 20.4 23.8 25.6 29.0 34.2 41.9	46.4 52.5 55.3 59.8 69.6 72.9 77.7 76.4 82.8 87.6	60.7 65.5 62.7 58.9 68.1 72.5 75.4 76.7 84.2 93.3	48.4 50.6 46.8 53.5 64.4 69.0 70.5 68.1 72.9 67.9	48.3 55.2 51.2 50.4 58.1 59.9 60.7 63.9 69.0 80.2	123.2 122.6 105.7 152.9 180.6 188.2 220.1 233.7 239.3 239.5	119.8 118.9 102.0 148.6 175.9 183.1 214.6 227.9 233.2 233.4	52.9 52.0 41.5 72.5 86.4 87.4 104.1 117.2 120.1
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	846.4 803.3 848.5 932.5 1,033.3 1,112.9 1,209.5 1,317.8 1,438.4 1,558.8	622.4 598.2 612.1 666.6 731.4 810.0 875.4 968.7 1,052.6 1,133.9	202.9 183.6 172.6 177.2 186.8 207.3 224.6 250.3 275.2 282.2	419.5 414.6 439.6 489.4 544.6 602.8 650.8 718.3 777.3 851.7	177.2 182.9 199.9 217.6 235.2 263.0 290.1 330.3 363.4 411.0	38.6 37.7 44.0 47.9 52.4 66.1 72.8 81.4 87.2 96.0	47.6 53.7 57.9 64.3 68.3 74.6 85.5 107.5 124.0 152.6	90.9 91.5 98.1 105.4 114.6 122.3 131.9 141.4 152.2 162.4	92.1 89.3 93.0 102.2 113.6 129.0 136.5 140.4 146.4	70.0 71.5 74.7 89.4 107.7 116.1 123.2 135.5 144.0 167.6	80.2 70.8 72.0 80.2 88.1 94.7 101.0 112.1 123.5 126.0	224.0 205.1 236.3 266.0 301.9 302.8 334.1 349.1 385.8 424.9	218.0 199.4 230.4 259.9 295.6 296.5 327.8 342.8 379.3 417.8	112.9 99.4 122.0 140.1 162.3 153.5 170.8 175.2 199.4 223.8
2000	1,679.0 1,646.1 1,570.2 1,649.8 1,830.0 2,040.3 2,162.5	1,232.1 1,176.8 1,066.3 1,077.4 1,154.5 1,272.1 1,397.7	313.2 322.6 279.2 277.2 298.2 334.6 405.1	918.9 854.2 787.1 800.2 856.3 937.5 992.6	467.6 437.0 399.4 406.7 429.6 457.4 480.9	101.4 85.4 77.2 77.8 80.3 89.0 91.3	176.2 174.7 167.6 171.4 183.0 193.8 203.3	190.0 177.0 154.5 157.5 166.4 174.6 186.2	159.2 146.7 135.7 140.7 139.7 156.1 166.7	160.8 141.7 126.3 118.3 142.9 159.5 171.9	131.2 128.8 125.7 134.5 144.0 164.6 173.2	446.9 469.3 503.9 572.4 675.5 768.2 764.8	439.5 461.9 496.3 564.5 667.0 759.2 755.2	236.8 249.1 265.9 310.6 377.6 433.5 416.0
2004: I II IV	1,732.6 1,806.6 1,864.7 1,916.1	1,100.4 1,135.5 1,172.7 1,209.5	284.0 293.5 303.4 312.0	816.4 842.0 869.3 897.4	424.1 426.3 430.3 437.9	77.7 77.4 80.6 85.5	180.9 180.3 183.7 187.0	165.5 168.6 166.0 165.4	132.8 136.5 143.2 146.5	123.1 138.3 148.9 161.3	136.4 140.8 146.9 151.8	632.2 671.1 692.0 706.6	624.0 662.7 683.5 698.0	353.2 374.4 388.1 394.5
2005: I II IV	1,960.4 2,012.5 2,072.7 2,115.5	1,233.1 1,255.7 1,287.0 1,312.6	323.3 328.8 334.2 352.0	909.7 926.9 952.9 960.5	448.4 455.0 460.6 465.7	86.0 88.7 88.7 92.6	190.0 194.3 194.7 196.3	172.4 172.0 177.1 176.7	152.6 150.7 158.2 162.8	153.0 157.0 166.1 161.7	155.7 164.2 168.0 170.4	727.3 756.8 785.7 803.0	718.5 747.8 776.7 793.7	410.4 424.1 441.3 458.3
2006: I II IV	2,176.8 2,179.5 2,161.3 2,132.4	1,367.3 1,391.2 1,415.2 1,417.1	375.7 400.2 416.1 428.4	991.7 991.1 999.1 988.7	479.1 479.0 484.9 480.5	91.7 91.7 91.6 90.4	199.9 202.6 204.9 205.9	187.5 184.7 188.4 184.3	161.5 168.5 169.2 167.5	177.6 169.5 172.4 168.0	173.5 174.0 172.6 172.7	809.4 788.2 746.1 715.3	799.9 778.6 736.4 705.7	463.7 437.7 399.5 363.1
2007: 	2,118.9 2,133.9 2,127.5	1,431.4 1,469.1 1,500.1	439.6 464.5 483.1	991.8 1,004.5 1,017.1	497.6 507.7 512.6	96.6 96.6 95.7	210.5 216.1 218.5	190.5 195.0 198.4	168.1 176.0 180.6	162.9 153.3 153.3	163.2 167.5 170.5	687.5 664.8 627.3	677.8 655.2 617.7	334.1 319.1 296.8

¹ Includes other items not shown separately.

Table B-19.—Real private fixed investment by type, 1990-2007

[Billions of chained (2000) dollars; quarterly data at seasonally adjusted annual rates]

						Nonres	idential						Residentia	ıl
						Eq	uipment a	ınd softwa	ire				Struc	ctures
	Private fixed	Total			Informa	ation proce and so	essing equ ftware	ipment				Total		
Year or quarter	invest- ment	non- resi- den- tial	Struc- tures	Total	Total	Com- puters and periph- eral equip- ment 1	Soft- ware	Other	Indus- trial equip- ment	Trans- por- tation equip- ment	Other equip- ment	resi- den- tial ²	Total ²	Single family
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	886.6 829.1 878.3 953.5 1,042.3 1,109.6 1,209.2 1,320.6 1,455.0 1,576.3	595.1 563.2 581.3 631.9 689.9 762.5 833.6 934.2 1,037.8 1,133.3	275.2 244.6 229.9 228.3 232.3 247.1 261.1 280.1 294.5 293.2	355.0 345.9 371.1 417.4 467.2 523.1 578.7 658.3 745.6 840.2	100.7 105.9 122.2 138.2 155.7 182.7 218.9 269.9 328.9 398.5		39.9 45.1 53.0 59.3 65.1 71.6 84.1 108.8 129.4 157.2	80.1 79.6 84.4 90.9 99.4 107.0 117.2 127.3 143.2 158.0	109.2 102.2 104.0 112.9 122.9 134.9 139.9 143.0 148.1 147.9	81.0 78.8 80.2 95.1 111.4 120.6 125.4 135.9 145.4 167.7	96.0 82.0 81.6 89.3 96.5 101.7 105.6 115.8 125.7	298.9 270.2 307.6 332.7 364.8 353.1 381.3 388.6 418.3 443.6	292.6 264.0 301.4 326.4 358.6 346.8 375.1 382.4 411.9 436.6	154.2 135.1 164.1 179.7 198.9 180.6 197.3 196.6 218.1 234.2
2000	1,679.0 1,629.4 1,544.6 1,596.9 1,712.8 1,831.4 1,874.7	1,232.1 1,180.5 1,071.5 1,081.8 1,144.3 1,225.8 1,306.8	313.2 306.1 253.8 243.5 246.7 247.8 268.6	918.9 874.2 820.2 843.1 905.1 991.8 1,050.6	467.6 459.0 437.4 462.7 505.7 554.3 595.9		176.2 173.8 169.7 177.3 193.6 205.7 213.0	190.0 181.7 161.1 167.1 181.1 191.5 204.8	159.2 145.7 134.5 138.4 134.0 144.3 149.6	160.8 142.8 126.0 113.8 130.6 145.1 155.2	131.2 126.9 122.9 130.4 138.3 151.9 156.2	446.9 448.5 469.9 509.4 560.2 597.1 569.5	439.5 441.1 462.2 501.2 551.2 587.7 560.0	236.8 237.1 246.3 272.6 305.3 328.3 302.7
2004: I II IV	1,647.9 1,698.7 1,736.7 1,767.7	1,099.1 1,127.5 1,160.7 1,189.7	242.9 246.5 248.7 248.6	861.9 887.4 920.0 951.2	494.2 499.3 507.5 521.7		190.5 190.5 193.9 199.3	179.2 183.0 181.2 181.0	129.1 131.5 136.9 138.7	112.0 125.5 137.0 147.9	132.7 135.3 140.8 144.5	540.5 561.7 567.5 570.9	531.8 552.8 558.5 561.7	295.4 305.6 310.1 310.1
2005: I II IV	1,785.3 1,819.8 1,854.9 1,865.6	1,199.5 1,214.1 1,239.5 1,250.0	249.8 248.9 244.8 247.7	960.0 977.4 1,011.1 1,018.7	537.4 548.8 560.5 570.6		201.6 206.0 206.7 208.3	188.9 188.3 194.6 194.2	142.8 139.4 145.9 149.2	138.2 142.0 153.2 147.0	145.7 151.6 154.2 156.1	578.3 596.4 606.4 607.2	569.1 587.1 597.0 597.6	317.5 325.7 332.3 337.9
2006: I II IV	1,901.4 1,892.3 1,869.6 1,835.5	1,289.7 1,303.2 1,319.4 1,314.8	256.5 266.4 273.3 278.3	1,050.2 1,050.1 1,057.6 1,044.4	589.8 592.1 602.0 599.6		211.0 212.1 213.8 215.1	206.3 203.3 207.1 202.6	147.0 152.0 150.9 148.4	160.3 153.3 156.3 150.9	157.8 157.9 155.2 153.7	606.1 587.5 555.0 529.4	596.3 577.9 545.5 520.1	338.5 318.8 291.1 262.4
2007: 	1,815.2 1,829.3 1,826.0	1,321.7 1,356.6 1,387.3	282.6 299.5 311.1	1,045.3 1,057.4 1,073.5	623.3 638.5 648.7		219.9 225.6 228.0	209.2 213.4 216.8	147.3 152.9 156.0	144.8 135.3 136.3	144.8 148.0 150.2	506.3 490.7 463.3	497.1 481.6 454.3	240.2 231.2 215.5

¹ For information on this component, see *Survey of Current Business* Table 5.3.6, Table 5.3.1 (for growth rates), Table 5.3.2 (for contributions), and Table 5.3.3 (for quantity indexes).

² Includes other items not shown separately.

Table B-20.—Government consumption expenditures and gross investment by type, 1959–2007 [Billions of dollars; quarterly data at seasonally adjusted annual rates]

					Governme	nt consum	ption expe	enditures :	and gross	investmen	t			
						Federal						State a	nd local	
				National	defense			Nonde	efense				Gross in	vestment
Year or quarter	Total			0	Gross inv	estment/		0	Gross in	vestment		Con-		Fauria
	Total	Total	Total	Con- sump- tion expen- ditures	Struc- tures	Equip- ment and soft- ware	Total	Con- sump- tion expen- ditures	Struc- tures	Equip- ment and soft- ware	Total	sump- tion expen- ditures	Struc- tures	Equip- ment and soft- ware
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1966 1969 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1977 1977 1977 1978 1978 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1988 1989 1990 1991 1991 1992 1993 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005	110.0 111.6 119.5 130.1 136.4 143.2 151.5 171.8 192.7 209.4 221.5 233.8 246.5 263.5	65.4 67.9 75.3 76.9 78.5 80.4 92.5 104.8 111.4 113.5 113.7 119.7 175.4 119.9 210.6 243.8 280.2 310.8 342.9 412.8 450.1 462.3 508.3 527.7 533.9 525.2 527.4 555.8 612.9 637.6 648.6 648.6 648.6	53.8 53.4 565.5 661.1 61.0 60.3 66.6 66.6 671.7 835.5 89.3 89.5 87.6 68.6 87.0 88.3 34.6 67.0 88.3 35.0 95.6 362.2 374.0 335.2 250.7 250.7 350.6 362.2 374.0 362.6 362.2 374.0 362.6 362.2 374.0 362.6 362.2 374.0 362.5 550.7	40.1 41.0 42.7 46.6 60.0 770.0 77.2 78.2 76.6 677.1 79.5 79.4 84.5 90.9 95.8 104.2 112.7 123.8 143.7 167.3 191.2 208.8 232.9 253.7 268.0 293.6 300.7 319.8 315.3 307.6 300.7 312.9 321.5 342.4 381.8 342.4 381.8 342.4 381.8	2.5 2.2 2.4 2.6 3.1 1.1 1.2 1.5 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.2 2.1 1.5 1.3 2.2 2.1 4.8 4.9 4.9 6.1 6.7 7.7 4.4 6.1 6.7 5.7 5.0 6.7 5.0 6.7 5.0 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.7		11.5 10.7 11.4 14.2 15.9 20.8 20.8 21.3 32.7 32.7 32.7 32.7 32.7 45.1 45.1 46.6 45.4 54.5 66.4 75.8 84.9 92.3 101.6 84.9 101.6 107.4 110.0 107.4 110.0 10.0	9.8 8.7 9.0 11.3 12.4 4.4 14.0 15.1 15.9 17.7 1.1 15.9 17.1 11.3 3.4 4.4 46.5 55.1 18.3 3.4 4.4 46.5 55.1 18.3 3.4 17.1 11.1 11.1 11.1 11.1 11.1 11.1 11	1.5 1.7 1.9 2.1 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.2 2.1 1.9 2.15 2.7 3.4 4.16 5.0 6.3 7.1 7.6 8.6 9.0 6.8 9.0 9.0 10.3 11.2 9.8 10.6 10.6 10.6 10.6 10.6 10.6 10.6 10.6		44.7	30.7 33.5 36.6 39.0 41.9 45.8 50.2 56.1 62.6 670.4 79.9 91.5 102.7 113.2 126.0 143.7 165.1 179.5 195.9 213.2 233.3 258.4 282.3 304.9 324.1 282.3 304.9 324.1 502.1 544.6 574.6 602.7 630.3 663.3 663.3 663.3 1,025.3 1	12.8 12.7 13.8 14.5 16.0 17.2 19.0 23.0 25.2 25.6 25.8 27.0 27.1 34.7 38.1 36.9 42.8 49.0 55.1 55.4 54.2 60.5 67.6 74.2 54.2 54.2 54.2 54.2 54.2 54.2 54.2 5	1.1 1.2 1.3 1.3 1.5 1.8 1.9 2.1 2.4 2.7 3.0 3.1 3.5 4.9 5.5 5.7 5.9 6.6 7.8 8.9 9.1 10.6 112.2 14.4 16.8 19.6 21.5 26.0 28.7 28.9 30.1 31.3 36.7 36.7 36.9 36.7 36.9 36.9 36.9 36.9 36.9 36.9 36.9 36.9
2004: IIIIV	2,523.0 2,169.1 2,202.8 2,237.3 2,258.2	932.5 806.2 821.9 839.4 835.0	624.3 536.5 546.5 564.9 555.0	544.8 472.7 480.4 494.1 484.5	6.3 5.7 5.3 5.7 5.7	58.0 60.8 65.1 64.7	308.2 269.7 275.3 274.5 280.0	268.0 236.9 240.8 240.6 245.0	9.3 9.8 9.6 9.0	29.7 23.6 24.7 24.2 25.9	1,590.5 1,362.9 1,381.0 1,397.9 1,423.2	1,276.5 1,099.2 1,110.2 1,124.8 1,147.0	260.5 213.0 220.4 222.5 225.3	53.6 50.7 50.4 50.6 50.9
2005: I	2,306.7 2,339.8 2,394.8 2,412.5	864.0 870.4 896.0 883.4	577.7 585.0 604.3 587.7	508.1 511.9 529.8 513.3	6.0 5.9 5.9 6.0	63.6 67.2 68.6 68.4	286.2 285.4 291.7 295.7	251.0 249.8 254.3 255.8	9.1 8.7 9.5 10.2	26.1 26.8 28.0 29.8	1,442.7 1,469.5 1,498.7 1,529.0	1,162.9 1,182.3 1,208.9 1,234.7	229.1 236.2 238.7 242.8	50.8 51.0 51.2 51.6 52.5
2006: I	2,472.1 2,512.5 2,536.1 2,571.4	921.5 926.9 932.0 949.7	610.8 620.6 620.7 645.2	535.7 540.0 542.0 561.5	5.5 6.0 6.1 7.5	69.6 74.6 72.6 76.2	310.7 306.3 311.3 304.5	269.2 266.7 271.3 264.9	10.1 10.0 10.1 11.6	31.4 29.6 29.9 28.0	1,550.6 1,585.7 1,604.1 1,621.7	1,247.4 1,270.0 1,287.7 1,300.8	250.7 262.3 262.4 266.4	53.4 53.9 54.5
2007: 	2,608.3 2,670.0 2,716.5	946.6 969.5 990.3	634.8 654.5 673.5	555.7 573.8 589.6	6.6 7.0 7.7	72.4 73.6 76.2	311.7 315.0 316.8	274.0 276.0 278.1	10.2 10.1 10.5	27.5 28.9 28.1	1,661.7 1,700.5 1,726.2	1,326.7 1,355.9 1,374.3	279.2 288.0 294.8	55.9 56.6 57.0

Table B-21.—Real government consumption expenditures and gross investment by type, 1990-2007 [Billions of chained (2000) dollars; quarterly data at seasonally adjusted annual rates]

					Governme	nt consum	ption expe	enditures a	and gross i	nvestmen	t			
						Federal						State a	nd local	
				National	defense			Nonde	efense				Gross in	vestment
Year or quarter	Total			Con-	Gross inv	estment		Con-	Gross inv	estment		Con- sump-		Equip-
	Total	Total	Total	sump- tion expen- ditures	Struc- tures	Equip- ment and soft- ware	Total	sump- tion expen- ditures	Struc- tures	Equip- ment and soft- ware	Total	tion expen- ditures	Struc- tures	ment and soft- ware
1990 1991 1992 1993 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	1,530.0 1,547.2 1,555.3 1,541.1 1,541.3 1,549.7 1,564.9 1,594.0 1,624.4 1,686.9	659.1 658.0 646.6 619.6 596.4 580.3 573.5 567.6 561.2 573.7	479.4 474.2 450.7 425.3 404.6 389.2 383.8 373.0 365.3 372.2	404.9 404.4 383.5 367.2 350.6 338.1 332.2 328.1 319.8 324.6	8.6 6.4 7.0 6.4 7.1 7.4 7.7 6.4 5.5	64.2 61.8 58.7 51.1 46.8 43.7 43.8 38.9 40.1 42.5	178.6 182.8 195.4 194.1 191.7 191.0 189.6 194.5 195.9 201.5	156.5 158.4 168.2 166.0 167.3 164.7 161.1 166.6 164.8 168.1	10.6 11.8 13.2 14.1 12.7 12.6 12.7 10.9 11.5	12.9 13.7 15.0 15.0 13.3 14.7 16.4 17.5 19.8 22.3	868.4 886.8 906.5 919.5 943.3 968.3 990.5 1,025.9 1,063.0 1,113.2	714.2 729.0 746.5 761.4 780.6 798.4 812.8 834.9 866.4 900.3	132.1 136.5 137.0 133.9 134.9 139.5 146.3 155.8 155.6	25.0 24.8 25.9 26.8 29.5 31.7 32.7 36.1 41.2 45.9
2000	1,721.6 1,780.3 1,858.8 1,904.8 1,931.8 1,946.3 1,981.4	578.8 601.4 643.4 687.1 715.9 726.5 742.3	370.3 384.9 413.2 449.0 475.0 482.4 491.5	321.5 334.1 356.7 387.5 407.6 411.7 416.6	5.0 4.4 4.2 4.8 4.8 4.7 4.6	43.8 46.4 52.6 56.9 63.3 67.2 72.4	208.5 216.5 230.2 238.0 240.7 243.9 250.7	177.8 185.8 197.3 204.5 206.7 207.9 212.6	8.3 8.0 9.3 9.3 8.2 7.5 7.9	22.3 22.7 23.5 24.2 25.9 29.1 31.3	1,142.8 1,179.0 1,215.4 1,217.8 1,215.8 1,219.6 1,239.0	917.8 941.2 969.4 969.8 970.8 977.7 990.9	176.0 186.0 193.5 194.7 191.2 187.7 191.3	49.0 51.7 52.5 53.4 54.0 54.6 57.7
2004: 	1,925.4 1,931.8 1,939.4 1,930.6	709.5 713.7 724.5 716.0	470.2 472.5 484.8 472.7	405.6 406.4 414.7 403.7	5.1 4.6 4.8 4.7	59.7 62.0 66.3 65.3	239.1 241.0 239.4 243.2	205.9 206.5 205.6 208.6	8.4 8.7 8.3 7.6	24.8 26.0 25.5 27.3	1,215.9 1,218.1 1,214.7 1,214.4	969.2 969.6 970.7 973.5	192.6 194.8 190.2 187.0	54.2 53.7 54.0 54.2
2005: 	1,936.8 1,942.5 1,957.6 1,948.2	721.0 722.2 737.3 725.5	478.1 481.1 492.7 477.7	410.1 410.3 420.4 406.1	4.9 4.7 4.6 4.6	63.8 67.5 69.1 68.5	242.7 240.9 244.3 247.8	208.1 206.2 208.0 209.5	7.5 7.1 7.6 8.0	27.4 28.2 29.5 31.4	1,215.7 1,220.1 1,220.3 1,222.5	973.9 976.2 979.2 981.4	187.9 189.7 186.8 186.2	54.0 54.4 54.6 55.4
2006: 	1,971.8 1,976.5 1,980.2 1,997.2	740.4 737.4 739.2 752.3	485.5 488.2 486.4 505.8	413.6 412.5 412.6 427.7	4.2 4.5 4.5 5.4	69.4 73.9 71.4 74.9	254.8 249.0 252.7 246.1	215.3 211.4 214.8 208.8	7.8 7.6 7.6 8.5	33.1 31.1 31.4 29.5	1,231.3 1,238.9 1,240.9 1,244.9	985.3 988.1 992.7 997.5	190.2 194.0 190.9 189.9	56.5 57.4 58.3 58.7
2007: 	1,994.7 2,014.8 2,033.6	740.2 751.0 764.0	491.6 501.7 513.9	417.4 426.2 436.0	4.7 4.9 5.4	71.3 72.4 74.4	248.4 248.9 249.6	212.5 212.0 213.1	7.4 7.3 7.5	29.1 30.7 29.9	1,254.2 1,263.5 1,269.6	1,002.5 1,007.4 1,010.7	193.0 196.5 198.7	60.1 60.9 61.5

Note.—See Table B-2 for data for total government consumption expenditures and gross investment for 1959-89.

Table B-22.—Private inventories and domestic final sales by industry, 1959–2007

[Billions of dollars, except as noted; seasonally adjusted]

					ventories ¹				Final	Ratio o	f private tories
Quarter	Total ²	Farm	Mining, utilities, and	Manufac- turing	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Other indus-	Non- farm ²	sales of domestic busi-	to final	sales of business
			construc- tion ²	turnig	lidue	lidue	tries ²	Idilli	ness 3	Total	Non- farm
Fourth quarter: 1959	132.9	42.1		47.7	16.5	20.5	6.1	90.8	31.6	4.20	2.87
1960 1961	136.2 139.6	42.7 44.3		48.7 50.1	16.9 17.3	21.9 21.3 22.7	6.1 6.6	93.5 95.2	32.7 34.3	4.17 4.07	2.86
1962 1963	147.2 149.7	46.7 44.2		53.2 55.1	18.0 19.5	22.7 23.9	6.6 7.1	100.5	36.0 38.3	4.09 3.91	2.78 2.79 2.75
1964 1965	154.3 169.3	42.1 47.1		58.6 63.4	20.8 22.5	25.2 28.0	7.7 8.3	105.5 112.2 122.2	41.2 45.3	3.75 3.73	2.75 2.73 2.70
1966	185.7	47.4		73.0	25.8	30.6	8.9	138.3	47.8	3.88	2.89
1967	194.9	45.8		79.9	28.1	30.9	10.1	149.1	50.3	3.87	2.96
1968	208.2	48.9		85.1	29.3	34.2	10.6	159.3	55.4	3.76	2.87
1969	227.7	53.1		92.6	32.5	37.5	12.0	174.6	59.1	3.85	2.95
1970	236.0	52.7		95.5	36.4	38.5	12.9	183.3	62.4	3.78	2.94
1971	253.9	59.5		96.6	39.4	44.7	13.7	194.4	68.0	3.73	2.86
1972	283.9	74.0		102.1	43.1	49.8	14.8	209.9	76.3	3.72	2.75
1973	352.2	102.8		121.5	51.7	58.4	17.7	249.4	84.3	4.18	2.96
1974	406.3	88.2		162.6	66.9	63.9	24.7	318.1	90.4	4.49	3.52
1975	409.3	90.3		162.2	66.5	64.4	25.9	319.0	101.7	4.02	3.14
1976	440.1	85.8		178.7	74.1	73.0	28.5	354.2	111.9	3.93	3.17
1977	482.4 571.4	91.0 119.7		193.2 219.8	84.0 99.0	80.9 94.1	33.3 38.8	391.4 451.7	124.8 144.7	3.86 3.95	3.14 3.12
1978 1979	668.2	135.6		261.8	119.5	104.7	46.6	532.6	160.1	4.17	3.33
1980	739.8	141.1		293.4	139.4	111.7	54.1	598.7	175.0	4.23	3.42
1981	779.2	127.5		313.1	148.8	123.2	66.6	651.7	187.7	4.15	3.47
1982	774.1	131.5		304.6	147.9	123.2	66.8	642.6	195.8	3.95	3.28
1983	797.6	132.5		308.9	153.4	137.6	65.2	665.1	216.8	3.68	3.07
1984	869.3	131.8		344.5	169.1	157.0	66.9	737.6	234.8	3.70	3.14
1985	876.1	125.9		333.3	175.9	171.4	69.5	750.2	250.7	3.49	2.99
1986	858.0	112.9		320.6	182.0	176.2	66.3	745.1	265.7	3.23	2.80
1987	924.2	119.8		339.6	195.8	199.1	69.9	804.4	279.3	3.31	2.88
1988	999.2	130.2		372.4	213.9	213.2	69.5	869.1	305.6	3.27	2.84
1989	1,044.4	129.6		390.5	222.8	231.4	70.1	914.7	324.4	3.22	2.82
1990	1,082.3	133.4		404.5	236.8	236.6	71.0	948.9	337.6	3.21	2.81
1991	1,057.2	123.2		384.1	239.2	240.2	70.5	934.0	347.6	3.04	2.69
1992	1,082.4	132.9		377.6	248.3	249.4	74.3	949.5	372.7	2.90	2.55
1993	1,115.8	132.1		380.1	258.6	268.6	76.5	983.7	393.6	2.83	2.50
1994	1,194.3	134.3		404.3	281.5	293.6	80.6	1,060.0	416.8	2.87	2.54
1995 NAICS:	1,257.0	130.9		424.5	303.7	312.2	85.6	1,126.1	439.2	2.86	2.56
1996 1997	1,284.4 1,329.5	136.3 136.7	31.1 33.7 37.3	421.0 431.7	285.1 303.1	328.7 337.5	82.1 86.9	1,148.1 1,192.9 1,226.5	469.1 495.6	2.74 2.68	2.45 2.41
1998	1,346.8	120.3	37.3	431.5	313.3	353.6	90.9	1,226.5	526.8	2.56	2.33
1999	1,442.2	124.2	39.6	457.7	337.4	383.8	99.5	1,318.0	556.7	2.59	2.37
2000	1,535.9	132.1	44.5	477.0	359.0	409.0	114.4	1,403.8	583.6	2.63	2.41
2001	1,458.3	126.1	47.5	437.9	338.6	395.6	112.6	1,332.2	598.7	2.44	2.23
2002	1,507.8 1,567.3	135.8 151.2	49.4 58.5	443.6 447.0	348.0 359.8	419.3 436.4	111.7	1,372.0	601.0 639.0	2.51 2.45	2.28 2.22
2004: I	1,605.5	157.0	60.4	457.5	368.9	445.7	116.1	1,448.5	648.1	2.48	2.24
	1,650.4	165.2	62.9	470.7	376.3	456.9	118.2	1,485.1	658.2	2.51	2.26
	1,680.7	157.6	65.2	485.7	386.8	464.7	120.7	1,523.1	667.5	2.52	2.28
IV	1,715.0	156.7	69.4	495.1	397.2	472.8	123.7	1,558.2	678.6	2.53	2.30
2005: I	1,756.5	159.2	70.8	512.9	410.0	479.1	124.5	1,597.3	689.5	2.55	2.32
	1,759.1	155.2	75.3	511.4	414.2	478.1	125.0	1,603.9	704.1	2.50	2.28
	1,797.5	159.3	81.1	526.7	423.0	481.6	125.8	1,638.2	718.4	2.50	2.28
IV	1,842.3	164.1	90.9	539.0	432.6	489.3	126.4	1,678.1	723.0	2.55	2.32
2006: I	1,853.6	157.0	83.2	548.8	441.4	495.4	127.8	1,696.6	739.5	2.51	2.29
	1,901.2	156.7	81.7	569.9	459.2	502.3	131.3	1,744.5	749.3	2.54	2.33
	1,925.8	165.3	83.0	572.4	467.9	503.8	133.4	1,760.5	754.0	2.55	2.33
IV	1,935.8 1,991.2	166.8 197.0	84.1	570.0 577.5	477.0 487.9	504.2 504.9	133.6	1,769.0 1,794.2	763.0 772.7	2.54 2.58	2.32
2007: 	2,020.4 2,043.8	197.0 196.8 210.7	88.2 92.1 88.6	577.5 590.2 590.3	487.9 494.3 500.6	504.9 509.4 515.3	135.7 137.7 138.3	1,794.2 1,823.7 1,833.0	783.5 792.0	2.58 2.58 2.58	2.32 2.33 2.31
III	2,043.0	210.7	0.00	1 000.0	0.00.0	010.3	130.3	1,000.0	/ 32.0	2.30	2.31

Inventories at end of quarter. Quarter-to-quarter change calculated from this table is not the current-dollar change in private inventories component of gross domestic product (GDP). The former is the difference between two inventory stocks, each valued at its respective end-of-quarter prices. The latter is the change in the physical volume of inventories valued at average prices of the quarter. In addition, changes calculated from this table are at quarterly rates, whereas change in private inventories is stated at annual rates.

² Inventories of construction, mining, and utilities establishments are included in other industries through 1995.
3 Quarterly totals at monthly rates. Final sales of domestic business equals final sales of domestic product less gross output of general government, gross value added of nonprofit institutions, compensation paid to domestic workers, and space rent for owner-occupied housing. Includes a small amount of final sales by farm and by government enterprises.

Note. —The industry classification of inventories is on an establishment basis. Estimates through 1995 are based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Beginning with 1996, estimates are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Source: Department of Commerce (Bureau of Economic Analysis).

Table B-23.—Real private inventories and domestic final sales by industry, 1959-2007

[Billions of chained (2000) dollars, except as noted; seasonally adjusted]

				Private in	ventories ¹				Final	inven	f private itories
Quarter	Total ²	Farm	Mining, utilities, and construc-	Manufac- turing	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Other indus- tries ²	Non- farm ²	sales of domestic busi- ness ³		sales of business Non-
			tion ²						11000	IUldi	farm
Fourth quarter: 1959	428.1	106.9		143.5	57.6	63.9	29.8	298.7	131.3	3.26	2.27
1960	438.5	108.3		145.4	59.1	68.2	30.8	307.5	134.3	3.27	2.29
1961	448.0	110.4		149.8	60.7	66.9	33.9	314.4	140.1	3.20	2.24
1962	467.4	111.8		159.8	63.4	71.5	33.8	332.7	145.4	3.21	2.29
1963 1964	485.4 500.8	112.9 109.8		165.9 175.1	68.4 72.5	75.3 79.3	36.2 38.4	349.7 369.4	153.9 163.2	3.15 3.07	2.27 2.26
1965	530.1	111.8		187.4	77.4	87.1	40.1	396.8	177.2	2.99	2.24
1966	572.2	110.7		212.5	87.7	94.1	41.1	442.0	180.9	3.16	2.44
1967 1968	602.5 629.9	112.8 116.1		229.3 239.8	94.7 98.0	94.1 101.9	46.0 47.3	470.4 494.1	185.3 195.1	3.25 3.23	2.54 2.53
1969	656.9	116.1		250.9	105.1	108.9	49.7	521.9	198.9	3.30	2.53
1970	661.9	114.2		250.9	113.0	109.0	50.3	529.7	201.3	3.29	2.63
1971	684.2	117.5		247.9	119.1	123.6	52 1	548.3	211.5	3.24	2.59
1972 1973	707.3 742.2	117.9 119.3		254.6	124.6	133.1	54.7 57.5 61.3	572.5	228.8	3.09	2.50
1974	742.2 768.1	115.7		273.5 294.1	128.1 139.7	143.7 141.6	57.5 61.3	609.1 644.2	236.9 228.2	3.13 3.37	2.57 2.82
1975	756.8	120.4		286.7	133.7	134.6	62.9	625.0	238.7	3.17	2.62
1976	787.5	119.1		300.4	142.7	144.9	63.6	659.0	250.5	3.14	2.63
1977 1978	826.0 867.1	125.0 126.7		308.8 322.9	154.1 166.9	153.2 163.3	68.4 72.5	691.1 732.0	263.6 283.2	3.13 3.06	2.62 2.58
1979	892.2	130.2		335.3	175.0	163.3	72.3	753.5	289.8	3.08	2.50
1980	884.3	124.3		335.7	180.0	158.7	71.2	753.5	289.6	3.05	2.60
1981	919.2	132.5		340.2	185.1	167.5	79.2	779.0	287.2	3.20	2.71
1982	901.7	138.6		325.0	183.0	163.7	76.8	754.4	286.1	3.15	2.64
1983 1984	895.3 966.6	124.4 129.6		324.5 352.8	182.7 198.5	177.0 198.6	75.9 77.0	764.6 831.2	307.6 324.6	2.91 2.98	2.49 2.56
1985	990.3	135.3		346.6	204.9	214.0	81.4	848.7	339.4	2.92	2.50
1986	998.5	133.5		342.9	213.2	217.4	84.4	858.8	352.2	2.84	2.44
1987 1988	1,028.8 1,049.1	126.1 115.4		351.1 367.6	220.6 229.7	238.5 246.1	86.6 85.2	896.5 929.2	362.6 381.6	2.84 2.75	2.47 2.43
1989	1,049.1	115.4		381.4	233.6	260.5	81.4	958.0	392.5	2.75	2.43
1990	1,092.8	120.9		390.0	242.0	258.9	78.3	971.2	394.0	2.77	2.46
1991	1,092.3	119.4		383.5	246.4	259.5	81.4	972.2	394.6	2.77	2.46
1992	1,108.7	125.1		378.9	254.8	264.1	83.9	982.5	415.7	2.67	2.36
1993 1994	1,129.4 1,193.0	119.1 130.3		382.4 394.1	261.0 276.7	279.4 299.9	86.9 91.1	1,010.2 1,062.2	429.8 447.2	2.63 2.67	2.35 2.38
1995	1,222.8	119.6		407.8	289.9	312.0	93.3	1,103.5	464.2	2.63	2.38
NAICS:	4.054.0			400.0	070.0				400.0		
1996 1997	1,251.6 1,322.7	126.4 129.3	33.6 36.1	409.9 430.7	273.3 298.3	325.9 340.6	82.7 88.1	1,125.2 1,193.7	488.3 509.2	2.56 2.60	2.30 2.34
1998	1,322.7	130.7	43.3	430.7	320.9	357.9	94.0	1,133.7	538.0	2.59	2.34
1999	1,464.2	127.8	42.7	466.3	340.6	385.5	101.3	1,336.4	563.4	2.60	2.37
2000	1,520.7	126.4	41.1	474.2	358.2	407.1	113.7	1,394.3	581.0	2.62	2.40
2001	1,488.9 1,501.4	126.5 124.0	51.7 48.1	452.8	347.5 348.8	396.3 420.6	113.9	1,362.4 1,377.6	583.6	2.55	2.33 2.37
2002 2003	1,501.4	124.0	53.4	447.0 437.5	349.6	420.0	112.5 113.9	1,377.6	582.5 609.7	2.58 2.49	2.37
2004: I	1,524.4	125.5	51.9	437.4	351.6	442.6	115.3	1,399.2	613.8	2.48	2.28
	1,540.7	128.7	51.8	438.9	354.7	449.8	116.5	1,411.8	618.3	2.49	2.28
	1,555.7	129.9	53.0	438.6	361.8	454.0	118.1	1,425.7	625.1	2.49	2.28
IV	1,570.0	130.3	53.9	440.1	367.6	458.6	119.5	1,439.8	630.9	2.49	2.28
2005: I	1,585.8 1.588.3	129.2 128.9	54.3 56.0	447.9 448.0	374.2 377.7	461.2 458.8	119.0 118.5	1,457.0 1,459.9	635.7 645.9	2.49 2.46	2.29 2.26
<u> </u>	1,589.8	120.9	55.9	446.0	377.7	458.1	117.5	1,459.9	654.2	2.40	2.20
IV	1,603.2	129.8	55.7	451.7	384.1	464.3	117.2	1,473.8	653.4	2.45	2.26
2006: I	1,612.8	130.0	55.4	452.7	388.5	468.3	118.0	1,483.3	663.8	2.43	2.23
<u> </u>	1,625.7	128.7	57.0	455.8	394.3	470.3	119.4	1,497.7	668.0	2.43	2.24
III IV	1,639.1 1,643.5	128.0 128.9	58.2 59.6	458.0 457.6	403.3 404.9	470.6 470.6	120.7 121.2	1,512.1 1,515.5	668.8 675.4	2.45 2.43	2.26 2.24
2007: 1	1,643.5	130.1	60.6	456.3	404.5	467.3	121.2	1,513.5	677.4	2.43	2.24
II	1,645.0	131.1	61.1	455.3	406.0	467.3	121.0	1,514.0	683.7	2.43	2.24
iii	1,652.6	132.1	60.5	456.1	409.5	471.2	122.0	1,520.9	691.0	2.39	2.20

Inventories at end of quarter. Quarter-to-quarter changes calculated from this table are at quarterly rates, whereas the change in private inventories component of gross domestic product (GDP) is stated at annual rates.

Inventories of construction, mining, and utilities establishments are included in other industries through 1995.

Quarterly totals at monthly rates. Final sales of domestic business equals final sales of domestic product less gross output of general government, gross value added of nonprofit institutions, compensation paid to domestic workers, and space rent for owner-occupied housing. Includes a small amount of final sales by farm and by novernment parteriries. by farm and by government enterprises.

Note.—The industry classification of inventories is on an establishment basis. Estimates through 1995 are based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Beginning with 1996, estimates are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

See Survey of Current Business, Tables 5.7.6A and 5.7.6B, for detailed information on calculation of the chained (2000) dollar inventory series.

Table B-24.—Foreign transactions in the national income and product accounts, 1959-2007 [Billions of dollars; quarterly data at seasonally adjusted annual rates]

		Curre	ent receip	ts from re		<u>.</u>	,		isonany c		ayments		the world			
			Exp	orts of go nd service	ods es	In-		lmp a	orts of go nd service	ods s	ln-	to	Current t transfer prest of the	axes and payments e world (n	iet)	Balance
Year or q	quarter	Total	Total	Goods 1	Serv- ices ¹	come re- ceipts	Total	Total	Goods 1	Serv- ices ¹	come pay- ments	Total	From per- sons (net)	From gov- ern- ment (net)	From busi- ness (net)	on current account, NIPA ²
1959		27.0	22.7	16.5	6.3	4.3	28.2	22.3	15.3	7.0	1.5	4.3	0.5	3.8	0.1	-1.2
		31.9 32.9 35.0 37.6 42.3 45.0 49.0 52.1 58.0 63.7	27.0 27.6 29.1 31.1 35.0 37.1 40.9 43.5 47.9 51.9	20.5 20.9 21.7 23.3 26.7 27.8 30.7 32.2 35.3 38.3	6.6 6.7 7.4 7.7 8.3 9.4 10.2 11.3 12.6 13.7	4.9 5.3 5.9 6.5 7.2 7.9 8.1 8.7 10.1 11.8	28.7 28.6 31.1 32.6 34.7 38.8 45.1 48.6 56.3 61.9	22.8 22.7 25.0 26.1 28.1 31.5 37.1 39.9 46.6 50.5	15.2 15.1 16.9 17.7 19.4 22.2 26.3 27.8 33.9 36.8	7.6 7.6 8.1 8.4 8.7 9.3 10.7 12.2 12.6 13.7	1.8 1.8 1.8 2.1 2.3 2.6 3.0 3.3 4.0 5.7	4.1 4.2 4.3 4.4 4.3 4.7 5.0 5.4 5.7 5.8	.5 .5 .7 .7 .8 .8 1.0 1.0	3.5 3.6 3.6 3.4 3.7 4.0 4.1 4.4 4.4	.1 .1 .1 .2 .2 .2 .2 .3	3.2 4.3 3.9 5.0 7.5 6.2 3.9 3.6 1.7 1.8
1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978		72.5 77.0 87.1 118.8 156.5 166.7 181.9 196.6 233.1 298.5	59.7 63.0 70.8 95.3 126.7 138.7 149.5 159.4 186.9 230.1	44.5 45.6 51.8 73.9 101.0 109.6 117.8 123.7 145.4 184.0	15.2 17.4 19.0 21.3 25.7 29.1 31.7 35.7 41.5 46.1	12.8 14.0 16.3 23.5 29.8 28.0 32.4 37.2 46.3 68.3	68.5 76.4 90.7 109.5 149.8 145.4 173.0 205.6 243.6 297.0	55.8 62.3 74.2 91.2 127.5 122.7 151.1 182.4 212.3 252.7	40.9 46.6 56.9 71.8 104.5 99.0 124.6 152.6 177.4 212.8	14.9 15.8 17.3 19.3 22.9 23.7 26.5 29.8 34.8 39.9	6.4 7.7 10.9 14.3 15.0 15.5 16.9 24.7 36.4	6.3 7.6 8.8 7.4 8.1 7.6 6.3 6.2 6.7 8.0	1.3 1.4 1.5 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.5 1.6	4.7 5.9 7.0 5.2 5.8 5.6 3.9 3.5 3.8 4.3	.4 .5 .7 1.0 .7 1.1 1.4 2.0	4.0 .6 -3.6 9.3 6.6 21.4 8.9 -9.0 -10.4 1.4
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985		359.9 397.3 384.2 378.9 424.2 414.5 431.9 487.1 596.2 681.0	280.8 305.2 283.2 277.0 302.4 302.0 320.5 363.9 444.1 503.3	225.8 239.1 215.0 207.3 225.6 222.2 226.0 257.5 325.8 369.4	55.0 66.1 68.2 69.7 76.7 79.8 94.5 106.4 118.3 134.0	79.1 92.0 101.0 101.9 121.9 112.4 111.4 123.2 152.1 177.7	348.5 390.9 384.4 410.9 511.2 525.3 571.2 637.9 708.4 769.3	293.8 317.8 303.2 328.6 405.1 417.2 453.3 509.1 554.5 591.5	248.6 267.8 250.5 272.7 336.3 343.3 370.0 414.8 452.1 484.8	45.3 49.9 52.6 56.0 68.8 73.9 83.3 94.3 102.4 106.7	44.9 59.1 64.5 64.8 85.6 85.9 93.6 105.3 128.5	9.8 14.1 16.7 17.5 20.5 22.2 24.3 23.5 25.5 26.4	1.8 5.5 6.6 6.9 7.8 8.2 9.0 9.9 10.6 11.4	5.5 5.4 6.7 7.2 9.2 11.1 12.2 10.3 10.4 10.4	2.4 3.2 3.4 3.5 2.9 3.2 3.4 4.5 4.6	11.4 6.3 2 -32.1 -86.9 -110.8 -139.2 -150.8 -112.2 -88.3
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998		741.5 765.7 788.0 812.1 907.3 1,046.1 1,117.3 1,242.0 1,243.1 1,312.1	552.4 596.8 635.3 655.8 720.9 812.2 868.6 955.3 955.9 991.2	396.6 423.5 448.0 459.9 510.1 583.3 618.3 687.7 680.9 697.2	155.7 173.3 187.4 195.9 210.8 228.9 250.2 267.6 275.1 294.0	189.1 168.9 152.7 156.2 186.4 233.9 248.7 286.7 287.1 320.8	811.5 752.3 824.9 882.5 1,012.5 1,137.1 1,217.6 1,352.2 1,430.5 1,585.9	630.3 624.3 668.6 720.9 814.5 903.6 964.8 1,056.9 1,115.9 1,251.7	508.1 500.7 544.9 592.8 676.8 757.4 807.4 885.3 929.0 1,045.5	122.3 123.6 123.6 128.1 137.7 146.1 157.4 171.5 186.9 206.3	154.3 138.5 123.0 124.3 160.2 198.1 213.7 253.7 265.8 287.0	26.9 -10.6 33.4 37.3 37.8 35.4 39.1 41.6 48.8 47.2	12.0 13.0 12.3 14.2 15.4 16.2 18.0 21.0 24.6 28.3	10.0 -28.6 17.1 17.8 15.8 10.1 14.1 10.9 11.2	4.8 5.0 3.9 5.4 6.6 9.1 7.1 9.7 12.9 7.3	-70.1 13.5 -36.9 -70.4 -105.2 -91.0 -100.3 -110.2 -187.4 -273.9
2004 2005 2006		1,478.9 1,355.2 1,311.6 1,377.6 1,619.9 1,853.5 2,159.0	1,096.3 1,032.8 1,005.9 1,040.8 1,182.4 1,309.4 1,467.6	784.3 731.2 697.6 724.4 818.3 907.0 1,030.5	311.9 301.6 308.4 316.4 364.1 402.4 437.1	382.7 322.4 305.7 336.8 437.5 544.1 691.4	1,875.6 1,725.6 1,769.9 1,889.8 2,244.0 2,588.5 2,953.2	1,475.8 1,399.8 1,430.3 1,540.2 1,797.8 2,023.9 2,229.6	1,243.5 1,167.9 1,189.3 1,283.9 1,499.5 1,702.0 1,880.4	232.3 231.9 241.0 256.2 298.3 322.0 349.2	343.7 278.8 275.0 280.0 361.3 475.6 633.4	56.1 47.0 64.5 69.7 84.9 89.0 90.1	31.5 33.0 40.0 40.2 43.1 47.3 48.9	13.5 9.5 14.3 17.6 19.2 27.1 20.3	11.2 4.5 10.3 11.9 22.6 14.6 20.9	-396.6 -370.4 -458.3 -512.3 -624.1 -735.1 -794.1
III		1,548.4 1,598.1 1,633.9 1,699.2	1,140.9 1,172.8 1,187.3 1,228.6	787.6 811.7 826.0 848.0	353.2 361.1 361.3 380.7	407.5 425.4 446.5 470.6	2,087.7 2,214.4 2,253.1 2,420.9	1,684.1 1,775.8 1,820.0 1,911.2	1,399.0 1,481.3 1,519.3 1,598.4	285.1 294.6 300.7 312.8	311.3 352.6 363.5 417.9	92.4 86.0 69.6 91.7	43.0 43.7 43.6 42.2	27.1 16.5 17.1 16.1	22.2 25.8 8.9 33.4	-539.4 -616.3 -619.2 -721.6
2005: I II III		1,759.8 1,824.5 1,874.1 1,955.4	1,260.8 1,301.2 1,316.0 1,359.6	869.2 904.0 911.1 943.7	391.5 397.2 404.9 415.9	499.1 523.3 558.1 595.9	2,474.3 2,534.6 2,548.8 2,796.4	1,931.9 1,981.0 2,041.0 2,141.9	1,619.2 1,662.8 1,717.0 1,808.9	312.7 318.1 323.9 333.1	429.0 455.6 471.2 546.3	113.4 98.0 36.6 108.2	49.2 46.6 45.8 47.6	31.7 19.5 23.3 34.0	32.5 31.9 -32.5 26.5	-714.5 -710.1 -674.7 -841.0
2006: I II III		2,039.9 2,136.3 2,194.3 2,265.7	1,406.6 1,447.4 1,484.5 1,531.9	985.4 1,016.4 1,047.8 1,072.3	421.2 431.0 436.7 459.6	633.3 688.9 709.7 733.8	2,826.2 2,948.0 3,044.3 2,994.1	2,169.9 2,227.8 2,283.6 2,237.2	1,828.7 1,879.8 1,933.3 1,879.9	341.1 348.0 350.3 357.3	570.4 625.0 664.7 673.7	85.9 95.2 96.0 83.2	45.3 49.9 49.5 50.6	18.3 24.1 25.4 13.6	22.3 21.2 21.1 18.9	-786.3 -811.7 -850.1 -728.4
2007: I II		2,302.0 2,412.9 2,541.3	1,549.9 1,598.7 1,685.7	1,084.0 1,115.2 1,191.3	465.9 483.5 494.4	752.2 814.2 855.6	3,058.1 3,143.4 3,232.2	2,264.0 2,312.9 2,380.4	1,902.7 1,947.2 2,007.3	361.4 365.7 373.2	689.0 743.5 754.4	105.1 86.9 97.4	50.4 50.5 52.2	34.5 15.0 22.2	20.2 21.5 23.0	-756.0 -730.5 -690.9

¹ Certain goods, primarily military equipment purchased and sold by the Federal Government, are included in services. Beginning with 1986, repairs and alterations of equipment were reclassified from goods to services.

² National income and product accounts (NIPA).

Table B-25.—Real exports and imports of goods and services, 1990-2007

[Billions of chained (2000) dollars; quarterly data at seasonally adjusted annual rates]

		Exports	of goods and :	services			Imports	of goods and	services	
			Goods ¹					Goods ¹		
Year or quarter	Total	Total	Durable goods	Non- durable goods	Services ¹	Total	Total	Durable goods	Non- durable goods	Services ¹
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	552.5 589.1 629.7 650.0 706.5 778.2 843.4 943.7 966.5 1,008.2	367.2 392.5 421.9 435.6 478.0 533.9 581.1 664.5 679.4 705.2	226.3 243.1 262.5 276.1 309.6 353.6 394.9 466.2 481.2 503.6	145.1 153.7 163.6 162.4 170.1 181.1 186.7 198.7 198.5 201.7	188.7 199.9 210.8 217.5 231.1 245.8 263.5 279.2 287.2 303.2	607.1 603.7 645.6 702.1 785.9 849.1 923.0 1,048.3 1,170.3	469.7 469.3 513.1 564.8 640.0 697.6 762.7 872.6 974.4 1,095.2	264.7 266.1 294.0 328.8 383.1 427.1 472.8 550.3 621.8 711.7	218.4 215.9 231.9 248.0 266.0 277.0 295.2 326.4 355.7 384.3	142.7 139.0 135.5 139.4 147.3 152.1 160.5 175.6 195.6 209.1
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006	1,096.3 1,036.7 1,013.3 1,026.1 1,126.1 1,203.4 1,304.1	784.3 736.3 707.0 719.8 784.4 843.5 927.4	569.2 522.2 491.2 499.8 558.6 612.0 682.3	215.1 214.2 216.1 220.3 227.1 234.3 249.5	311.9 300.4 306.0 306.2 341.4 359.8 377.1	1,475.8 1,435.8 1,484.6 1,545.0 1,719.9 1,821.5 1,928.6	1,243.5 1,204.1 1,248.2 1,309.3 1,457.0 1,553.6 1,646.9	820.7 769.4 801.0 835.3 954.4 1,034.2 1,126.7	422.8 435.1 447.4 474.2 505.2 525.2 534.4	232.3 231.6 236.5 236.6 263.9 269.8 283.8
2004: I II IV	1,101.8 1,119.4 1,128.0 1,155.3	765.1 778.5 790.2 804.0	542.5 555.8 565.3 570.8	223.6 224.1 226.4 234.3	336.4 340.6 337.7 351.0	1,650.9 1,710.5 1,730.8 1,787.7	1,393.9 1,448.3 1,467.7 1,518.1	897.8 948.9 971.1 999.7	496.9 502.0 500.3 521.6	257.5 263.0 264.1 270.8
2005: I II IV	1,172.4 1,199.3 1,205.6 1,236.4	815.4 841.8 845.7 871.1	581.8 603.5 616.4 646.2	235.0 240.0 232.4 229.8	356.6 357.5 359.8 365.3	1,796.8 1,800.3 1,809.7 1,879.0	1,530.1 1,534.0 1,543.6 1,606.5	1,002.1 1,020.4 1,040.5 1,073.8	530.3 519.0 511.9 539.3	268.4 268.1 268.1 274.7
2006: I II IV	1,270.6 1,288.4 1,306.6 1,350.9	903.0 917.3 933.7 955.4	665.0 673.2 685.5 705.5	242.4 248.2 252.5 255.0	368.0 371.5 373.4 395.6	1,910.7 1,915.0 1,940.4 1,948.2	1,631.8 1,636.3 1,661.0 1,658.7	1,105.5 1,118.0 1,138.4 1,144.7	537.2 532.0 537.5 531.1	281.0 281.0 281.9 291.4
2007: 	1,354.7 1,379.5 1,441.2	957.6 973.1 1,031.4	707.5 719.5 763.6	255.2 259.0 273.7	397.2 406.4 410.4	1,966.8 1,953.4 1,974.3	1,675.6 1,663.4 1,683.2	1,141.8 1,136.8 1,172.1	547.3 541.0 532.6	293.1 291.9 293.1

¹ Certain goods, primarily military equipment purchased and sold by the Federal Government, are included in services. Beginning with 1986, repairs and alterations of equipment were reclassified from goods to services.

Note.—See Table B-2 for data for total exports of goods and services and total imports of goods and services for 1959-89.

Table B-26.—Relation of gross domestic product, gross national product, net national product, and national income, 1959–2007

[Billions of dollars; quarterly data at seasonally adjusted annual rates]

				· ,			i			
Year or quarter	Gross domestic product	Plus: Income receipts from rest of the world	Less: Income payments to rest of the world	Equals: Gross national product	Less: Cons Total	eumption of fix Private	Govern- ment	Equals: Net national product	Less: Statistical discrep- ancy	Equals: National income
1959	506.6 526.4 544.7 585.6 617.7 663.6 719.1 787.8 832.6 910.0 984.6 1,038.5 1,127.1 1,238.3 1,382.7	4.3 4.9 5.3 5.9 6.5 7.2 7.9 8.1 10.1 11.8 12.8 14.0 16.3 23.5	1.5 1.8 1.8 2.1 2.3 2.6 3.0 3.3 4.0 5.7 6.4 7.7 10.9	509.3 529.5 548.2 589.7 622.2 668.5 724.4 792.9 838.0 916.1 990.7 1,044.9 1,134.7 1,246.8 1,395.3	53.0 55.6 57.2 59.3 62.4 65.0 69.4 75.6 81.5 81.5 97.9 106.7 115.0 126.5 139.3	38.6 40.5 41.6 42.8 44.9 50.5 55.5 59.9 65.2 73.1 80.0 86.7 97.1	14.5 15.0 15.6 16.5 17.5 18.1 20.1 21.6 23.1 24.8 26.7 28.3 29.5 31.4	456.3 473.9 491.0 530.5 559.8 603.5 655.0 717.3 756.5 827.7 892.8 938.2 1,019.7 1,120.3 1,256.0	0.5 9 6 .4 8 1.6 6.3 4.6 4.6 3.2 7.3 11.6 9.1 8.6	455.8 474.9 491.6 530.1 550.1 560.7 653.4 711.0 751.9 823.2 889.7 930.9 1,008.1 1,111.2
1974 1975 1976 1977 1978	1,500.0 1,638.3 1,825.3 2,030.9 2,294.7 2,563.3	29.8 28.0 32.4 37.2 46.3 68.3	14.3 15.0 15.5 16.9 24.7 36.4	1,515.5 1,651.3 1,842.1 2,051.2 2,316.3 2,595.3	162.5 187.7 205.2 230.0 262.3 300.1	126.6 147.8 162.5 184.3 212.8 245.7	35.9 40.0 42.6 45.7 49.5 54.5	1,353.0 1,463.6 1,637.0 1,821.2 2,054.0 2,295.1	10.9 17.7 25.1 22.3 26.6 46.0	1,342.1 1,445.9 1,611.8 1,798.9 2,027.4 2,249.1
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	2,789.5 3,128.4 3,255.0 3,536.7 3,933.2 4,220.3 4,462.8 4,739.5 5,103.8 5,484.4	79.1 92.0 101.0 101.9 121.9 112.4 111.4 123.2 152.1 177.7	44.9 59.1 64.5 64.8 85.6 85.9 93.6 105.3 128.5 151.5	2,823.7 3,161.4 3,291.5 3,573.8 3,969.5 4,246.8 4,480.6 4,757.4 5,127.4 5,510.6	343.0 388.1 426.9 443.8 472.6 506.7 531.3 561.9 597.6 644.3	281.1 317.9 349.8 362.1 385.6 414.0 431.8 455.3 483.5 522.1	61.8 70.1 77.1 81.7 87.0 92.7 99.5 106.7 114.1 122.2	2,480.7 2,773.3 2,864.6 3,130.0 3,496.9 3,740.1 3,949.3 4,195.4 4,529.8 4,866.3	41.4 30.9 .3 45.7 14.6 16.7 47.0 21.7 -19.5 39.7	2,439.3 2,742.4 2,864.3 3,084.2 3,482.3 3,723.4 3,902.3 4,173.7 4,549.4 4,826.6
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	5,803.1 5,995.9 6,337.7 6,657.4 7,072.2 7,397.7 7,816.9 8,304.3 8,747.0 9,268.4	189.1 168.9 152.7 156.2 186.4 233.9 248.7 286.7 287.1 320.8	154.3 138.5 123.0 124.3 160.2 198.1 213.7 253.7 265.8 287.0	5,837.9 6,026.3 6,367.4 6,689.3 7,098.4 7,433.4 7,851.9 8,337.3 8,768.3 9,302.2	682.5 725.9 751.9 776.4 833.7 878.4 918.1 974.4 1,030.2 1,101.3	551.6 586.9 607.3 624.7 675.1 713.4 748.8 800.3 851.2 914.3	130.9 139.1 144.6 151.8 158.6 165.0 169.3 174.1 179.0 187.0	5,155.4 5,300.4 5,615.5 5,912.9 6,264.7 6,555.1 6,933.8 7,362.8 7,738.2 8,200.9	66.2 72.5 102.7 139.5 142.5 101.2 93.7 70.7 -14.6 -35.7	5,089.1 5,227.9 5,512.8 5,773.4 6,122.3 6,453.9 6,840.1 7,292.2 7,752.8 8,236.7
2000	9,817.0 10,128.0 10,469.6 10,960.8 11,685.9 12,433.9 13,194.7	382.7 322.4 305.7 336.8 437.5 544.1 691.4	343.7 278.8 275.0 280.0 361.3 475.6 633.4	9,855.9 10,171.6 10,500.2 11,017.6 11,762.1 12,502.4 13,252.7	1,187.8 1,281.5 1,292.0 1,336.5 1,436.1 1,609.5 1,615.2	990.8 1,075.5 1,080.3 1,118.3 1,206.0 1,357.0 1,347.5	197.0 206.0 211.6 218.2 230.2 252.4 267.7	8,668.1 8,890.2 9,208.3 9,681.1 10,326.0 10,893.0 11,637.5	-127.2 -89.6 -21.0 48.8 19.1 5.4 -18.1	8,795.2 8,979.8 9,229.3 9,632.3 10,306.8 10,887.6 11,655.6
2004: I	11,405.5 11,610.3 11,779.4 11,948.5	407.5 425.4 446.5 470.6	311.3 352.6 363.5 417.9	11,501.7 11,683.1 11,862.3 12,001.1	1,373.7 1,394.3 1,534.5 1,442.0	1,150.9 1,166.8 1,302.3 1,203.8	222.7 227.4 232.3 238.2	10,128.1 10,288.8 10,327.8 10,559.1	38.0 40.8 10.0 -12.2	10,090.0 10,248.0 10,317.8 10,571.3
2005: I II IV	12,154.0 12,317.4 12,558.8 12,705.5	499.1 523.3 558.1 595.9	429.0 455.6 471.2 546.3	12,224.0 12,385.1 12,645.7 12,755.0	1,466.6 1,492.4 1,903.9 1,574.9	1,224.9 1,246.5 1,637.9 1,318.9	241.8 245.9 266.0 256.0	10,757.4 10,892.6 10,741.8 11,180.1	-11.1 -10.3 27.2 15.7	10,768.5 10,903.0 10,714.6 11,164.5
2006: I II IV	12,964.6 13,155.0 13,266.9 13,392.3	633.3 688.9 709.7 733.8	570.4 625.0 664.7 673.7	13,027.5 13,218.9 13,311.9 13,452.4	1,574.8 1,602.8 1,628.8 1,654.4	1,314.8 1,337.2 1,358.7 1,379.3	260.1 265.6 270.1 275.1	11,452.7 11,616.1 11,683.1 11,798.0	-20.9 -2.6 -2.5 -46.6	11,473.6 11,618.7 11,685.6 11,844.6
2007: 	13,551.9 13,768.8 13,970.5	752.2 814.2 855.6	689.0 743.5 754.4	13,615.1 13,839.4 14,071.6	1,670.9 1,683.4 1,690.9	1,389.6 1,397.4 1,400.9	281.3 286.0 290.0	11,944.2 12,156.0 12,380.8	-66.3 -40.8 74.8	12,010.5 12,196.8 12,306.0

Table B-27.—Relation of national income and personal income, 1959–2007

[Billions of dollars; quarterly data at seasonally adjusted annual rates]

		[BIII	ions of dolla	rs; quarteriy	data at se	asonally ad	justea annu	ai ratesj			
					Less:				Plu	IS:	Equals:
Year or quarter	National income	Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	Taxes on production and imports less subsidies	Contribu- tions for govern- ment social insurance	Net interest and miscel- laneous payments on assets	Business current transfer payments (net)	Current surplus of govern- ment enter- prises	Wage accruals less disburse- ments	Personal income receipts on assets	Personal current transfer receipts	Personal income
1959	455.8	55.7	40.0	13.8	9.6	1.8	1.0	0.0	34.6	24.2	392.8
1960	474.9 491.6 530.1 560.6 602.7 653.4 711.0 751.9 823.2 889.7	53.8 54.9 63.3 69.0 76.5 87.5 93.2 91.3 98.8 95.4	43.4 45.0 48.2 51.2 54.6 57.8 59.3 64.2 72.3 79.4	16.4 17.0 19.1 21.7 22.4 23.4 31.3 34.9 38.7 44.1	10.6 12.5 14.2 15.2 17.4 19.6 22.4 25.5 27.1 32.7	1.9 2.0 2.2 2.7 3.1 3.6 3.5 3.8 4.3 4.9	.9 .8 .9 1.4 1.3 1.3 1.0 .9 1.2	.0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0	37.9 40.1 44.1 47.9 53.8 59.4 64.1 69.0 75.2 84.1	25.7 29.5 30.4 32.2 33.5 36.2 39.6 48.0 56.1 62.3	411.5 429.0 456.7 479.6 514.6 555.7 603.9 648.3 712.0 778.5
1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978	930.9 1,008.1 1,111.2 1,247.4 1,342.1 1,445.9 1,611.8 1,798.9 2,027.4 2,249.1	83.6 98.0 112.1 125.5 115.8 134.8 163.3 192.4 216.6 223.2	86.7 95.9 101.4 112.1 121.7 131.0 141.5 152.8 162.2 171.9	46.4 51.2 59.2 75.5 85.2 89.3 101.3 113.1 131.3 152.7	39.1 43.9 47.9 55.2 70.8 81.6 85.5 101.1 115.0 138.9	4.5 4.3 4.9 6.0 7.1 9.4 9.5 8.4 10.6 13.0	.0 2 .5 4 9 -3.2 -1.8 -2.6 -1.9 -2.6	.0 .6 .0 1 5 .1 .1 .1 .3 2	93.5 101.0 109.6 124.7 146.4 162.2 178.4 205.3 234.8 274.7	74.7 88.1 97.9 112.6 133.3 170.0 184.0 194.2 209.6 235.3	838.8 903.5 992.7 1,110.7 1,222.6 1,335.0 1,474.8 1,633.2 1,837.7 2,062.2
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	2,439.3 2,742.4 2,864.3 3,084.2 3,482.3 3,723.4 3,902.3 4,173.7 4,549.4 4,826.6	201.1 226.1 209.7 264.2 318.6 330.3 319.5 368.8 432.6 426.6	190.9 224.5 226.4 242.5 269.3 287.3 298.9 317.7 345.5 372.1	166.2 195.7 208.9 226.0 257.5 281.4 303.4 323.1 361.5 385.2	181.8 232.3 271.1 285.3 327.1 341.3 366.8 366.4 385.3 432.1	14.4 17.6 20.1 22.5 30.1 34.8 36.6 33.8 34.0 39.2	-4.8 -4.9 -4.0 -3.1 -1.9 .8 1.3 1.2 2.5 4.9	.0 .1 .0 4 .2 2 .0 .0	338.7 421.9 488.4 529.6 607.9 654.0 695.5 717.0 769.3 878.0	279.5 318.4 354.8 383.7 400.1 424.9 451.0 467.6 496.6 543.4	2,307.9 2,591.3 2,775.3 2,960.7 3,289.5 3,526.7 3,722.4 4,253.7 4,587.8
1990	5,089.1 5,227.9 5,512.8 5,773.4 6,122.3 6,453.9 6,840.1 7,292.2 7,752.8 8,236.7	437.8 451.2 479.3 541.9 600.3 696.7 786.2 868.5 801.6 851.3	398.7 430.2 453.9 467.0 513.5 524.2 546.8 579.1 604.4 629.8	410.1 430.2 455.0 477.7 508.2 532.8 555.2 587.2 624.2 661.4	442.2 418.2 388.5 365.7 366.4 367.1 376.2 415.6 487.1 495.4	39.4 39.9 42.4 40.7 43.3 46.9 53.1 49.9 64.7 67.4	1.6 5.7 7.6 7.2 8.6 11.4 12.7 12.6 10.3	.1 15.8 6.4 17.6 16.4 3.6 -2.9 7 5.2	924.0 932.0 910.9 901.8 950.8 1,016.4 1,089.2 1,181.7 1,283.2 1,264.2	595.2 666.4 749.4 790.1 827.3 877.4 925.0 951.2 978.6 1,022.1	4,878.6 5,051.0 5,362.0 5,558.5 5,842.5 6,152.3 6,520.6 6,915.1 7,423.0 7,802.4
2000	8,795.2 8,979.8 9,229.3 9,632.3 10,306.8 10,887.6 11,655.6	817.9 767.3 886.3 993.1 1,231.2 1,372.8 1,553.7	664.6 673.3 724.4 759.3 819.2 863.1 917.6	702.7 731.1 750.0 778.6 828.8 874.8 927.6	559.0 566.3 520.9 524.7 491.2 558.0 598.5	87.1 92.8 84.3 83.8 83.0 66.5 90.2	5.3 -1.4 .9 1.7 -4.2 -15.1 -13.9	.0 .0 .0 15.0 –15.0 5.0 7.5	1,387.0 1,380.0 1,333.2 1,336.6 1,432.1 1,617.8 1,796.5	1,084.0 1,193.9 1,286.2 1,351.0 1,422.5 1,520.7 1,612.5	8,429.7 8,724.1 8,881.9 9,163.6 9,727.2 10,301.1 10,983.4
2004: 	10,090.0 10,248.0 10,317.8 10,571.3	1,184.0 1,227.4 1,218.7 1,294.8	801.1 814.2 823.6 837.9	810.8 822.9 836.1 845.5	497.3 491.8 483.9 491.8	84.8 86.6 67.0 93.6	-2.5 -3.3 -4.7 -6.5	-3.5 -21.5 -25.0 -10.0	1,359.8 1,384.4 1,420.1 1,564.1	1,404.9 1,415.3 1,432.7 1,437.1	9,482.8 9,629.6 9,770.9 10,025.5
2005: 	10,768.5 10,903.0 10,714.6 11,164.5	1,376.7 1,404.0 1,297.9 1,412.5	845.1 859.7 870.4 877.0	861.0 867.9 881.7 888.5	534.0 546.7 568.5 583.0	94.3 96.1 3 75.8	-8.5 -10.4 -27.7 -13.9	.0 .0 .0 20.0	1,527.6 1,590.0 1,643.9 1,709.5	1,480.6 1,505.2 1,560.6 1,536.2	10,074.1 10,234.1 10,328.6 10,567.4
2006: 	11,473.6 11,618.7 11,685.6 11,844.6	1,515.5 1,575.5 1,592.5 1,531.2	900.1 916.2 922.9 931.1	918.8 920.1 926.8 944.6	592.9 611.0 594.2 596.0	89.1 88.6 91.4 91.8	-11.7 -13.4 -14.5 -16.0	-20.0 .0 .0 50.0	1,725.6 1,795.7 1,828.1 1,836.6	1,572.5 1,599.1 1,630.6 1,647.7	10,787.1 10,915.5 11,030.9 11,200.2
2007: 	12,010.5 12,196.8 12,306.0	1,547.7 1,642.4 1,621.9	943.8 956.8 967.8	969.8 972.2 981.5	599.6 592.4 599.3	91.8 92.8 94.4	-17.8 -15.0 -12.2	.0 25.0 25.0	1,882.9 1,930.0 1,976.2	1,710.7 1,717.1 1,742.3	11,469.2 11,577.3 11,746.7

Table B-28.—National income by type of income, 1959-2007

[Billions of dollars; quarterly data at seasonally adjusted annual rates]

				Compen	sation of em	nployees			inventory	etors' incom valuation a option adjus	nd capital	Rental
			Wage a	and salary a	ccruals	Suppl	lements to v and salaries	vages				income of persons
Year or quarter	National income	Total	Total	Govern- ment	Other	Total	Employer contribu- tions for employee pension and insurance funds	Employer contribu- tions for govern- ment social insur- ance	Total	Farm	Non- farm	with capital con- sumption adjust- ment
1959	455.8	281.0	259.8	46.1	213.8	21.1	13.3	7.9	50.7	10.0	40.6	16.2
1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1967	474.9 491.6 530.1 560.6 602.7 653.4 711.0 751.9 823.2 889.7	296.4 305.3 327.1 345.2 370.7 399.5 442.7 475.1 524.3 577.6	272.9 280.5 299.4 314.9 337.8 363.8 400.3 429.0 472.0 518.3	49.2 52.5 56.3 60.0 64.9 69.9 78.4 86.5 96.7 105.6	223.7 228.0 243.0 254.8 272.9 293.8 321.9 342.5 375.3 412.7	23.6 24.8 27.8 30.4 32.9 35.7 42.3 46.1 52.3 59.3	14.3 15.2 16.6 18.0 20.3 22.7 25.5 28.1 32.4 36.5	9.3 9.6 11.2 12.4 12.6 13.1 16.8 18.0 20.0 22.8	50.8 53.2 55.4 56.5 59.4 63.9 68.2 69.8 74.3 77.4	10.5 11.0 11.0 10.8 9.6 11.8 12.8 11.5 11.5	40.3 42.2 44.4 45.7 49.8 52.1 55.4 58.4 62.8 64.7	17.1 17.9 18.8 19.5 19.6 20.2 20.8 21.2 20.9 21.2
1970 1971 1972 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978	930.9 1,008.1 1,111.2 1,247.4 1,342.1 1,445.9 1,611.8 1,798.9 2,027.4 2,249.1	617.2 658.9 725.1 811.2 890.2 949.1 1,059.3 1,180.5 1,336.1 1,500.8	551.6 584.5 638.8 708.8 772.3 814.8 899.7 994.2 1,121.2 1,255.8	117.2 126.8 137.9 148.8 160.5 176.2 188.9 202.6 220.0 237.1	434.3 457.8 500.9 560.0 611.8 638.6 710.8 791.6 901.2 1,018.7	65.7 74.4 86.4 102.5 118.0 134.3 159.6 186.4 214.9 245.0	41.8 47.9 55.2 62.7 73.3 87.6 105.2 125.3 143.4 162.4	23.8 26.4 31.2 39.8 44.7 46.7 54.4 61.1 71.5 82.6	78.4 84.8 95.9 113.5 113.1 119.5 132.2 145.7 166.6 180.1	12.7 13.2 16.8 28.9 23.2 21.7 17.0 15.7 19.6 21.8	65.7 71.6 79.1 84.6 89.9 97.8 115.2 130.0 147.1 158.3	21.4 22.4 23.4 24.3 24.3 23.7 22.3 20.7 22.1 23.8
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	2,439.3 2,742.4 2,864.3 3,084.2 3,482.3 3,723.4 3,902.3 4,173.7 4,549.4 4,826.6	1,651.8 1,825.8 1,925.8 2,042.6 2,255.6 2,424.7 2,570.1 2,750.2 2,967.2 3,145.2	1,377.6 1,517.5 1,593.7 1,684.6 1,855.1 1,995.5 2,114.8 2,270.7 2,452.9 2,596.3	261.5 285.8 307.5 324.8 348.1 373.9 397.0 422.6 451.3 480.2	1,116.2 1,231.7 1,286.2 1,359.8 1,507.0 1,621.6 1,717.9 1,848.1 2,001.6 2,116.2	274.2 308.3 332.1 358.0 400.5 429.2 455.3 479.5 514.2 548.9	185.2 204.7 222.4 238.1 261.5 281.5 297.5 313.2 329.6 355.2	88.9 103.6 109.8 119.9 139.0 147.7 157.9 166.3 184.6	174.1 183.0 176.3 192.5 243.3 262.3 275.7 302.2 341.6 363.3	11.3 18.7 13.1 6.0 20.6 20.8 22.6 28.7 26.8 33.0	162.8 164.3 163.3 186.5 222.7 241.5 253.1 273.5 314.7 330.3	30.0 38.8 37.8 40.2 41.9 33.5 40.6 43.1
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	5,089.1 5,227.9 5,512.8 5,773.4 6,122.3 6,453.9 6,840.1 7,292.2 7,752.8 8,236.7	3,338.2 3,445.2 3,635.4 3,801.4 3,997.2 4,193.3 4,390.5 4,661.7 5,019.4 5,357.1	2,754.0 2,823.0 2,964.5 3,089.2 3,249.8 3,435.7 3,623.2 3,874.7 4,182.7 4,471.4	517.7 546.8 569.2 586.8 606.2 625.5 644.4 668.1 697.3 729.3	2,236.3 2,276.2 2,395.3 2,502.4 2,604.3.5 2,810.2 2,978.8 3,206.6 3,485.5 3,742.1	584.2 622.3 670.9 712.2 747.5 757.7 767.3 787.0 836.7 885.7	377.8 407.1 442.5 472.4 493.3 493.6 492.5 497.5 529.7 562.4	206.5 215.1 228.4 239.8 254.1 264.0 274.9 289.5 307.0 323.3	380.6 377.1 427.6 453.8 473.3 492.1 543.2 576.0 627.8 678.3	31.9 26.7 34.5 31.2 33.9 22.7 37.3 34.2 29.4 28.6	348.7 350.4 393.0 422.6 439.4 469.5 505.9 541.8 598.4 649.7	50.7 60.3 78.0 95.6 119.7 122.1 131.5 128.8 137.5 147.3
2000	8,795.2 8,979.8 9,229.3 9,632.3 10,306.8 10,887.6 11,655.6	5,782.7 5,942.1 6,091.2 6,325.4 6,656.4 7,029.6 7,448.3	4,829.2 4,942.8 4,980.9 5,127.7 5,379.5 5,672.9 6,025.7	774.7 815.9 865.9 904.4 943.1 980.9 1,020.6	4,054.5 4,126.9 4,115.0 4,223.3 4,436.4 4,691.9 5,005.1	953.4 999.3 1,110.3 1,197.7 1,276.9 1,356.8 1,422.6	609.9 642.7 745.1 815.6 868.5 927.7 970.7	343.5 356.6 365.2 382.1 408.3 429.1 451.8	728.4 771.9 768.4 811.3 911.6 969.9 1,006.7	22.7 19.7 10.6 29.2 37.3 30.8 19.4	705.7 752.2 757.8 782.1 874.3 939.1 987.4	150.3 167.4 152.9 133.0 118.4 42.9 54.5
2004: I II IV	10,090.0 10,248.0 10,317.8 10,571.3	6,505.6 6,596.7 6,709.7 6,813.6	5,257.4 5,329.7 5,422.8 5,508.1	933.1 940.8 946.4 952.2	4,324.3 4,388.9 4,476.5 4,555.9	1,248.2 1,266.9 1,286.9 1,305.5	848.7 861.4 874.9 889.1	399.5 405.5 412.0 416.4	879.3 908.7 914.1 944.4	40.3 39.6 33.0 36.5	839.1 869.1 881.1 908.0	140.4 126.0 105.5 101.7
2005: I II IV	10,768.5 10,903.0 10,714.6 11,164.5	6,890.5 6,961.3 7,088.5 7,178.3	5,559.1 5,614.0 5,720.4 5,797.9	971.0 977.2 984.1 991.4	4,588.1 4,636.8 4,736.3 4,806.6	1,331.3 1,347.2 1,368.1 1,380.4	908.9 921.6 935.6 944.6	422.5 425.7 432.5 435.8	948.8 971.1 967.1 992.6	30.1 34.0 30.9 28.2	918.6 937.1 936.2 964.4	87.6 74.5 –49.8 59.3
2006: I II IV	11,473.6 11,618.7 11,685.6 11,844.6	7,328.7 7,371.9 7,442.5 7,649.9	5,925.6 5,958.4 6,015.8 6,203.0	1,004.4 1,013.8 1,027.0 1,037.2	4,921.1 4,944.6 4,988.8 5,165.7	1,403.1 1,413.5 1,426.7 1,446.9	955.2 965.5 975.4 986.7	447.9 448.0 451.3 460.2	1,000.1 1,013.5 1,003.6 1,009.8	20.8 14.6 18.1 23.9	979.3 998.9 985.5 985.8	59.0 55.4 52.9 50.9
2007: 	12,010.5 12,196.8 12,306.0	7,764.9 7,826.9 7,917.7	6,294.4 6,343.9 6,418.5	1,051.7 1,061.9 1,072.9	5,242.7 5,281.9 5,345.6	1,470.5 1,483.0 1,499.2	999.2 1,010.9 1,022.7	471.3 472.1 476.4	1,027.4 1,038.4 1,048.7	29.1 33.1 38.6	998.3 1,005.3 1,010.0	53.2 62.1 68.4

See next page for continuation of table.

Table B-28.—National income by type of income, 1959-2007—Continued

[Billions of dollars; quarterly data at seasonally adjusted annual rates]

-	Corp	orate profi					consumption							
			Profits w	ith invento out capital	ory valuati consumpt	on adjustr ion adjust	ment and ment			Net interest	Taxes		Busi- ness	Current surplus
Year or quarter					Profits			Inven-	Capital con-	and miscel-	on produc-	Less: Sub-	current transfer	of govern-
	Total	Total	Profits	Taxes	Pro	ofits after	tax	tory valua-	sump- tion adjust-	laneous pay-	tion and imports	sidies	pay- ments	ment enter-
		IUldi	before tax	corpo- rate income	Total	Net divi- dends	Undis- tributed profits	tion adjust- ment	ment	ments	Importo		(net)	prises
1959	55.7	53.5	53.8	23.7	30.0	12.6	17.5	-0.3	2.2	9.6	41.1	1.1	1.8	1.0
1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1966 1967	53.8 54.9 63.3 69.0 76.5 87.5 93.2 91.3 98.8	51.5 51.8 57.0 62.1 68.6 78.9 84.6 82.0 88.8	51.6 51.6 57.0 62.1 69.1 80.2 86.7 83.5 92.4	22.8 22.9 24.1 26.4 28.2 31.1 33.9 32.9 39.6	28.8 28.7 32.9 35.7 40.9 49.1 52.8 50.6 52.8	13.4 13.9 15.0 16.2 18.2 20.2 20.7 21.5 23.5	15.5 14.8 17.9 19.5 22.7 28.9 32.1 29.1 29.3	2 .3 .0 .1 5 -1.2 -2.1 -1.6 -3.7	2.3 3.0 6.2 6.8 7.9 8.6 9.3 10.0	10.6 12.5 14.2 15.2 17.4 19.6 22.4 25.5 27.1	44.6 47.0 50.4 53.4 57.3 60.8 63.3 68.0 76.5	1.1 2.0 2.3 2.2 2.7 3.0 3.9 3.8 4.2	1.9 2.0 2.2 2.7 3.1 3.6 3.5 3.8 4.3	.9 .8 .9 1.4 1.3 1.3 1.0 .9
1969 1970 1971 1972 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978	95.4 83.6 98.0 112.1 125.5 115.8 134.8 163.3 192.4 216.6 223.2	85.5 74.4 88.3 101.2 115.3 109.5 135.0 165.6 194.7 222.4 231.8	91.4 81.0 92.9 107.8 134.8 147.8 145.5 179.7 210.4 246.1 271.9	40.0 34.8 38.2 42.3 50.0 52.8 51.6 65.3 74.4 84.9 90.0	51.4 46.2 54.7 65.5 84.9 95.0 93.9 114.4 136.0 161.3 181.9	24.2 24.3 25.0 26.8 29.9 33.2 33.0 39.0 44.8 50.8 57.5	27.2 21.9 29.7 38.6 55.0 61.8 60.9 75.4 91.2 110.5 124.4	-5.9 -6.6 -4.6 -6.6 -19.6 -38.2 -10.5 -14.1 -15.7 -23.7 -40.1	9.9 9.2 9.7 10.9 10.2 6.2 2 -2.3 -2.3 -5.8 -8.5	32.7 39.1 43.9 47.9 55.2 70.8 81.6 85.5 101.1 115.0 138.9	84.0 91.5 100.6 108.1 117.3 125.0 135.5 146.6 159.9 171.2 180.4	4.5 4.8 4.7 6.6 5.2 3.3 4.5 5.1 7.1 8.9 8.5	4.9 4.3 4.9 6.0 7.1 9.4 9.5 8.4 10.6 13.0	1.0 2 .5 4 9 -3.2 -1.8 -2.6 -1.9 -2.6
1980	201.1 226.1 209.7 264.2 318.6 330.3 319.5 368.8 432.6 426.6	211.4 219.1 191.0 226.5 264.6 257.5 253.0 301.4 363.9 367.4	253.5 243.7 198.5 233.9 268.6 257.4 246.0 317.6 386.1 383.7	87.2 84.3 66.5 80.6 97.5 99.4 109.7 130.4 141.6 146.1	166.3 159.4 132.0 153.3 171.1 158.0 136.3 187.2 244.4 237.7	64.1 73.8 77.7 83.5 90.8 97.6 106.2 112.3 129.9 158.0	102.2 85.6 54.3 69.8 80.3 60.5 30.1 74.9 114.5 79.7	-42.1 -24.6 -7.5 -7.4 -4.0 0 7.1 -16.2 -22.2 -16.3	-10.2 7.0 18.6 37.8 54.0 72.9 66.5 67.5 68.7 59.2	181.8 232.3 271.1 285.3 327.1 341.3 366.8 366.4 385.3 432.1	200.7 236.0 241.3 263.7 290.2 308.5 323.7 347.9 374.9 399.3	9.8 11.5 15.0 21.2 21.0 21.3 24.8 30.2 29.4 27.2	14.4 17.6 20.1 22.5 30.1 34.8 36.6 33.8 34.0 39.2	-4.8 -4.9 -4.0 -3.1 -1.9 .8 1.3 1.2 2.5 4.9
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	437.8 451.2 479.3 541.9 600.3 696.7 786.2 868.5 801.6 851.3	396.6 427.9 458.3 513.1 564.6 656.0 736.1 812.3 738.5 776.8	409.5 423.0 461.1 517.1 577.1 674.3 733.0 798.2 718.3 775.9	145.4 138.6 148.7 171.0 193.7 218.7 231.7 246.1 248.3 258.6	264.1 284.4 312.4 346.1 383.3 455.6 501.4 552.1 470.0 517.2	169.1 180.7 187.9 202.8 234.7 254.2 297.6 334.5 351.6 337.4	95.0 103.7 124.5 143.3 148.6 201.4 203.8 217.6 118.3 179.9	-12.9 4.9 -2.8 -4.0 -12.4 -18.3 3.1 14.1 20.2 1.0	41.2 23.3 21.1 28.8 35.7 40.7 50.1 56.2 63.1 74.5	442.2 418.2 388.5 365.7 366.4 367.1 376.2 415.6 487.1 495.4	425.5 457.5 483.8 503.4 545.6 558.2 581.1 612.0 639.8 674.0	26.8 27.3 29.9 36.4 32.2 34.0 34.3 32.9 35.4 44.2	39.4 39.9 42.4 40.7 43.3 46.9 53.1 49.9 64.7 67.4	1.6 5.7 7.6 7.2 8.6 11.4 12.7 12.6 10.3
2000	817.9 767.3 886.3 993.1 1,231.2 1,372.8 1,553.7	759.3 719.2 766.2 894.5 1,161.6 1,543.4 1,769.5	773.4 707.9 768.4 908.1 1,204.7 1,579.6 1,805.8	265.2 204.1 192.6 243.3 307.4 392.9 453.9	508.2 503.8 575.8 664.8 897.3 1,186.7 1,351.9	377.9 370.9 399.2 424.7 539.5 601.4 698.9	130.3 132.9 176.6 240.1 357.8 585.3 653.0	-14.1 11.3 -2.2 -13.6 -43.1 -36.2 -36.3	58.6 48.1 120.1 98.7 69.7 –170.6 –215.8	559.0 566.3 520.9 524.7 491.2 558.0 598.5	708.9 728.6 762.8 807.2 863.8 921.6 967.3	44.3 55.3 38.4 47.9 44.6 58.5 49.7	87.1 92.8 84.3 83.8 83.0 66.5 90.2	5.3 -1.4 .9 1.7 -4.2 -15.1 -13.9
2004: I II IV	1,184.0 1,227.4 1,218.7 1,294.8	1,094.6 1,147.7 1,159.7 1,244.3	1,128.3 1,199.6 1,199.3 1,291.5	282.5 307.1 302.5 337.3	845.8 892.5 896.7 954.2	473.9 500.7 528.5 654.8	371.9 391.8 368.3 299.3	-33.7 -51.9 -39.6 -47.2	89.4 79.7 59.0 50.5	497.3 491.8 483.9 491.8	844.8 857.1 867.8 885.5	43.7 42.9 44.2 47.6	84.8 86.6 67.0 93.6	-2.5 -3.3 -4.7 -6.5
2005: I II IV	1,376.7 1,404.0 1,297.9 1,412.5	1,513.0 1,559.3 1,495.4 1,605.9	1,558.3 1,578.7 1,528.3 1,653.0	389.0 393.8 373.1 415.6	1,169.4 1,184.9 1,155.2 1,237.3	566.0 588.1 612.6 638.7	603.4 596.8 542.6 598.6	-45.3 -19.4 -32.9 -47.0	-136.3 -155.2 -197.5 -193.5	534.0 546.7 568.5 583.0	899.5 917.7 930.0 939.2	54.3 58.1 59.6 62.2	94.3 96.1 3 75.8	-8.5 -10.4 -27.7 -13.9
2006: III	1,515.5 1,575.5 1,592.5 1,531.2	1,708.8 1,784.6 1,816.2 1,768.2	1,740.2 1,842.3 1,851.4 1,789.2	432.8 460.0 470.4 452.4	1,307.3 1,382.4 1,381.0 1,336.8	662.5 685.6 711.1 736.4	644.9 696.8 670.0 600.3	-31.4 -57.7 -35.2 -21.0	-193.3 -209.1 -223.7 -237.0	592.9 611.0 594.2 596.0	953.3 965.9 971.2 978.9	53.2 49.7 48.3 47.8	89.1 88.6 91.4 91.8	-11.7 -13.4 -14.5 -16.0
2007:	1,547.7 1,642.4 1,621.9	1,775.6 1,876.8 1,859.4	1,815.8 1,931.5 1,879.7	452.5 490.1 469.4	1,363.3 1,441.4 1,410.2	759.4 784.2 807.7	603.9 657.2 602.5	-40.2 -54.7 -20.3	-227.9 -234.4 -237.4	599.6 592.4 599.3	990.8 1,004.1 1,014.4	47.0 47.3 46.6	91.8 92.8 94.4	-17.8 -15.0 -12.2

Table B-29.—Sources of personal income, 1959-2007

[Billions of dollars; quarterly data at seasonally adjusted annual rates]

					on of emplo		ed		Proprie	etors' incom valuation a nption adjus	nd capital	Rental
			Wa di	age and sala sbursemen	ary ts		upplements ges and sala					income of
Year or quarter	Personal income	Total	Total	Private indus- tries	Govern- ment	Total	Employer contribu- tions for employee pension and insurance funds	Employer contribu- tions for govern- ment social insurance	Total	Farm	Nonfarm	persons with capital consump- tion adjust- ment
1959	392.8	281.0	259.8	213.8	46.1	21.1	13.3	7.9	50.7	10.0	40.6	16.2
1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1966 1967	411.5 429.0 456.7 479.6 514.6 555.7 603.9 648.3 712.0 778.5	296.4 305.3 327.1 345.2 370.7 399.5 442.7 475.1 524.3 577.6	272.9 280.5 299.4 314.9 337.8 363.8 400.3 429.0 472.0 518.3	223.7 228.0 243.0 254.8 272.9 293.8 321.9 342.5 375.3 412.7	49.2 52.5 56.3 60.0 64.9 69.9 78.4 86.5 96.7 105.6	23.6 24.8 27.8 30.4 32.9 35.7 42.3 46.1 52.3 59.3	14.3 15.2 16.6 18.0 20.3 22.7 25.5 28.1 32.4 36.5	9.3 9.6 11.2 12.4 12.6 13.1 16.8 18.0 20.0 22.8	50.8 53.2 55.4 56.5 59.4 63.9 68.2 69.8 74.3 77.4	10.5 11.0 11.0 10.8 9.6 11.8 12.8 11.5 12.6	40.3 42.2 44.4 45.7 49.8 52.1 55.4 58.4 62.8 64.7	17.1 17.9 18.8 19.5 19.6 20.2 20.8 21.2 20.9 21.2
1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1976 1977 1978	838.8 903.5 992.7 1,110.7 1,222.6 1,335.0 1,474.8 1,633.2 1,837.7 2,062.2	617.2 658.3 725.1 811.3 890.7 949.0 1,059.2 1,180.4 1,335.8 1,501.0	551.6 584.0 638.8 708.8 772.8 814.7 899.6 994.1 1,120.9 1,256.0	434.3 457.4 501.2 560.0 611.8 638.6 710.8 791.6 901.2 1,018.7	117.2 126.6 137.6 148.8 161.0 176.1 188.8 202.5 219.7 237.3	65.7 74.4 86.4 102.5 118.0 134.3 159.6 186.4 214.9 245.0	41.8 47.9 55.2 62.7 73.3 87.6 105.2 125.3 143.4 162.4	23.8 26.4 31.2 39.8 44.7 46.7 54.4 61.1 71.5 82.6	78.4 84.8 95.9 113.5 113.1 119.5 132.2 145.7 166.6 180.1	12.7 13.2 16.8 28.9 23.2 21.7 17.0 15.7 19.6 21.8	65.7 71.6 79.1 84.6 89.9 97.8 115.2 130.0 147.1 158.3	21.4 22.4 23.4 24.3 24.3 23.7 22.3 20.7 22.1 23.8
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	2,307.9 2,591.3 2,775.3 2,960.7 3,289.5 3,526.7 3,722.4 3,947.4 4,253.7 4,587.8	1,651.8 1,825.7 1,925.9 2,043.0 2,255.4 2,424.9 2,570.1 2,750.2 2,967.2 3,145.2	1,377.7 1,517.5 1,593.7 1,685.0 1,854.9 1,995.7 2,114.8 2,270.7 2,452.9 2,596.3	1,116.2 1,231.7 1,286.2 1,359.8 1,507.0 1,621.6 1,717.9 1,848.1 2,001.6 2,116.2	261.5 285.8 307.5 325.2 347.9 374.1 397.0 422.6 451.3 480.2	274.2 308.3 332.1 358.0 400.5 429.2 455.3 479.5 514.2 548.9	185.2 204.7 222.4 238.1 261.5 281.5 297.5 313.2 329.6 355.2	88.9 103.6 109.8 119.9 139.0 147.7 157.9 166.3 184.6	174.1 183.0 176.3 192.5 243.3 262.3 275.7 302.2 341.6 363.3	11.3 18.7 13.1 6.0 20.6 20.8 22.6 28.7 26.8 33.0	162.8 164.3 163.3 186.5 222.7 241.5 253.1 273.5 314.7 330.3	30.0 38.0 38.8 37.8 40.2 41.9 33.5 40.6 43.1
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	4,878.6 5,051.0 5,362.0 5,558.5 5,842.5 6,152.3 6,520.6 6,915.1 7,423.0 7,802.4	3,338.2 3,445.3 3,651.2 3,794.9 3,979.6 4,177.0 4,386.9 4,664.6 5,020.1 5,352.0	2,754.0 2,823.0 2,980.3 3,082.7 3,232.1 3,419.3 3,619.6 4,183.4 4,466.3	2,236.3 2,276.2 2,411.1 2,496.0 2,625.9 2,793.8 2,975.2 3,209.5 3,486.2 3,736.9	517.7 546.8 569.2 586.8 606.2 625.5 644.4 668.1 697.3 729.3	584.2 622.3 670.9 712.2 747.5 757.7 767.3 787.0 836.7 885.7	377.8 407.1 442.5 472.4 493.3 493.6 492.5 529.7 562.4	206.5 215.1 228.4 239.8 254.1 264.0 274.9 289.5 307.0 323.3	380.6 377.1 427.6 453.8 473.3 492.1 543.2 576.0 627.8 678.3	31.9 26.7 34.5 31.2 33.9 22.7 37.3 34.2 29.4 28.6	348.7 350.4 393.0 422.6 439.4 469.5 505.9 541.8 598.4 649.7	50.7 60.3 78.0 95.6 119.7 122.1 131.5 128.8 137.5 147.3
2000	8,429.7 8,724.1 8,881.9 9,163.6 9,727.2 10,301.1 10,983.4	5,782.7 5,942.1 6,091.2 6,310.4 6,671.4 7,024.6 7,440.8	4,829.2 4,942.8 4,980.9 5,112.7 5,394.5 5,667.9 6,018.2	4,054.5 4,126.9 4,115.0 4,208.3 4,451.4 4,686.9 4,997.6	774.7 815.9 865.9 904.4 943.1 980.9 1,020.6	953.4 999.3 1,110.3 1,197.7 1,276.9 1,356.8 1,422.6	609.9 642.7 745.1 815.6 868.5 927.7 970.7	343.5 356.6 365.2 382.1 408.3 429.1 451.8	728.4 771.9 768.4 811.3 911.6 969.9 1,006.7	22.7 19.7 10.6 29.2 37.3 30.8 19.4	705.7 752.2 757.8 782.1 874.3 939.1 987.4	150.3 167.4 152.9 133.0 118.4 42.9 54.5
2004: I II IV	9,482.8 9,629.6 9,770.9 10,025.5	6,509.1 6,618.2 6,734.7 6,823.6	5,260.9 5,351.2 5,447.8 5,518.1	4,329.3 4,408.9 4,501.5 4,565.9	931.6 942.3 946.4 952.2	1,248.2 1,266.9 1,286.9 1,305.5	848.7 861.4 874.9 889.1	399.5 405.5 412.0 416.4	879.3 908.7 914.1 944.4	40.3 39.6 33.0 36.5	839.1 869.1 881.1 908.0	140.4 126.0 105.5 101.7
2005: I II IV	10,074.1 10,234.1 10,328.6 10,567.4	6,890.5 6,961.3 7,088.5 7,158.3	5,559.1 5,614.0 5,720.4 5,777.9	4,588.1 4,636.8 4,736.3 4,786.6	971.0 977.2 984.1 991.4	1,331.3 1,347.2 1,368.1 1,380.4	908.9 921.6 935.6 944.6	422.5 425.7 432.5 435.8	948.8 971.1 967.1 992.6	30.1 34.0 30.9 28.2	918.6 937.1 936.2 964.4	87.6 74.5 –49.8 59.3
2006: I II IV	10,787.1 10,915.5 11,030.9 11,200.2	7,348.7 7,371.9 7,442.5 7,599.9	5,945.6 5,958.4 6,015.8 6,153.0	4,941.1 4,944.6 4,988.8 5,115.7	1,004.4 1,013.8 1,027.0 1,037.2	1,403.1 1,413.5 1,426.7 1,446.9	955.2 965.5 975.4 986.7	447.9 448.0 451.3 460.2	1,000.1 1,013.5 1,003.6 1,009.8	20.8 14.6 18.1 23.9	979.3 998.9 985.5 985.8	59.0 55.4 52.9 50.9
2007: 	11,469.2 11,577.3 11,746.7	7,764.9 7,801.9 7,892.7	6,294.4 6,318.9 6,393.5	5,242.7 5,256.9 5,320.6	1,051.7 1,061.9 1,072.9	1,470.5 1,483.0 1,499.2	999.2 1,010.9 1,022.7	471.3 472.1 476.4	1,027.4 1,038.4 1,048.7	29.1 33.1 38.6	998.3 1,005.3 1,010.0	53.2 62.1 68.4

See next page for continuation of table.

Table B-29.—Sources of personal income, 1959-2007—Continued

[Billions of dollars; quarterly data at seasonally adjusted annual rates]

	Person	al income re on assets	eceipts			Perso	onal current	transfer rec	eipts			Lagar
						Govern	ment social	benefits to	oersons		0.1	Less: Contribu-
Year or quarter	Total	Personal interest income	Personal dividend income	Total	Total	Old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance benefits	Govern- ment un- employ- ment insur- ance benefits	Veterans benefits	Family assis- tance ¹	Other	Other current transfer receipts, from business (net)	tions for govern- ment social insurance
1959	34.6	22.0	12.6	24.2	22.9	10.2	2.8	4.6	0.9	4.5	1.3	13.8
1960 1961	37.9 40.1 44.1 47.9 53.8 59.4 64.1 69.0 75.2 84.1	24.5 26.2 29.1 31.7 35.6 39.2 43.4 47.5 51.6 59.9	13.4 13.9 15.0 16.2 18.2 20.2 20.7 21.5 23.5 24.2	25.7 29.5 30.4 32.2 33.5 36.2 39.6 48.0 56.1 62.3	24.4 28.1 28.8 30.3 31.3 33.9 37.5 45.8 53.3 59.0	11.1 12.6 14.3 15.2 16.0 18.1 20.8 25.8 30.5 33.1	3.0 4.3 3.1 3.0 2.7 2.3 1.9 2.2 2.1 2.2	4.6 5.0 4.7 4.8 4.7 4.9 5.6 5.9	1.0 1.1 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.7 1.9 2.3 2.8 3.5	4.7 5.1 5.5 5.9 6.4 7.0 8.1 9.9 11.9	1.3 1.4 1.5 1.9 2.2 2.3 2.1 2.3 2.8 3.3	16.4 17.0 19.1 21.7 22.4 23.4 31.3 34.9 38.7 44.1
1970	93.5 101.0 109.6 124.7 146.4 162.2 178.4 205.3 234.8 274.7	69.2 75.9 82.8 94.8 113.2 129.3 139.5 160.6 184.0 217.3	24.3 25.0 26.8 29.9 33.2 32.9 39.0 44.7 50.7 57.4	74.7 88.1 97.9 112.6 133.3 170.0 184.0 194.2 209.6 235.3	71.7 85.4 94.8 108.6 128.6 163.1 177.3 189.1 203.2 227.1	38.6 44.7 49.8 60.9 70.3 81.5 93.3 105.3 116.9 132.5	4.0 5.8 5.7 4.4 6.8 17.6 15.8 12.7 9.1	7.7 8.8 9.7 10.4 11.8 14.5 14.4 13.8 13.9	4.8 6.2 6.9 7.2 8.0 9.3 10.1 10.6 10.8	16.6 20.0 22.7 25.7 31.7 40.2 43.7 46.7 52.5 59.6	2.9 2.7 3.1 3.9 4.7 6.8 6.7 5.1 6.5 8.2	46.4 51.2 59.2 75.5 85.2 89.3 101.3 113.1 131.3
1980	338.7 421.9 488.4 529.6 607.9 654.0 695.5 717.0 769.3 878.0	274.7 348.3 410.8 446.3 517.2 556.6 589.5 604.9 639.5 720.2	64.0 73.6 77.6 83.3 90.6 97.4 106.0 112.2 129.7	279.5 318.4 354.8 383.7 400.1 424.9 451.0 467.6 496.6 543.4	270.8 307.2 342.4 369.9 380.4 402.6 428.0 447.4 476.0 519.9	154.8 182.1 204.6 222.2 237.8 253.0 268.9 282.6 300.2 325.6	15.7 15.6 25.1 26.2 15.9 15.7 16.3 14.5 13.2	15.0 16.1 16.4 16.6 16.7 16.7 16.6 16.9	12.5 13.1 12.9 13.8 14.5 16.1 16.4 16.9 17.5	72.8 80.2 83.4 91.0 95.9 102.0 109.9 117.3 128.8 145.3	8.6 11.2 12.4 13.8 19.7 22.3 22.9 20.2 20.6 23.5	166.2 195.7 208.9 226.0 257.5 281.4 303.4 323.1 361.5 385.2
1990 1991 1992 1993 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000	924.0 932.0 910.9 901.8 950.8 1,016.4 1,089.2 1,181.7 1,283.2 1,264.2 1,387.0 1,380.0	755.2 751.7 723.4 699.6 716.8 763.2 793.0 848.7 933.2 928.6 1,011.0	168.8 180.3 187.4 202.2 234.0 253.2 296.2 334.9 335.6 376.1 369.0	595.2 666.4 749.4 790.1 827.3 877.4 925.0 951.2 951.2 1,022.1	573.1 648.5 729.8 775.7 812.2 858.4 902.1 931.8 952.6 988.0 1,041.6 1.143.9	351.8 381.7 414.4 443.4 475.4 506.8 537.7 563.2 575.1 588.9 620.8 668.5	18.0 26.6 38.9 34.1 23.5 21.4 22.0 19.9 19.5 20.3 20.3	17.8 18.3 19.3 20.1 20.1 20.9 21.7 22.5 23.4 24.3 25.1 26.7	19.2 21.1 22.2 22.8 23.2 22.6 20.3 17.9 17.4 17.9	166.2 200.8 234.9 255.3 270.0 286.7 300.4 308.3 317.3 336.7 357.0 398.9	22.2 17.9 19.6 14.4 15.1 19.0 22.9 19.4 26.0 34.1 42.4 50.0	410.1 430.2 455.0 477.7 508.2 532.8 555.2 587.2 661.4 702.7 731.1
2002 2003 2004 2005 2006	1,333.2 1,336.6 1,432.1 1,617.8 1,796.5	936.1 914.1 895.1 1,018.9 1,100.2	397.2 422.6 537.0 598.9 696.3	1,286.2 1,351.0 1,422.5 1,520.7 1,612.5	1,248.9 1,316.7 1,396.1 1,483.1 1,585.3	707.5 741.3 788.0 845.3 946.4	53.2 52.8 36.0 31.3 29.9	29.6 32.0 34.5 36.9 39.5	17.7 18.4 18.4 18.2 18.2	440.9 472.2 519.2 551.3 551.3	37.3 34.3 26.4 37.6 27.2	750.0 778.6 828.8 874.8 927.6
2004: I II III IV	1,359.8 1,384.4 1,420.1 1,564.1	888.1 885.9 894.0 912.3	471.8 498.5 526.1 651.8	1,404.9 1,415.3 1,432.7 1,437.1	1,379.8 1,392.6 1,396.2 1,415.7	775.8 783.2 790.4 802.8	42.6 35.7 33.6 32.2	33.9 34.2 34.7 35.2	18.5 18.4 18.3 18.3	509.0 521.1 519.2 527.3	25.1 22.7 36.5 21.4	810.8 822.9 836.1 845.5
2005: I II IV	1,527.6 1,590.0 1,643.9 1,709.5	964.0 1,004.4 1,033.8 1,073.3	563.6 585.7 610.1 636.2	1,480.6 1,505.2 1,560.6 1,536.2	1,456.0 1,479.4 1,491.1 1,505.8	828.4 842.7 850.6 859.5	32.3 30.9 30.6 31.5	36.7 36.8 37.1 37.1	18.2 18.2 18.2 18.2	540.3 550.7 554.7 559.5	24.6 25.8 69.5 30.4	861.0 867.9 881.7 888.5
2006: I II IV	1,725.6 1,795.7 1,828.1 1,836.6	1,065.7 1,112.7 1,119.7 1,102.8	659.9 682.9 708.4 733.8	1,572.5 1,599.1 1,630.6 1,647.7	1,546.9 1,573.3 1,603.2 1,618.0	917.4 940.1 956.1 972.0	30.2 29.2 30.0 30.3	38.8 39.3 39.7 40.3	18.2 18.2 18.3 18.3	542.4 546.4 559.2 557.0	25.7 25.9 27.4 29.7	918.8 920.1 926.8 944.6
2007: 	1,882.9 1,930.0 1,976.2	1,126.1 1,148.4 1,171.1	756.8 781.6 805.0	1,710.7 1,717.1 1,742.3	1,683.1 1,689.4 1,714.4	999.4 1,020.1 1,034.6	31.8 31.7 31.7	41.6 43.0 43.5	18.4 18.5 18.7	591.8 576.1 585.9	27.6 27.8 28.0	969.8 972.2 981.5

¹ Consists of aid to families with dependent children and, beginning in 1996, assistance programs operating under the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996.

Table B-30.—Disposition of personal income, 1959–2007

[Billions of dollars, except as noted; quarterly data at seasonally adjusted annual rates]

					Less: Perso	nal outlays			Pero	cent of dispos ersonal incom	sable ie ²
	D 1	Less:	Equals: Dispos-					Equals:	Persona	l outlays	
Year or quarter	Personal income	Personal current taxes	able personal income	Total	Personal consump- tion expendi- tures	Personal interest pay- ments ¹	Personal current transfer payments	Personal saving	Total	Personal consump- tion expendi- tures	Personal saving
1959	392.8	42.3	350.5	323.9	317.6	5.5	0.8	26.7	92.4	90.6	7.6
1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1966 1967	411.5 429.0 456.7 479.6 514.6 555.7 603.9 648.3 712.0 778.5	46.1 47.3 51.6 54.6 52.1 57.7 66.4 73.0 87.0 104.5	365.4 381.8 405.1 425.1 462.5 498.1 537.5 575.3 625.0 674.0	338.8 349.6 371.3 391.8 421.7 455.1 493.1 520.9 572.2 621.4	331.7 342.1 363.3 382.7 411.4 443.8 480.9 507.8 558.0 605.2	6.2 6.5 7.0 7.9 8.9 9.9 10.7 11.1 12.2 14.0	.8 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.6 2.0 2.0 2.2	26.7 32.2 33.8 33.3 40.8 43.0 44.4 54.4 52.8 52.5	92.7 91.6 91.7 92.2 91.2 91.4 91.7 90.5 91.6 92.2	90.8 89.6 89.7 90.0 89.0 89.1 89.5 88.3 89.3	7.3 8.4 8.3 7.8 8.8 8.6 8.3 9.5 8.4 7.8
1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978	838.8 903.5 992.7 1,110.7 1,222.6 1,335.0 1,474.8 1,633.2 1,837.7 2,062.2	103.1 101.7 123.6 132.4 151.0 147.6 172.3 197.5 229.4 268.7	735.7 801.8 869.1 978.3 1,071.6 1,187.4 1,302.5 1,435.7 1,608.3 1,793.5	666.2 721.2 791.9 875.6 958.0 1,061.9 1,180.2 1,310.4 1,465.8 1,634.4	648.5 701.9 770.6 852.4 933.4 1,034.4 1,151.9 1,278.6 1,428.5 1,592.2	15.2 16.6 18.1 19.8 21.2 23.7 23.9 27.0 31.9 36.2	2.6 2.8 3.1 3.4 3.4 3.8 4.4 4.8 5.4 5.9	69.5 80.6 77.2 102.7 113.6 125.6 122.3 125.3 142.5 159.1	90.6 89.9 91.1 89.5 89.4 89.4 90.6 91.3 91.1	88.1 87.5 88.7 87.1 87.1 87.1 88.4 89.1 88.8 88.8	9.4 10.1 8.9 10.5 10.6 10.6 9.4 8.7 8.9
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	2,307.9 2,591.3 2,775.3 2,960.7 3,289.5 3,526.7 3,722.4 4,253.7 4,587.8	298.9 345.2 354.1 352.3 377.4 417.4 437.3 489.1 505.0 566.1	2,009.0 2,246.1 2,421.2 2,608.4 2,912.0 3,109.3 3,285.1 3,458.3 3,748.7 4,021.7	1,807.5 2,001.8 2,150.4 2,374.8 2,597.3 2,829.3 3,016.7 3,216.9 3,475.8 3,734.5	1,757.1 1,941.1 2,077.3 2,290.6 2,503.3 2,720.3 2,899.7 3,100.2 3,353.6 3,598.5	43.6 49.3 59.5 69.2 77.0 90.4 96.1 93.6 96.8	6.8 11.4 13.6 15.0 16.9 18.6 20.9 23.1 25.4 27.8	201.4 244.3 270.8 233.6 314.8 280.0 268.4 241.4 272.9 287.1	90.0 89.1 88.8 91.0 89.2 91.0 91.8 93.0 92.7 92.9	87.5 86.4 85.8 87.8 86.0 87.5 88.3 89.6 89.5	10.0 10.9 11.2 9.0 10.8 9.0 8.2 7.0 7.3 7.1
1990 1991 1992 1993 1993 1995 1996 1997 1997	4,878.6 5,051.0 5,362.0 5,558.5 5,842.5 6,152.3 6,520.6 6,915.1 7,423.0 7,802.4	592.8 586.7 610.6 646.6 690.7 744.1 832.1 926.3 1,027.0 1,107.5	4,285.8 4,464.3 4,751.4 4,911.9 5,151.8 5,408.2 5,688.5 5,988.8 6,395.9 6,695.0	3,986.4 4,140.1 4,385.4 4,627.9 4,902.4 5,157.3 5,460.0 5,770.5 6,119.1 6,536.4	3,839.9 3,986.1 4,235.3 4,477.9 4,743.3 4,975.8 5,256.8 5,547.4 5,879.5 6,282.5	116.1 118.5 111.8 107.3 112.8 132.7 150.3 163.9 174.5 181.0	30.4 35.6 38.3 42.7 46.3 48.9 52.9 59.2 65.2 73.0	299.4 324.2 366.0 284.0 249.5 250.9 228.4 218.3 276.8 158.6	93.0 92.7 92.3 94.2 95.2 95.4 96.0 96.4 95.7	89.6 89.3 89.1 91.2 92.1 92.0 92.4 92.6 91.9 93.8	7.0 7.3 7.7 5.8 4.8 4.6 4.0 3.6 4.3 2.4
2000	8,429.7 8,724.1 8,881.9 9,163.6 9,727.2 10,301.1 10,983.4	1,235.7 1,237.3 1,051.8 1,001.1 1,046.3 1,209.1 1,354.3	7,194.0 7,486.8 7,830.1 8,162.5 8,680.9 9,092.0 9,629.1	7,025.6 7,354.5 7,645.3 7,987.7 8,499.2 9,047.4 9,590.3	6,739.4 7,055.0 7,350.7 7,703.6 8,195.9 8,707.8 9,224.5	204.7 212.2 196.4 182.5 191.3 217.7 238.0	81.5 87.2 98.2 101.5 112.1 121.8 127.8	168.5 132.3 184.7 174.9 181.7 44.6 38.8	97.7 98.2 97.6 97.9 97.9 99.5	93.7 94.2 93.9 94.4 95.8 95.8	2.3 1.8 2.4 2.1 2.1 .5
2004: I II III IV	9,482.8 9,629.6 9,770.9 10,025.5	1,008.1 1,024.5 1,062.1 1,090.7	8,474.7 8,605.1 8,708.9 8,934.8	8,299.5 8,432.9 8,553.7 8,710.6	8,010.1 8,135.0 8,245.1 8,393.3	180.4 186.1 195.0 203.5	109.1 111.8 113.6 113.8	175.1 172.2 155.2 224.2	97.9 98.0 98.2 97.5	94.5 94.5 94.7 93.9	2.1 2.0 1.8 2.5
2005: I II IV	10,074.1 10,234.1 10,328.6 10,567.4	1,166.4 1,195.5 1,223.5 1,251.0	8,907.7 9,038.6 9,105.1 9,316.4	8,819.0 8,970.8 9,153.9 9,245.7	8,488.8 8,632.6 8,810.5 8,899.3	208.3 217.5 222.4 222.6	122.0 120.6 121.0 123.7	88.7 67.8 -48.8 70.8	99.0 99.2 100.5 99.2	95.3 95.5 96.8 95.5	1.0 .8 5 .8
2006: I II IV	10,787.1 10,915.5 11,030.9 11,200.2	1,318.6 1,342.6 1,355.2 1,401.0	9,468.5 9,572.9 9,675.8 9,799.2	9,384.0 9,542.9 9,677.1 9,757.2	9,034.7 9,183.9 9,305.7 9,373.7	227.1 231.0 242.3 251.6	122.2 128.0 129.1 131.8	84.5 30.0 -1.4 42.0	99.1 99.7 100.0 99.6	95.4 95.9 96.2 95.7	.9 .3 .0 .4
2007: I II	11,469.2 11,577.3 11,746.7	1,454.7 1,477.6 1,489.2	10,014.5 10,099.7 10,257.5	9,917.5 10,069.2 10,200.9	9,540.5 9,674.0 9,785.7	243.3 259.5 275.8	133.7 135.7 139.3	97.0 30.5 56.7	99.0 99.7 99.4	95.3 95.8 95.4	1.0 .3 .6

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ Consists of nonmortgage interest paid by households. $^{\rm 2}$ Percents based on data in millions of dollars.

Table B–31.—Total and per capita disposable personal income and personal consumption expenditures, and per capita gross domestic product, in current and real dollars, 1959–2007 [Quarterly data at seasonally adjusted annual rates, except as noted]

Disposable personal income Personal consumption expenditures Gross domestic product Total Total per capita Per capita Per capita Population (billions of dollars) (billions of dollars) (dollars) (dollars) Year or quarter (thousands) 1 Chained Chained Chained Chained Chained Current Current dollars Current Current Current dollars dollars dollars dollars dollars dollars dollars dollars dollars 1959 1,715.5 317.6 1,554.6 177,130 350.5 1,979 9,685 1,793 8,776 2,860 13,782 1960 365.4 1.759.7 2 022 9 735 331.7 1 597 4 1 835 8.837 2.912 13.840 180.760 2,078 2,171 2,246 9,901 10,227 8,873 9,170 9,412 381.8 405.1 1,819.2 342.1 1,630.3 1,862 2,965 13,932 183,742 1961 3,139 3,263 363.3 382.7 2,022 2,144 2,283 1963 425.1 1,979.1 10,455 1,781.6 14,971 189,300 2,410 2,563 11,061 11,594 1964 462.5 2.122.8 **111 /** 1,888.4 9,839 3,458 15,624 191 927 3,700 4.007 16,420 17,290 2 253 3 10,331 194 347 1965 498 1 443 8 2.007.7 537.5 2.371.9 2.734 12.065 480.9 2.121.8 2,446 196,599 1966 2,895 3,114 3,324 2,185.0 2,310.5 2,396.4 2,555 2,780 2,985 2,475.9 2,588.0 12,457 12,892 10,994 4,189 198,752 1968 558.0 2,668.7 1969 674.0 13,163 605.2 11,820 4,857 18,573 202,736 5,064 205,089 1970 735.7 2.781.7 3 587 13.563 648 5 2.451.9 3 162 11.955 18 391 801.8 14,001 14,512 15,345 2,907.9 3,046.5 3,252.3 3,379 701.9 770.6 2,545.5 2,701.3 2,833.8 12,256 12,868 13,371 3,860 4,140 5,427 5,899 1971 18,771 19,555 207,692 209,924 1972 869.1 211,939 213,898 4,616 6,524 20,484 5,010 1974 1,071.6 3,228.5 15,094 933.4 2,812.3 4,364 13,148 7,013 20,195 1975 1 187 4 3,302.6 3,432.2 5,498 5,972 15,291 15,738 1 034 4 2 876 9 4 789 13,320 13,919 7 586 19 961 215,981 218,086 8.369 1.151.9 1 302 5 3 035 5 5 282 20 822 3,552.9 3,718.8 6,517 7,224 21,565 22,526 22,982 220,289 222,629 225,106 1,435.7 1,278.6 3,164.1 5,804 9,219 1977 16,128 14,364 3,303.1 3,383.4 1979 1,793.5 3,811.2 7,967 16,931 1,592.2 15,030 11,387 1980 2.009.0 3 857 7 8 822 16,940 1,757.1 3.374.1 7,716 14,816 12,249 22.666 227,726 3,960.0 4,044.9 4,177.7 9,765 10,426 11,131 17,217 17,418 17,828 23,007 22,346 23,146 2,246.1 2,421.2 3,422.2 3,470.3 8,439 8,945 14,879 14,944 13,601 14,017 230,008 232,218 1981 1 941 1 2,077.3 2,290.6 1982 1983 2,608.4 3,668.6 9,775 15,656 15,092 234,333 2.912.0 12,319 19,011 2.503.3 10,589 16,343 236,394 1984 3,863.3 16,638 4,645.2 4,791.0 13,037 13,649 2,720.3 2.899.7 25,382 26.024 1985 3,109.3 19,476 4,064.0 11,406 17,040 17,695 238,506 1986 3 285 1 19 906 4 228 9 12 048 17 570 18 542 240 683 3,458.3 3,748.7 4,874.5 14,241 15,297 20,072 3,100.2 4,369.8 17,994 19,517 26,664 27,514 242,843 1987 12.766 3,353.6 3,598.5 5,082.6 4,546.9 13,685 20,827 245,061 1989 4,021.7 5,224.8 16,257 21,120 4,675.0 14,546 18,898 22,169 28,221 247,387 1990 4.285.8 5,324.2 17.131 21,281 3.839.9 4,770.3 15,349 19.067 23,195 28,429 250,181 21,109 21,548 21,493 15,722 16,485 17,204 28,007 28,556 28,940 1991 1992 4,464.3 4,751.4 17,609 18,494 4,778.4 4.934.8 18,848 19,208 23,650 253,530 256,922 5,351.7 3,986.1 5.536.3 4.235.3 4,911.9 18,872 4,477.9 5,099.8 19,593 25,578 260,282 1993 20,082 20,382 20,835 21,365 21,812 22,153 5,746.4 19,555 4,743.3 18,004 26,844 5,151.8 5,290.7 29,741 263,455 1995 5,408.2 5,905.7 20,287 4,975.8 5,433.5 18,665 27,749 30,128 266,588 22,546 23,065 1996 5 688 5 6 080 9 21,091 21,940 5,256.8 5,547.4 5 619 4 19,490 20.323 28 982 30,881 31.886 269 714 5.831.8 30.424 272.958 1997 5,988.8 6.295.8 24,131 24,564 6,395.9 6,663.9 23,161 23,968 5,879.5 6,282.5 21,291 22,491 22,183 23,050 31,674 33,181 32,833 33,904 276,154 279,328 6.125.8 1999 6,695.0 6,861.3 6,438.6 2000 7,194.0 7,194.0 25,469 25,469 6,739.4 6,739.4 23,860 23,860 34,755 34,755 282,459 26,224 27,145 28,020 29,517 25,687 26,217 26,535 27,232 35,476 2001 7,486.8 7,333.3 7 055 0 6,910.4 24,712 24,205 34 645 285 490 2002 2003 2004 7,099.3 7,295.3 7,561.4 24,612 25,043 25,711 36,296 37,626 39,735 288,451 291,311 294,096 7,830.1 8,162.5 7,562.2 7,729.9 7,350.7 7,703.6 25,483 26,445 34,837 35,361 8,680.9 8,008.9 27,868 9,092.0 8,147.9 30,616 27,436 8,707.8 7,803.6 41,869 37,052 296,972 2006 9,629.1 8,396.9 32,115 28,005 9,224.5 8,044.1 30,765 26,828 44,007 37,752 299,833 8,474.7 7,908.7 7,955.1 25,511 25,607 25,761 2004: 28,922 29,300 26,990 27,087 8,010.1 7,475.1 7,520.5 27,336 27,699 38,924 39,532 35,983 293,018 293,691 8,605.1 36,209 8.135.0 8,012.2 29,576 8.708.9 27.210 8.245.1 7.585.5 28,001 40.004 36,436 294,455 8,934.8 8,158.8 30,265 27,636 8,393.3 7.664.3 28,431 25,961 40,473 36,570 295.222 8,089.8 8,140.9 27,342 27,450 26,056 26,217 36,766 2005: 8,907.7 30,106 8,488.8 7,709.4 41,078 295,878 9.038.6 30,477 8,632.6 7,775.2 29,109 41,533 36,936 296,567 42.237 26 410 37,245 37,259 297 339 9 105 1 8 115 4 30,622 27.293 8 810 5 7 852 8 9,316.4 31,252 27,661 7,876.9 29,853 26,423 42,621 298,105 8,246.0 8 899 3 9,468.5 9,572.9 27,930 27,881 26,650 26,748 2006: 8,344.2 31,693 9,034.7 7,961.9 30,241 43,396 37,618 298,754 8,348.6 31,970 9,183.9 8,009.3 30,671 43,933 37,760 299,432 8,384.5 32,231 8.063.8 30,999 300,196 27,052 44,500 9,799.2 8,510.7 32,561 28,280 9,373.7 8,141.2 31,147 37,865 300.950 10,014.5 10,099.7 28,595 28,475 27,241 27,275 44,935 45,552 37,842 38,113 2007: 8,623.9 8,607.1 33,206 33,413 9,540.5 8,215.7 8,244.3 31,634 301,590 302,266 9,674.0 28,719 9,785.7 32,293 27,398 46,103 10.257.5 8.702.6 33.850 8,302.2 38.475 303,028

Source: Department of Commerce (Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census)

¹ Population of the United States including Armed Forces overseas; includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning in 1960. Annual data are averages of quarterly data. Quarterly data are averages for the period.

Table B-32.—Gross saving and investment, 1959-2007

[Billions of dollars, except as noted; quarterly data at seasonally adjusted annual rates]

						Gross	saving					
					Net s	aving				Consum	ption of fixe	d capital
Year or quarter	Total			Net priva	te saving		Net g	overnment s	aving			
rear or quarter	gross saving	Total net saving	Total	Personal saving	Undis- tributed corporate profits ¹	Wage accruals less disburse- ments	Total	Federal	State and local	Total	Private	Govern- ment
1959	106.2	53.2	46.0	26.7	19.4	0.0	7.1	3.3	3.8	53.0	38.6	14.5
1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1966 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976	111.3 114.3 124.9 133.2 143.4 158.5 168.7 170.5 182.0 198.3 192.7 208.9 237.5 292.0 301.5 297.0 342.1	55.8 57.1 65.7 70.8 78.4 89.1 93.1 89.0 93.6 100.4 86.0 93.9 111.0 152.7 139.0 109.2 137.0 167.5	44.3 50.2 57.9 59.7 71.0 79.2 83.1 91.4 88.4 83.7 94.0 115.8 119.8 143.4 175.8 181.3 198.5	26,7 32,2 33,8 33,3 40,8 43,0 44,4 52,8 52,5 69,5 80,6 77,2 102,7 102,7 113,6 125,6 122,3 125,3	17.6 18.1 24.1 26.4 30.1 36.2 38.7 36.9 35.6 31.2 24.6 34.8 42.9 45.0 59.0 59.0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	11.5 6.9 7.88 11.1 7.4 9.9 10.0 -2.4 5.2 16.7 -8.1 -21.9 -8.8 4.4 -66.6 -44.4 -31.0	7.2 2.6 2.5 5.4 1.0 3.3 -9.4 -2.3 8 -28.4 -24.4 -11.3 -69.0 -51.7	4.3 5.2 5.7 6.4 6.5 7.0 7.5 8.0 7.1 6.5 15.6 15.7 9.3 2.5 7.4	55.6 57.2 59.3 62.4 65.0 69.4 75.6 81.5 88.4 97.9 106.7 115.0 126.5 139.3 162.5 187.7 205.0	40.5 41.6 42.8 44.9 46.9 50.5 55.5 59.9 65.2 73.1 80.0 86.7 97.1 107.9 126.6 147.8 162.3	15.0 15.6 16.5 17.5 18.1 18.9 20.1 21.6 23.1 24.8 26.7 28.3 29.5 31.4 40.0 42.6 42.6
1978 1979	478.0 536.7	215.7 236.6	223.5 234.9	142.5 159.1	81.0 75.7	.0 .0 .0	-7.8 1.7	-26.5 -11.3	18.7 13.0	262.3 300.1	212.8 245.7	49.5 54.5
1980 1981 1982 1983 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1987 1988 1989 1999	549.4 654.7 629.1 609.4 773.4 767.5 733.5 796.8 915.0 944.7 940.4 964.1 948.2	206.5 266.6 202.2 165.6 300.9 260.7 202.2 234.9 317.4 300.4 258.0 238.2 196.3 186.0	251.3 312.3 336.2 333.7 445.0 413.4 372.0 367.4 434.0 409.7 422.7 456.1 493.0 458.6	201.4 244.3 270.8 233.6 314.8 280.0 268.4 241.4 272.9 287.1 299.4 324.2 366.0 284.0	49.9 68.0 65.4 100.1 130.3 133.4 103.7 126.1 161.1 122.6 123.3 131.9 142.7 168.1	.0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0	-44.8 -45.7 -134.1 -168.1 -144.1 -152.6 -169.9 -132.6 -116.6 -109.3 -164.8 -217.9 -296.7 -272.6	-53.6 -53.3 -131.9 -173.0 -168.1 -175.0 -190.8 -145.0 -134.5 -130.1 -172.0 -213.7 -297.4 -273.5	8.8 7.6 -2.2 4.9 23.9 22.3 21.0 12.4 17.9 20.8 7.2 -4.2 .7	343.0 388.1 426.9 443.8 472.6 506.7 531.3 561.9 597.6 644.3 682.5 725.9 751.9	281.1 317.9 349.8 362.1 385.6 414.0 431.8 455.3 483.5 522.1 551.6 586.9 607.3 624.7	61.8 70.1 77.1 81.7 87.0 92.7 99.5 106.7 114.1 122.2 130.9 139.1 144.6 151.8
1994	1,070.7 1,184.5 1,291.1 1,461.1 1,598.7 1,674.3	237.1 306.2 373.0 486.6 568.6 573.0	438.9 491.1 489.0 503.3 477.8 419.0	249.5 250.9 228.4 218.3 276.8 158.6	171.8 223.8 256.9 287.9 201.7 255.3	17.6 16.4 3.6 -2.9 7 5.2	-201.9 -184.9 -116.0 -16.7 90.8 154.0	-212.3 -197.0 -141.8 -55.8 38.8 103.6	10.5 12.0 25.8 39.1 52.0 50.4	833.7 878.4 918.1 974.4 1,030.2 1,101.3	675.1 713.4 748.8 800.3 851.2 914.3	158.6 165.0 169.3 174.1 179.0 187.0
2000	1,770.5 1,657.6 1,489.1 1,459.0 1,618.1 1,734.6 1,866.9	582.7 376.1 197.1 122.5 182.0 125.1 251.7	343.3 324.6 479.2 515.0 551.1 428.2 447.2	168.5 132.3 184.7 174.9 181.7 44.6 38.8	174.8 192.3 294.5 325.1 384.4 378.6 400.9	.0 .0 .0 15.0 –15.0 5.0 7.5	239.4 51.5 -282.1 -392.5 -369.1 -303.1 -195.4	189.5 46.7 -247.9 -372.1 -370.6 -318.3 -220.0	50.0 4.8 -34.2 -20.4 1.5 15.2 24.6	1,187.8 1,281.5 1,292.0 1,336.5 1,436.1 1,609.5 1,615.2	990.8 1,075.5 1,080.3 1,118.3 1,206.0 1,357.0 1,347.5	197.0 206.0 211.6 218.2 230.2 252.4 267.7
2004: 	1,552.4 1,590.0 1,678.3 1,651.7	178.8 195.8 143.7 209.7	597.8 571.8 517.9 516.9	175.1 172.2 155.2 224.2	427.7 419.6 387.7 302.6	-5.0 -20.0 -25.0 -10.0	-419.0 -376.1 -374.2 -307.1	-411.1 -374.1 -361.9 -335.4	-7.9 -1.9 -12.3 28.3	1,373.7 1,394.3 1,534.5 1,442.0	1,150.9 1,166.8 1,302.3 1,203.8	222.7 227.4 232.3 238.2
2005: I II IV	1,711.0 1,720.8 1,778.4 1,728.2	244.3 228.3 -125.5 153.3	510.4 490.0 263.4 448.9	88.7 67.8 -48.8 70.8	421.7 422.2 312.2 358.1	.0 .0 .0 20.0	-266.0 -261.6 -388.9 -295.6	-298.0 -287.5 -394.3 -293.2	32.0 25.9 5.4 –2.5	1,466.6 1,492.4 1,903.9 1,574.9	1,224.9 1,246.5 1,637.9 1,318.9	241.8 245.9 266.0 256.0
2006: I II IV	1,875.5 1,865.7 1,811.6 1,914.9	300.7 262.9 182.8 260.5	484.7 460.0 409.7 434.4	84.5 30.0 -1.4 42.0	420.2 430.0 411.1 342.4	-20.0 .0 .0 50.0	-184.0 -197.0 -226.9 -173.9	-219.6 -239.9 -239.2 -181.5	35.6 42.8 12.3 7.6	1,574.8 1,602.8 1,628.8 1,654.4	1,314.8 1,337.2 1,358.7 1,379.3	260.1 265.6 270.1 275.1
2007: 	1,879.4 1,913.6 1,871.7	208.5 230.2 180.8	432.8 423.5 426.4	97.0 30.5 56.7	335.8 368.0 344.7	.0 25.0 25.0	-224.3 -193.4 -245.6	-218.5 -206.8 -232.6	-5.8 13.4 -13.0	1,670.9 1,683.4 1,690.9	1,389.6 1,397.4 1,400.9	281.3 286.0 290.0

¹ With inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments. See next page for continuation of table.

Table B-32.—Gross saving and investment, 1959-2007—Continued

[Billions of dollars, except as noted; quarterly data at seasonally adjusted annual rates]

	G	ross dome transact	stic invest	tment, cap net lending	ital accou g, NIPA ²	nt					Addenda	:		
		Gross do	mestic inv	estment/		Not	Statis-		Gross g	overnmen:	t saving		Cross	Not
Year or quarter	Total	Total	Gross private domes- tic invest- ment	Gross govern- ment invest- ment ³	Capital ac- count trans- actions (net) ⁴	Net lending or net borrow- ing (-), NIPA ^{2, 5}	tical dis- crep- ancy	Gross private saving	Total	Federal	State and local	Net domes- tic invest- ment	Gross saving as a percent of gross national income	Net saving as a percent of gross national income
1959	106.7 110.4 113.8 125.3 132.4 144.2 160.0 175.0 175.1 186.6 201.5 200.0 220.5 246.6 300.7 312.3	107.8 107.2 109.5 121.4 136.7 153.8 171.1 171.6 184.8 199.7 196.0 219.9 250.2 291.3 305.7	78.5 78.9 78.2 88.1 93.8 102.1 1118.2 131.3 128.6 141.2 156.4 152.4 207.6 244.5	29.3 28.3 31.3 33.3 33.6 34.6 35.6 43.0 43.6 41.8 42.6 46.8 56.3		-1.2 3.2 4.3 3.9 5.0 7.55 6.2 3.9 3.6 1.7 1.8 4.0 .6 -3.6 9.3 6.6	0.5 9 6 .4 8 1.6 6.3 4.6 4.6 3.2 7.3 11.6 9.1 8.6	84.6 84.8 91.8 100.7 104.6 117.9 129.7 138.6 151.3 153.7 156.8 174.1 202.5 216.8 256.3 270.0	21.6 26.5 22.5 24.3 28.6 25.5 28.8 30.1 19.2 28.3 41.5 18.6 6.4 20.7 35.8 31.5	13.6 17.8 13.5 14.0 17.5 13.4 16.0 15.5 4.7 12.5 24.2 .9 -11.9 -7.7 5.8 4.5	8.0 8.7 9.0 10.3 11.1 12.8 14.6 14.5 15.8 17.3 17.7 18.3 28.5 30.0 27.0	54.8 51.6 52.3 62.2 65.0 71.7 84.4 95.5 90.1 96.5 101.8 89.3 104.9 123.7 152.1 143.2	20.9 21.0 20.8 21.2 21.4 21.5 20.0 20.1 18.6 18.6 19.2 21.1 20.0	10.4 10.5 10.4 11.1 11.4 11.7 12.3 11.8 10.7 10.3 10.2 8.3 8.4 9.0 9.2
1977 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978	314.7 367.2 419.8 504.6 582.8	293.3 358.4 428.8 515.0 581.4	230.2 292.0 361.3 438.0 492.9	63.1 66.4 67.5 77.1 88.5		21.4 8.9 -9.0 -10.4 1.4	17.7 25.1 22.3 26.6 46.0	323.6 343.8 382.8 436.3 480.5	-26.6 -1.7 14.7 41.7 56.2	-49.3 -30.3 -21.0 -1.5 15.7	22.7 28.6 35.7 43.2 40.5	105.6 153.2 198.8 252.7 281.2	18.2 18.8 19.6 20.9 21.1	6.7 7.5 8.3 9.4 9.3
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1996	590.9 685.6 629.4 655.1 788.0 784.1 780.5 818.5 895.5 984.3 1,006.7 1,103.6 1,1051.0 1,213.2 1,285.7 1,384.8 1,531.7	579.5 679.3 629.5 687.2 875.0 895.0 919.7 969.2 1,007.7 1,072.6 1,076.7 1,023.2 1,172.4 1,318.4 1,376.7 1,485.2 1,485.2	479.3 572.4 517.2 564.3 735.2 746.5 785.0 821.6 874.9 861.0 802.9 864.8 953.4 1,097.1 1,144.0 1,240.3 1,389.8	100.3 106.9 112.3 122.9 139.4 158.8 173.2 184.3 186.1 197.7 220.3 223.1 219.0 221.4 232.7 244.9 252.2	-0.2 2 3 4 5 3 6.6 4.5 .6 1.3 1.7 .9	11.4 6.3 .0 -31.8 -86.7 -110.5 -138.9 -150.4 -111.7 -88.0 -76.6 9.0 -37.5 -71.7 -106.9 -91.9 -101.0	41.4 30.9 3 45.7 14.6 16.7 47.0 21.7 -19.5 39.7 66.2 72.5 102.7 139.5 142.5 101.2 93.7 70.7	532.4 630.3 686.0 695.8 830.6 827.3 803.9 822.7 917.5 931.8 974.3 1,104.4 1,083.3 1,114.0 1,204.5 1,237.8 1,303.6	17.0 24.4 -56.9 -86.5 -57.2 -59.9 -70.4 -25.9 -78.2 -78.8 -78.8 -78.8 -78.8 -43.2 -19.9 553.3 157.5	-23.6 -19.4 -94.2 -132.3 -123.5 -126.9 -139.2 -89.8 -75.2 -66.7 -104.1 -141.5 -222.7 -195.5 -132.2 -15.1 -59.7 26.7	40.6 43.9 37.3 45.8 66.3 67.0 68.8 63.9 72.7 79.6 70.3 62.7 70.6 74.7 88.9 95.2 113.0 130.7	236.6 291.2 202.6 243.4 402.4 388.3 388.4 407.3 410.1 428.4 394.2 297.3 336.0 395.9 484.7 498.4 567.1 667.5	19.7 20.9 19.1 17.3 19.6 18.1 16.5 16.8 17.8 16.3 16.2 15.4 16.2 16.2	7.4 8.5 6.1 4.7 7.6 6.2 4.6 5.0 5.5 4.0 3.1 4.2 4.2 4.2 5.9
1998 1999 2000 2001 2001 2002 2003 2004	1,584.1 1,638.5 1,643.3 1,567.9 1,468.1 1,507.8 1,637.3	1,771.5 1,912.4 2,040.0 1,938.3 1,926.4 2,020.0 2,261.4	1,509.1 1,625.7 1,735.5 1,614.3 1,582.1 1,664.1 1,888.6	262.4 286.8 304.5 324.0 344.3 356.0 372.8	.7 4.8 .8 1.1 1.4 3.2 2.4	-188.1 -278.7 -397.4 -371.5 -459.7 -515.5 -626.5	-14.6 -35.7 -127.2 -89.6 -21.0 48.8 19.1	1,328.9 1,333.3 1,334.1 1,400.1 1,559.6 1,633.3 1,757.0	269.8 341.0 436.4 257.5 -70.5 -174.3 -138.9	121.6 188.5 276.6 134.9 –159.1 –281.7 –276.6	148.2 152.5 159.8 122.6 88.6 107.4 137.7	741.3 811.2 852.1 656.9 634.4 683.5 825.3	18.2 17.9 17.7 16.2 14.2 13.3 13.8	6.5 6.1 5.8 3.7 1.9 1.1
2005	1,739.9 1,848.8 1,590.5 1,630.8 1,688.2 1,639.5	2,475.0 2,642.9 2,129.9 2,247.1 2,307.5 2,361.2	2,077.2 2,209.2 1,769.6 1,875.6 1,929.7 1,979.5	397.8 433.8 360.3 371.5 377.8 381.6	4.1 3.9 1.9 1.7 3.8 2.0	-739.1 -798.0 -541.3 -618.0 -623.0 -723.6	5.4 -18.1 38.0 40.8 10.0 -12.2	1,785.2 1,794.6 1,748.7 1,738.6 1,820.2 1,720.7	-50.6 72.3 -196.3 -148.6 -141.9 -68.9	-219.2 -114.6 -319.1 -280.4 -267.6 -239.3	168.6 186.9 122.9 131.8 125.7 170.4	865.5 1,027.7 756.2 852.8 773.0 919.2	13.9 14.1 13.5 13.7 14.2 13.7	1.0 1.9 1.6 1.7 1.2 1.7
2005: I	1,699.9 1,710.4 1,805.6 1,743.8	2,414.4 2,420.5 2,480.3 2,584.8	2,029.6 2,024.7 2,078.5 2,176.0	384.7 395.8 401.7 408.8	10.4 2.0 1.9 1.9	-724.9 -712.2 -676.6 -842.9	-11.1 -10.3 27.2 15.7	1,735.3 1,736.5 1,901.3 1,767.8	-24.3 -15.7 -122.9 -39.7	-200.8 -189.5 -294.6 -192.0	176.5 173.8 171.7 152.4	947.7 928.1 576.4 1,009.9	14.0 13.9 14.1 13.6	2.0 1.8 -1.0 1.2
2006: III	1,854.7 1,863.2 1,809.1 1,868.3	2,640.9 2,674.9 2,659.2 2,596.7	2,221.1 2,239.0 2,224.1 2,152.4	419.8 435.9 435.1 444.2	6.9 4.0 2.2 2.5	-793.2 -815.7 -852.2 -730.9	-20.9 -2.6 -2.5 -46.6	1,799.5 1,797.1 1,768.4 1,813.7	76.1 68.6 43.2 101.2	-116.4 -135.2 -132.9 -74.0	192.5 203.8 176.2 175.2	1,066.1 1,072.1 1,030.4 942.3	14.4 14.1 13.6 14.2	2.3 2.0 1.4 1.9
2007: 	1,813.1 1,872.8 1,946.5	2,569.2 2,603.4 2,637.4	2,117.3 2,139.1 2,162.9	451.8 464.3 474.4	1.6 1.7 1.6	-757.7 -732.3 -692.4	-66.3 -40.8 74.8	1,822.5 1,820.9 1,827.3	56.9 92.7 44.4	-110.0 -96.6 -121.7	166.9 189.3 166.0	898.3 919.9 946.5	13.7 13.8 13.4	1.5 1.7 1.3

² National income and product accounts (NIPA).
3 For details on government investment, see Table B–20.
4 Consists of capital transfers and the acquisition and disposal of nonproduced nonfinancial assets.
5 Prior to 1982, equals the balance on current account, NIPA (see Table B–24).

Source: Department of Commerce (Bureau of Economic Analysis).

Table B-33.—Median money income (in 2006 dollars) and poverty status of families and people, by race, selected years, 1993-2006

			Fami	lies ¹		5, 1775	People	helow	Median i	money inco	me (in 200	6 dollars)
				Below pov	verty level		povert	y level	ot pe	money inco cople 15 yea with in	ars old and come ²	over
Year	Number	Median money income	To	tal	Fen house	nale holder	Normalian		Ma	iles	Fen	nales
	(mil- lions)	(in 2006 dol- lars) ²	Number (mil- lions)	Percent	Number (mil- lions)	Percent	Number (mil- lions)	Percent	All people	Year- round full-time workers	All people	Year- round full-time workers
ALL RACES 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 19993 20004 2001 2001 2003 2004 2005 WHITE	68.5 69.3 69.6 70.2 70.9 71.6 73.2 73.8 74.3 75.6 76.2 76.9 77.4	\$50,782 52,173 53,349 54,127 55,823 57,734 59,088 59,398 58,545 57,920 57,751 57,705 58,036 58,407	8.4 8.1 7.5 7.7 7.3 7.2 6.8 6.4 6.8 7.2 7.6 7.8 7.7	12.3 11.6 10.8 11.0 10.3 10.0 9.3 8.7 9.2 9.6 10.0 10.2 9.9 9.8	4.4 4.2 4.1 4.2 4.0 3.8 3.6 3.3 3.5 3.5 3.9 4.0 4.0	35.6 34.6 32.4 32.6 31.6 29.9 27.8 25.4 26.5 28.0 28.3 28.7 28.3	39.3 38.1 36.4 36.5 35.6 32.8 31.6 32.9 34.6 35.9 37.0 36.5	15.1 14.5 13.8 13.7 13.3 12.7 11.9 11.3 11.7 12.1 12.5 12.7 12.6 12.3	\$28,994 29,220 29,639 30,498 31,579 32,725 33,026 33,185 33,142 32,768 32,812 32,573 32,300 32,265	\$42,700 42,528 42,299 42,915 44,149 44,782 45,316 45,534 45,739 45,398 45,498 44,476 43,571 44,958	\$15,177 15,425 15,935 16,398 17,162 18,519 18,807 18,921 18,842 18,920 18,858 19,185 20,014	\$30,873 31,298 31,235 31,907 32,602 33,174 33,114 34,098 34,640 34,700 34,281 34,346 34,989
1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1997 1998 2000 4	57.9 58.4 58.9 58.9 59.5 60.1 61.1 61.3 61.6	53,999 55,001 56,023 57,270 58,561 60,558 61,808 62,087 61,574	5.5 5.3 5.0 5.1 5.0 4.8 4.4 4.3 4.6	9.4 9.1 8.5 8.6 8.4 8.0 7.3 7.1	2.4 2.3 2.2 2.3 2.3 2.1 1.9 1.8 1.9	29.2 29.0 26.6 27.3 27.7 24.9 22.5 21.2 22.4	26.2 25.4 24.4 24.7 24.4 23.5 22.2 21.6 22.7	12.2 11.7 11.2 11.2 11.0 10.5 9.8 9.5	30,202 30,497 31,390 31,925 32,710 34,151 34,685 34,887 34,439	43,738 43,641 44,027 44,455 45,239 45,948 47,449 47,129 46,454	15,480 15,646 16,179 16,585 17,275 18,056 18,577 18,826 18,964	31,573 32,145 31,875 32,448 33,155 33,728 33,881 35,067 35,132
Alone ⁶ 2002 2003 2004 2004 2005 2006 2006	62.3 62.6 63.1 63.4 64.1	61,229 61,136 60,547 61,262 61,280	4.9 5.1 5.3 5.1 5.1	7.8 8.1 8.4 8.0 8.0	2.0 2.2 2.3 2.3 2.4	22.6 24.0 24.7 25.3 25.1	23.5 24.3 25.3 24.9 24.4	10.2 10.5 10.8 10.6 10.3	34,052 33,690 33,458 33,234 33,843	46,371 46,199 45,467 45,129 45,933	18,871 19,099 18,892 19,281 20,082	35,191 35,291 34,937 35,218 35,525
Alone or in combination ⁶ 2002	63.0 63.5 64.0 64.3 65.0	61,023 60,956 60,399 61,062 61,198	5.0 5.2 5.4 5.2 5.2	7.9 8.1 8.5 8.1 8.0	2.1 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.4	22.6 24.2 24.8 25.5 25.0	24.1 25.0 26.1 25.6 25.2	10.3 10.6 10.9 10.7 10.4	33,976 33,609 33,384 33,156 33,673	46,305 46,130 45,350 44,969 45,868	18,834 19,065 18,860 19,229 20,039	35,178 35,278 34,897 35,145 35,490
1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	8.0 8.1 8.1 8.5 8.4 8.5 8.7 8.7	29,599 33,226 34,116 33,938 35,825 36,323 38,540 39,428 38,263	2.5 2.2 2.1 2.2 2.0 2.0 1.9 1.7	31.3 27.3 26.4 26.1 23.6 23.4 21.8 19.3 20.7	1.9 1.7 1.7 1.6 1.6 1.5 1.3	49.9 46.2 45.1 43.7 39.8 40.8 39.2 34.3 35.2	10.9 10.2 9.9 9.7 9.1 9.1 8.4 8.0 8.1	33.1 30.6 29.3 28.4 26.5 26.1 23.6 22.5 22.7	20,067 20,155 21,027 21,102 22,666 23,867 24,735 24,989 24,446	32,380 32,832 32,576 34,723 33,690 33,936 36,488 35,697 36,353	13,064 14,185 14,399 15,063 16,343 16,228 17,880 18,594 18,543	27,913 27,751 27,691 28,138 28,513 29,479 30,422 30,149 31,087
Alone 6 2002 2003 2003 2004 5 2005 2006	8.9 8.9 8.9 9.1 9.3	37,573 37,677 37,517 36,627 38,269	1.9 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0	21.5 22.3 22.8 22.1 21.6	1.4 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5	35.8 36.9 37.6 36.1 36.6	8.6 8.8 9.0 9.2 9.0	24.1 24.4 24.7 24.9 24.3	24,164 24,102 24,220 23,396 25,064	35,788 36,647 33,858 35,355 35,477	18,749 18,177 18,529 18,209 19,103	30,960 30,281 31,110 31,359 30,936
Alone or in combination ⁶ 2002	9.1 9.1 9.1 9.3 9.5	37,695 37,938 37,702 36,761 38,520	2.0 2.0 2.1 2.1 2.0	21.4 22.1 22.8 22.0 21.5	1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5	35.7 36.8 37.6 36.2 36.4	8.9 9.1 9.4 9.5 9.4	23.9 24.3 24.7 24.7 24.2	24,106 24,046 24,244 23,350 25,075	35,826 36,685 33,849 35,263 35,510	18,684 18,132 18,516 18,172 19,065	31,048 30,339 31,161 31,362 30,984

¹ The term "family" refers to a group of two or more persons related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together. Every family must include a reference person.

² Current dollar median money income adjusted by consumer price index research series (CPI-U-RS).

³ Reflects implementation of Census 2000-based population controls comparable with succeeding years.

Note.—Poverty thresholds are updated each year to reflect changes in the consumer price index (CPI-U). For details see publication Series P-60 on the Current Population Survey and Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Source: Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census).

⁴ Reflects household sample expansion.

For 2004, figures are revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Data are for white alone, for white alone or in combination, for black alone, and for black alone or in combination. (Black is also black or African American.)

Beginning with data for 2002 the Current Population Survey allowed respondents to choose more than one race; for earlier years respondents could report only one race group.

POPULATION, EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, AND PRODUCTIVITY

Table B-34.—Population by age group, 1929-2007

[Thousands of persons]

				· ·	Age (years)			
July 1	Total	Under 5	5-15	16-19	20-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over
1929	121,767	11,734	26,800	9,127	10,694	35,862	21,076	6,474
1933	125,579	10,612	26,897	9,302	11,152	37,319	22,933	7,363
1939	130,880	10,418	25,179	9,822	11,519	39,354	25,823	8,764
1940	132.122	10.579	24.811	9,895	11.690	39,868	26.249	9.031
1941	133,402	10,850	24,516	9,840	11,807	40,383	26,718	9,288
1942 1943	134,860	11,301	24,231 24.093	9,730 9,607	11,955 12,064	40,861 41,420	27,196	9,584 9,867
1944	136,739 138,397	12,016 12,524	23,949	9,561	12,062	42,016	27,196 27,671 28,138	10,147
1945	139,928	12,979	23,907	9,361	12,036	42,521	28,630	10,494
1946 1947	141,389 144,126	13,244 14.406	24,103 24,468	9,119 9.097	12,004 11,814	43,027 43,657	29,064 29,498	10,828 11,185
1948	146,631	14,919	25,209	8,952	11,794	44,288	29,931	11,538
1949	149,188	15,607	25,852	8,788	11,700	44,916	30,405	11,921
1950	152,271 154,878	16,410 17,333	26,721 27,279	8,542 8,446	11,680 11.552	45,672 46,103	30,849 31,362	12,397 12,803
1951 1952	157,553	17,312	28,894	8.414	11,350	46,495	31,884	13,203
1953	160,184	17,638	30,227	8,460	11,062	46,786	32,394	13,617
1954 1955	163,026 165,931	18,057 18,566	31,480 32,682	8,637 8,744	10,832 10,714	47,001 47,194	32,942 33,506	14,076 14,525
1956	168,903	19,003	33,994	8,916	10,616	47,379	34,057	14,938
1957	171,984	19,494	35,272	9,195	10,603	47,440	34,591	15,388
1958 1959	174,882 177,830	19,887 20,175	36,445 37,368	9,543 10,215	10,756 10,969	47,337 47,192	35,109 35,663	15,806 16,248
1960	180.671	20.341	38.494	10.683	11,134	47.140	36,203	16,675
1961	183,691	20,522	39,765	11,025	11,483	47,084	36,722	17,089
1962 1963	186,538 189,242	20,469 20,342	41,205 41,626	11,180 12,007	11,959 12,714	47,013 46,994	37,255 37,782	17,457 17,778
1964	191 889	20,342	42.297	12,736	13,269	46,958	38,338	18,127
1965	194,303 196,560 198,712	19,824	42,938 43,702	13,516	13,746	46,912	38,916	18,451
1966 1967	196,560 198 712	19,208 18,563	43,702 44,244	14,311 14,200	14,050 15,248	47,001 47,194	39,534 40,193	18,755 19,071
1968	200,706	17,913	44,622	14,452	15,786	47,721	40,846	19,365
1969	202,677	17,376	44,840	14,800	16,480	48,064	41,437	19,680
1970	205,052 207,661	17,166 17,244	44,816 44,591	15,289 15,688	17,202 18,159	48,473 48,936	41,999 42,482	20,107 20,561
1971 1972	209,896	17,244 17,101	44 203	16.039	18.153	50.482	42,462	21,020
19/3	211,909	16,851	43,582 42,989	16,446	18,521	51,749	43,235	21,525
1974	213,854 215,973	16,487 16,121	42,989 42,508	16,769 17,017	18,975 19,527	53,051 54,302	43,522 43,801	22,061 22,696
1975 1976	218.035	15.617	42,099 41,298	17.194	19,986	55.852	44,008	23,278
1977 1978	220,239 222,585	15,564 15,735	41,298 40,428	17,276 17,288	20,499 20,946	57,561 59,400	44,150 44,286	23,892 24,502
1979	225,055	16,063	39,552	17,242	21,297	61,379	44,390	25,134
1980	227.726	16,451	38,838	17,167	21.590	63,470	44,504	25,707
1981	229,966 232,188	16,893 17,228 17,547	38,144	16,812 16,332	21,869 21,902	65,528	44,500	26,221 26,787
1982 1983	232,188	17,228	37,784 37,526	15,823	21,902	67,692 69,733	44,462 44,474	20,787
1984	236,348	17,695	37,461	15,295	21,737	71,735	44,547	27,878
1985 1986	238,466 240,651	17,842 17,963	37,450 37,404	15,005 15,024	21,478 20,942	73,673 75,651	44,602 44,660	28,416 29,008
1987	242,804	18,052	37,333	15,215	20,385	77,338	44,854	29,626
1988	245,021	18,195	37,593	15,198	19,846	78,595	45,471	30,124
1989	247,342	18,508	37,972	14,913	19,442	79,943	45,882	30,682
1990 1991	250,132 253,493	18,856 19,208	38,632 39,349	14,466 13,992	19,323 19,414	81,291 82,844	46,316 46,874	31,247 31,812
1992	256,894	19,528	40,161	13,781	19.314	83,201	48,553	32.356
1993	260,255 263,436	19,729 19,777	40,904 41,689	13,953 14,228	19,101 18,758	83,766 84,334	49,899 51,318	32,902 33,331
1994 1995	266,557	19,627	42,510	14,220	18,391	84,933	52,806	33,769
1996	269,667	19,408	43,172	15,057	17.965	85,527	54,396	34,143
1997	272,912 276,115	19,233 19,145	43,833 44,332	15,433 15,856	17,992 18,250	85,737 85,663	56,283 58,249	34,402 34,619
1999	279,295	19,136	44,755	16,164	18,672	85,408	60,362	34,798
2000 1	282,430	19,188	45,159	16,217	19,195	85,171	62,421	35,078
2001 1	285,454	19,354	45,202 45,177	16,269 16,335	19,896	84,973	64,426	35,333
2002 1	288,427 291,289	19,544 19,783	45,177 45,117	16,335	20,451 20,887	84,744 84,486	66,582 68,667	35,594 35,958
ZUU4 ¹	294,056	20,070	44,978	16,547	21,107 21,202	84,331	70,712	36,309
2005 ¹	296,940 299.801	20,315 20,418	44,827 44,665	16,690 17,010	21,202 21,252	84,256 84,312	72,862 74,884	36,787 37,260
2007	302,045	20,410	44,000	17,010	21,232	04,312	/4,004	31,200

¹ Revised total population data are available as follows: 2000, 282,407; 2001, 285,339; 2002, 288,189; 2003, 290,941; 2004, 293,609; 2005, 296,329; and 2006, 299,157.

Note.—Includes Armed Forces overseas beginning with 1940. Includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning with 1950. All estimates are consistent with decennial census enumerations.

Source: Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census).

Table B-35.—Civilian population and labor force, 1929-2007

[Monthly data seasonally adjusted, except as noted]

				vilian labor for	niy adjusted, 	олоорт аз по	ncuj			
	Civilian noninsti-		01	Employment			Not in	Civilian labor force	Civilian employ-	Unemploy- ment
Year or month	tutional population ¹	Total	Total	Agricultural	Non- agricultural	Un- employ- ment	labor force	participa- tion rate ²	ment/ population ratio ³	rate, civilian workers ⁴
		Th	ousands of pe	rsons 14 years	s of age and ov	/er			Percent	
1929	1	49,180	47,630	10,450	37,180	1,550				3.2
1933		51,590 55,230	38,760 45,750	10,090 9,610	28,670 36,140	12,830 9,480				24.9 17.2
1940	99,840	55,640	47,520	9.540	37,980	8.120	44,200	55.7	47.6	14 6
1941 1942	99,900 98,640	55,910 56,410	50,350 53,750	9,100 9,250	41,250 44,500	5,560 2,660	43,990 42,230	56.0 57.2	50.4 54.5	9.9 4.7
1943 1944	94,640 93,220	55,540 54,630	54,470 53,960	9,080 8,950	45,390 45,010	1,070 670	39,100 38,590	58.7 58.6	57.6 57.9	1.9 1.2
1945 1946	94,090 103,070	53,860 57,520	52,820 55,250	8,580 8,320	44,240 46,930	1,040 2,270	40,230 45,550	57.2 55.8	56.1 53.6	1.9 3.9
1947	106,018	60,168	57,812	8,256	49,557	2,356	45,850	56.8	54.5	3.9
4047	404.007				s of age and ov		40.477	50.0	50.0	
1947 1948 1949	101,827 103,068 103,994	59,350 60,621 61,286	57,038 58,343 57,651	7,890 7,629 7,658	49,148 50,714 49,993	2,311 2,276 3,637	42,477 42,447 42,708	58.3 58.8 58.9	56.0 56.6 55.4	3.9 3.8 5.9
1950 1951	104,995 104,621	62,208 62,017	58,918 59.961	7,160 6,726	51,758 53,235	3,288 2,055	42,787 42.604	59.2 59.2	56.1 57.3	5.3 3.3 3.0 2.9
1952 1953 ⁵	105,231 107,056	62,138 63,015	60,250 61,179	6,500 6,260	53,749 54,919	1,883 1,834	43,093 44.041	59.0 58.9	57.3 57.1	3.0 2.9
1954 1955	108,321 109,683	63,643 65,023	60,109 62,170	6,205 6,450	53,904 55,722	3,532 2,852	44,678 44,660	58.8 59.3	55.5 56.7	5.5 4.4
1956 1957	110,954 112,265	66,552 66,929	63,799 64,071	6,283 5,947	57,514 58,123	2,750 2,859	44,402 45,336	60.0 59.6	57.5 57.1	4.1 4.3
1958 1959	113,727 115,329	67,639 68,369	63,036 64,630	5,586 5,565	57,450 59,065	4,602 3,740	46,088 46,960	59.5 59.3	55.4 56.0	6.8 5.5
1960 5	117,245	69,628	65,778	5,458	60,318	3,852	47,617	59.4	56.1	5.5 6.7
1961 1962 ⁵ 1963	118,771 120,153	70,459 70,614	65,746 66,702	5,200 4,944	60,546 61,759	4,714 3,911	48,312 49,539	59.3 58.8	55.4 55.5	5.7 5.5 5.7
1963	122,416 124,485	71,833 73,091	67,762 69,305	4,687 4,523	63,076 64,782	4,070 3,786	50,583 51,394	58.7 58.7	55.4 55.7	5.2
1965 1966	126,513 128,058	74,455 75,770	71,088 72,895	4,361 3,979	66,726 68,915	3,366 2,875	52,058 52,288	58.9 59.2	56.2 56.9	4.5 3.8
1967 1968	129,874 132,028	75,770 77,347 78,737	72,895 74,372 75,920	3,844 3,817	68,915 70,527 72,103	2,975 2,817	52,288 52,527 53,291	59.6 59.6	57.3 57.5	3.8 3.8 3.6
1969 1970	134,335 137,085	80,734 82,771	77,902 78,678	3,606 3,463	74,296 75,215	2,832 4,093	53,602 54,315	60.1 60.4	58.0 57.4	3.5 4.9
1971	140,216 144,126	84,382 87,034	79,367 82,153	3,394 3,484	75,972 78,669	5,016 4,882	55,834 57,091	60.2 60.4	56.6 57.0	5.9 5.6
1977 1972 ⁵ 1973 ⁵ 1974	147,096 150,120	89,429 91,949	85,064 86,794	3,470 3,515	81,594 83,279	4,365 5,156	57,667 58,171	60.8 61.3	57.8 57.8 57.8	4.9 5.6
1975	153,153 156,150	93,775 96,158	85,846 88,752	3,408 3,331	82,438 85,421	7,929 7,406	59,377 59,991	61.2 61.6	56.1 56.8	8.5 7.7
1976 1977 1978 ⁵ 1979	159,033 161,910	99,009 102,251	92,017 96,048	3,283 3,387	88,734 92,661	6,991 6,202	60,025 59,659	62.3 63.2	57.9 59.3	7.1 6.1
1979	164,863	104,962	98,824	3,347	95,477	6,137	59,900	63.7	59.9	5.8
1980 1981	167,745 170,130	106,940 108,670	99,303 100,397	3,364 3,368	95,938 97,030	7,637 8,273	60,806 61,460	63.8 63.9	59.2 59.0	7.1 7.6
1982 1983 1984	172,271 174,215	110,204 111,550	99,526 100,834	3,401 3,383	96,125 97,450	10,678 10,717	62,067 62,665	64.0 64.0	57.8 57.9	9.7 9.6
1985	176,383 178,206	113,544 115,461	105,005 107,150	3,321 3,179	101,685 103,971	8,539 8,312	62,839 62,744	64.4 64.8	59.5 60.1	7.5 7.2
1986 ⁵ 1987	180,587 182,753	117,834 119,865	109,597 112,440	3,163 3,208	106,434 109,232	8,237 7,425	62,752 62,888	65.3 65.6	60.7 61.5	7.0 6.2
1988 1989	184,613 186,393	121,669 123,869	114,968 117,342	3,169 3,199	111,800 114,142	6,701 6,528	62,944 62,523	65.9 66.5	62.3 63.0	5.5 5.3
1990 ⁵ 1991	189,164 190,925	125,840 126,346	118,793 117,718	3,223 3,269	115,570 114,449	7,047 8,628	63,324 64,578	66.5 66.2	62.8 61.7	5.6 6.8
1992	192,805 194,838	128,105 129,200	118,492 120,259	3,247 3,115	115,245 117,144	9,613 8,940	64,700 65,638	66.4 66.3	61.5 61.7	7.5 6.9
1993 1994 ⁵	196,814	131,056	123,060	3,409	119,651	7,996	65,758	66.6	62.5	6.1 5.6
1995 1996	198,584 200,591	132,304 133,943	124,900 126,708	3,443	121,460 123,264	7,404 7,236	66,280 66,647	66.6 66.8	62.9 63.2	5.4
1997 ⁵	203,133 205,220	136,297 137,673	129,558 131,463	3,399 3,378	126,159 128,085	6,739 6,210	66,837 67,547	67.1 67.1	63.8 64.1	4.9 4.5
1999 5	207,753	139,368	133,488	3,281	130,207	5,880	68,385	67.1	64.3	4.2

See next page for continuation of table.

Not seasonally adjusted.
 Civilian labor force as percent of civilian noninstitutional population.
 Civilian employment as percent of civilian noninstitutional population.
 Unemployed as percent of civilian labor force.

Table B-35.—Civilian population and labor force, 1929-2007—Continued

[Monthly data seasonally adjusted, except as noted]

					illy adjusted,	ехсерт аз по	iteuj			
	Civilian		Ci	vilian labor for	ce			Civilian	Civilian	Unemploy-
Year or month	noninsti- tutional			Employment		Un-	Not in labor	labor force participa-	employ- ment/	ment rate,
	population ¹	Total	Total	Agricultural	Non- agricultural	employ- ment	force	tion rate ²	population ratio ³	civilian workers ⁴
		Th	ousands of pe	rsons 16 years	of age and ov	/er			Percent	
2000 ^{5, 6} 2001 2002 2002 2003 ⁵ 2004 ⁵ 2005 ⁵ 2006 ⁵ 2007 ⁵ 2007 ⁵	212,577 215,092 217,570 221,168 223,357 226,082 228,815 231,867	142,583 143,734 144,863 146,510 147,401 149,320 151,428 153,124	136,891 136,933 136,485 137,736 139,252 141,730 144,427 146,047	2,464 2,299 2,311 2,275 2,232 2,197 2,206 2,095	134,427 134,635 134,174 135,461 137,020 139,532 142,221 143,952	5,692 6,801 8,378 8,774 8,149 7,591 7,001 7,078 8,367	69,994 71,359 72,707 74,658 75,956 76,762 77,387 78,743 75,331	67.1 66.8 66.6 66.2 66.0 66.2 66.0	64.4 63.7 62.7 62.3 62.3 62.7 63.1 63.0 62.3	4.0 4.7 5.8 6.0 5.5 5.1 4.6 4.6
Feb Mar Apr Apr June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	222,161 222,357 222,550 222,757 222,967 223,196 223,422 223,677 223,941 224,192 224,422 224,640	146,830 146,692 146,906 146,839 147,058 147,454 147,706 147,585 147,442 147,816 148,180	138,463 138,529 138,421 138,674 138,848 139,174 139,565 139,565 139,500 139,756 140,245 140,138	2,198 2,212 2,180 2,240 2,298 2,238 2,216 2,335 2,248 2,214 2,206 2,179	136,219 136,341 136,291 136,481 136,553 136,746 137,365 137,240 137,345 137,613 137,987	8,367 8,162 8,484 8,165 8,210 8,140 7,999 7,943 8,060 7,935 7,949	75,665 75,644 75,918 75,909 75,742 75,716 76,092 76,499 76,376 76,241 76,553	66.0 66.0 65.9 66.0 66.1 66.1 66.0 65.8 65.9 66.0	62.3 62.2 62.3 62.3 62.4 62.5 62.4 62.3 62.3 62.3 62.4	5.7 5.6 5.8 5.6 5.6 5.5 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4
2005: Jan 5 Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	224,837 225,041 225,236 225,441 225,670 225,911 226,153 226,421 226,693 226,959 227,204 227,425	147,981 148,308 148,295 148,912 149,276 149,244 149,479 149,826 150,022 150,061 150,099	140,224 140,354 140,563 141,244 141,597 141,708 142,055 142,457 142,613 142,613 142,778	2,115 2,134 2,183 2,240 2,220 2,308 2,299 2,184 2,176 2,184 2,175 2,111	138,099 138,198 138,402 139,037 139,364 139,236 139,804 140,307 140,483 140,357 140,643	7,757 7,954 7,732 7,669 7,679 7,536 7,424 7,593 7,593 7,449 7,535	76,856 76,733 76,942 76,528 76,394 76,667 76,674 76,595 76,671 76,897 77,105	65.8 65.9 65.8 66.1 66.1 66.1 66.2 66.2 66.1 66.1 66.1	62.4 62.4 62.7 62.7 62.7 62.8 62.8 62.9 62.8 62.8 62.8	5.2 5.4 5.2 5.1 5.0 5.0 4.9 5.1 5.0 4.8
2006: Jan 5 Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	227,553 227,763 227,975 228,199 228,428 228,671 229,167 229,420 229,675 229,905 230,108	150,111 150,505 150,694 150,904 151,126 151,386 151,471 151,741 152,130 152,403 152,709	143,086 143,362 143,619 143,791 144,088 144,369 144,295 144,671 144,846 145,395 145,583 145,949	2,169 2,193 2,165 2,235 2,191 2,267 2,264 2,235 2,166 2,163 2,163 2,257	140,901 141,118 141,451 141,557 141,859 142,006 142,116 142,492 142,742 143,256 143,384 143,670	7,025 7,143 7,075 7,113 7,038 7,017 7,176 6,896 6,735 6,820 6,760	77,442 77,258 77,280 77,296 77,302 77,442 77,369 77,678 77,545 77,502 77,399	66.0 66.1 66.1 66.1 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.3 66.3 66.3	62.9 62.9 63.0 63.1 63.1 63.1 63.3 63.3 63.3	4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.6 4.7 4.7 4.5 4.4 4.5
2007: Jan ⁵ Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	230,650 230,834 231,034 231,253 231,480 231,713 231,958 232,211 232,461 232,715 232,939 233,156	152,958 152,725 152,884 152,542 152,776 153,085 153,182 152,886 153,506 153,306 153,828 153,866	145,915 145,888 146,145,713 145,713 146,087 146,045 145,753 146,260 146,016 146,647 146,211	2,225 2,327 2,202 2,053 2,081 1,957 1,997 1,856 2,065 2,065 2,089 2,148 2,248	143,691 143,535 143,966 143,678 143,799 144,066 144,096 143,928 144,259 143,933 144,503	7,043 6,837 6,738 6,829 6,863 6,997 7,137 7,133 7,246 7,291 7,181 7,655	77,692 78,110 78,150 78,711 78,704 78,628 78,776 79,325 78,955 79,409 79,111 79,290	66.3 66.2 66.0 66.0 66.1 66.0 65.8 66.0 65.9 66.0	63.3 63.2 63.3 63.0 63.0 63.0 62.8 62.9 62.7 63.0 62.7	4.6 4.5 4.4 4.5 4.5 4.6 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 5.0

⁵ Not strictly comparable with earlier data due to population adjustments or other changes. See Employment and Earnings for details on breaks in series. ⁶ Beginning in 2000, data for agricultural employment are for agricultural and related industries; data for this series and for nonagricultural employment are not strictly comparable with data for earlier years. Because of independent seasonal adjustment for these two series, monthly data will not add to total civilian employment.

Note.—Labor force data in Tables B–35 through B–44 are based on household interviews and relate to the calendar week including the 12th of the month. For definitions of terms, area samples used, historical comparability of the data, comparability with other series, etc., see *Employment and Earnings*. Source: Department of Labor (Bureau of Labor Statistics).

Table B-36.—Civilian employment and unemployment by sex and age, 1960-2007

[Thousands of persons 16 years of age and over; monthly data seasonally adjusted]

			- [THOU		an employ		or ago an	3 0 0 0 1 , 111	onany da		nany adju ———— Un	nemployme	ent		
				Males			Females				Males			Females	
Yea	ar or month	Total	Total	16-19 years	20 years and over	Total	16-19 years	20 years and over	Total	Total	16-19 years	20 years and over	Total	16-19 years	20 years and over
1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1988 1979		65,778 65,746 66,762 69,305 71,088 72,895 74,372 75,920 77,902 78,678 82,153 85,064 88,752 92,017 96,048 98,824 99,824 99,824	43,904 43,656 44,177 44,657 44,477 46,340 47,479 48,114 48,910 50,896 52,349 50,24 51,857 53,138 54,728 56,479 57,186 57,186 57,397	2,361 2,315 2,362 2,462 2,587 2,918 3,253 3,186 3,255 3,430 3,478 3,765 4,039 4,103 3,839 3,947 4,174 4,336 4,300 4,085 3,815	41,543 41,342 41,815 42,251 42,886 43,422 43,688 44,294 44,859 45,381 45,912 47,130 48,310 48,912 48,912 49,190 52,143 53,308 53,101 53,582	21,874 22,090 22,525 23,105 23,831 24,748 25,976 26,893 27,807 29,084 29,976 31,257 32,715 33,769 33,769 33,769 37,289 39,569 41,217 42,117 42,117	1,768 1,793 1,833 1,849 1,929 2,118 2,468 2,526 2,526 2,687 2,730 2,980 3,231 3,345 3,263 3,263 3,784 3,784 3,783 3,783 3,633	20,105 20,296 20,693 21,257 21,903 22,630 23,510 24,397 25,281 26,397 26,952 27,246 28,276 29,484 30,726 33,775 35,836 37,434 38,492 38,590	3,852 4,714 3,911 4,070 3,786 2,875 2,875 2,875 2,875 2,817 2,832 4,093 5,016 4,882 4,365 7,406 7,406 6,137 7,637 7,637 7,637	2,486 2,997 2,423 2,472 2,205 1,914 1,551 1,508 1,419 1,403 2,238 2,789 2,659 2,275 4,442 4,036 3,142 3,120 4,267 4,577	426 479 408 501 487 479 432 448 426 440 599 693 711 653 711 653 757 966 939 874 813 811 913	2,060 2,518 2,016 1,971 1,718 1,435 1,1060 993 963 1,638 2,097 1,948 1,624 1,957 3,476 3,476 3,2794 2,328 2,308 3,353 3,615	1,366 1,717 1,488 1,581 1,581 1,452 1,397 1,452 1,397 1,429 1,852 2,227 2,222 2,089 3,3486 3,369 3,374 3,018 3,371 3,696	286 349 313 383 385 395 405 391 412 413 506 568 598 588 598 769 743 755 800	1,080 1,368 1,175 1,216 1,195 1,056 921 1,078 985 1,015 1,349 1,658 1,625 1,507 2,684 2,585 2,292 2,276 2,695
1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988		100,397 99,526 100,834 105,005 107,150 109,597 112,440 114,968 117,342	57,397 56,271 56,787 59,091 59,891 60,892 62,107 63,273 64,315	3,379 3,300 3,322 3,328 3,323 3,381 3,492 3,477	52,891 53,487 55,769 56,562 57,569 58,726 59,781 60,837	43,000 43,256 44,047 45,915 47,259 48,706 50,334 51,696 53,027	3,411 3,170 3,043 3,122 3,105 3,149 3,260 3,313 3,282	40,086 41,004 42,793 44,154 45,556 47,074 48,383 49,745	8,273 10,678 10,717 8,539 8,312 8,237 7,425 6,701 6,528	6,179 6,260 4,744 4,521 4,530 4,101 3,655 3,525	1,090 1,003 812 806 779 732 667 658	5,089 5,257 3,932 3,715 3,751 3,369 2,987 2,867	3,696 4,499 4,457 3,794 3,791 3,707 3,324 3,046 3,003	886 825 687 661 675 616 558 536	2,895 3,613 3,632 3,107 3,129 3,032 2,709 2,487 2,467
1991 . 1992 . 1993 . 1994 . 1995 .		118,793 117,718 118,492 120,259 123,060 124,900 126,708 129,558 131,463 133,488	65,104 64,223 64,440 65,349 66,450 67,377 68,207 69,685 70,693 71,446	3,427 3,044 2,944 2,994 3,156 3,292 3,310 3,401 3,558 3,685	61,678 61,178 61,496 62,355 63,294 64,085 64,897 66,284 67,135 67,761	53,689 53,496 54,052 54,910 56,610 57,523 58,501 59,873 60,771 62,042	3,154 2,862 2,724 2,811 3,005 3,127 3,190 3,260 3,493 3,487	50,535 50,634 51,328 52,099 53,606 54,396 55,311 56,613 57,278 58,555	7,047 8,628 9,613 8,940 7,996 7,404 7,236 6,739 6,210 5,880	3,906 4,946 5,523 5,055 4,367 3,983 3,880 3,577 3,266 3,066	667 751 806 768 740 744 733 694 686 633	3,239 4,195 4,717 4,287 3,627 3,239 3,146 2,882 2,580 2,433	3,140 3,683 4,090 3,885 3,629 3,421 3,356 3,162 2,944 2,814	544 608 621 597 580 602 573 577 519 529	2,596 3,074 3,469 3,288 3,049 2,819 2,783 2,585 2,424 2,285
2000 . 2001 . 2002 . 2003 . 2004 . 2005 . 2006 .	Jan	136,891 136,933 136,485 137,736 139,252 141,730 144,427 146,047	73,305 73,196 72,903 73,332 74,524 75,973 77,502 78,254 76,867	3,671 3,420 3,169 2,917 2,952 2,923 3,071 2,917 3,017	69,634 69,776 69,734 70,415 71,572 73,050 74,431 75,337 73,850	63,586 63,737 63,582 64,404 64,728 65,757 66,925 67,792 66,219	3,519 3,320 3,162 3,002 2,955 3,055 3,091 2,994 3,058	60,067 60,417 60,420 61,402 61,773 62,702 63,834 64,799 63,161	5,692 6,801 8,378 8,774 8,149 7,591 7,001 7,078 7,025	2,975 3,690 4,597 4,906 4,456 4,059 3,753 3,882 3,679	599 650 700 697 664 667 622 623 590	2,376 3,040 3,896 4,209 3,791 3,392 3,131 3,259 3,089	2,717 3,111 3,781 3,868 3,694 3,531 3,247 3,196 3,346	483 512 553 554 543 519 496 478 505	2,235 2,599 3,228 3,314 3,150 3,013 2,751 2,718 2,841
	Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Nov Dec	143,086 143,362 143,619 143,791 144,088 144,369 144,295 144,671 144,846 145,395 145,583 145,949	76,867 76,970 77,237 77,212 77,300 77,353 77,135 77,499 77,945 78,001 78,146 78,324	3,017 3,056 3,075 3,058 3,117 3,116 3,070 3,069 3,037 3,061 3,080 3,086	73,850 73,913 74,162 74,154 74,183 74,237 74,065 74,429 74,940 75,066 75,238	66,219 66,392 66,382 66,579 66,788 67,016 67,172 66,901 67,394 67,437 67,625	3,110 3,078 3,120 3,132 3,129 3,122 3,041 2,998 3,089 3,108 3,099	63,282 63,303 63,458 63,656 63,887 64,038 64,131 63,904 64,305 64,330 64,525	7,143 7,075 7,113 7,038 7,017 7,176 7,128 6,896 6,735 6,820 6,760	3,817 3,776 3,837 3,866 3,747 3,857 3,866 3,600 3,640 3,647 3,680	622 631 602 603 644 646 638 652 619 605 596	3,196 3,145 3,235 3,262 3,103 3,210 3,228 2,948 3,021 3,042 3,084	3,346 3,326 3,299 3,276 3,173 3,270 3,319 3,262 3,296 3,095 3,173 3,173	497 531 442 412 507 519 542 524 496 485 479	2,841 2,829 2,768 2,834 2,761 2,763 2,800 2,720 2,772 2,599 2,688 2,601
2007:	Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	145,915 145,888 146,145 145,713 145,913 146,087 146,045 145,753 146,260 146,016 146,647 146,211	78,221 78,184 78,297 78,293 78,277 78,243 78,237 78,066 78,229 78,177 78,604 78,260	3,067 3,036 3,011 3,013 2,934 2,951 2,914 2,792 2,897 2,903 2,770 2,761	75,154 75,148 75,286 75,279 75,343 75,292 75,324 75,274 75,332 75,274 75,834 75,499	67,694 67,704 67,849 67,420 67,637 67,845 67,808 67,687 68,030 67,838 68,043 67,951	3,047 3,018 2,990 2,941 2,926 3,017 3,016 2,861 2,998 3,011 3,063 3,040	64,647 64,686 64,859 64,479 64,710 64,828 64,792 64,826 65,033 64,827 64,980 64,912	7,043 6,837 6,738 6,829 6,863 6,997 7,137 7,133 7,246 7,291 7,181 7,655	3,846 3,815 3,700 3,743 3,776 3,859 3,863 4,008 4,032 3,910 4,188	594 605 576 594 622 648 592 612 650 643 670 683	3,252 3,210 3,124 3,149 3,154 3,212 3,295 3,252 3,357 3,389 3,240 3,505	3,197 3,021 3,038 3,086 3,087 3,138 3,250 3,270 3,238 3,258 3,271 3,467	485 461 451 488 479 485 476 480 476 462 475 513	2,712 2,561 2,588 2,597 2,608 2,653 2,774 2,790 2,762 2,796 2,796 2,954

Note.—See footnote 5 and Note, Table B-35.

Table B-37.—Civilian employment by demographic characteristic, 1960-2007

[Thousands of persons 16 years of age and over; monthly data seasonally adjusted]

-	411			ite ¹	,	3		d other 1	asulially a		ack or Afric	an Americ	an ¹
Year or month	All civilian workers	Total	Males	Females	Both sexes 16-19	Total	Males	Females	Both sexes 16-19	Total	Males	Females	Both sexes 16-19
1960 1961 1962 1963 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1967 1968	65,778 65,746 66,702 67,762 69,305 71,088 72,895 74,372 75,920 77,902	58,850 58,913 59,698 60,622 61,922 63,446 65,021 66,361 67,750 69,518	39,755 39,588 40,016 40,428 41,115 41,844 42,331 42,833 43,411 44,048	19,095 19,325 19,682 20,194 20,807 21,602 22,690 23,528 24,339 25,470	3,700 3,693 3,774 3,851 4,076 4,562 5,176 5,114 5,195 5,508	6,928 6,833 7,003 7,140 7,383 7,643 7,877 8,011 8,169 8,384	4,149 4,068 4,160 4,229 4,359 4,496 4,588 4,646 4,702 4,770	2,779 2,765 2,843 2,911 3,024 3,147 3,289 3,365 3,467 3,614	430 414 420 404 440 474 545 568 584 609				
1970	78,678 79,367 82,153 85,064 86,794 85,846 88,752 92,017 96,048 98,824	70,217 70,878 73,370 75,708 77,184 76,411 78,853 81,700 84,936 87,259	44,178 44,595 45,944 47,085 47,674 46,697 47,775 49,150 50,544 51,452	26,039 26,283 27,426 28,623 29,511 29,714 31,078 32,550 34,392 35,807	5,571 5,670 6,173 6,623 6,796 6,487 6,724 7,068 7,367 7,356	8,464 8,488 8,783 9,356 9,610 9,435 9,899 10,317 11,112 11,565	4,813 4,796 4,952 5,265 5,352 5,161 5,363 5,579 5,936 6,156	3,650 3,692 3,832 4,092 4,258 4,275 4,536 4,739 5,177 5,409	574 538 573 647 652 615 611 619 703	7,802 8,128 8,203 7,894 8,227 8,540 9,102 9,359	4,368 4,527 4,527 4,275 4,404 4,565 4,796 4,923	3,433 3,601 3,677 3,618 3,823 3,975 4,307 4,436	509 570 554 507 508 508 508 571 579
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989	99,303 100,397 99,526 100,834 105,005 107,150 109,597 112,440 114,968 117,342	87,715 88,709 87,903 88,893 92,120 93,736 95,660 97,789 99,812 101,584	51,127 51,315 50,287 50,621 52,462 53,046 53,785 54,647 55,550 56,352	36,587 37,394 37,615 38,272 39,659 40,690 41,876 43,142 44,262 45,232	7,021 6,588 5,984 5,799 5,836 5,768 5,792 5,898 6,030 5,946	11,588 11,688 11,624 11,941 12,885 13,414 13,937 14,652 15,156 15,757	6,059 6,083 5,983 6,166 6,629 6,845 7,107 7,459 7,722 7,963	5,529 5,606 5,641 5,775 6,256 6,569 6,830 7,192 7,434 7,795	689 637 565 543 607 666 681 742 774 813	9,313 9,355 9,189 9,375 10,119 10,501 10,814 11,309 11,658 11,953	4,798 4,794 4,637 4,753 5,124 5,270 5,428 5,661 5,824 5,928	4,515 4,561 4,552 4,622 4,995 5,231 5,386 5,648 5,834 6,025	547 505 428 416 474 532 536 536 601 625
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	118,793 117,718 118,492 120,259 123,060 124,900 126,708 129,558 131,463 133,488	102,261 101,182 101,669 103,045 105,190 106,490 107,808 109,856 110,931 112,235	56,703 55,797 55,959 56,656 57,452 58,146 58,888 59,998 60,604 61,139	45,558 45,385 45,710 46,390 47,738 48,344 48,920 49,859 50,327 51,096	5,779 5,216 4,985 5,113 5,398 5,593 5,667 5,807 6,089 6,204	16,533 16,536 16,823 17,214 17,870 18,409 18,900 19,701 20,532 21,253	8,401 8,426 8,482 8,693 8,998 9,231 9,319 9,687 10,089	8,131 8,110 8,342 8,521 8,872 9,179 9,580 10,014 10,443 10,945	801 690 684 691 763 826 832 853 962 968	12,175 12,074 12,151 12,382 12,835 13,279 13,542 13,969 14,556 15,056	5,995 5,961 5,930 6,047 6,241 6,422 6,456 6,607 6,871 7,027	6,180 6,113 6,221 6,334 6,595 6,857 7,086 7,362 7,685 8,029	598 494 492 494 552 586 613 631 736 691
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007	136,891 136,933 136,485 137,736 139,252 141,730 144,427 146,047	114,424 114,430 114,013 114,235 115,239 116,949 118,833 119,792	62,289 62,212 61,849 61,866 62,712 63,763 64,883 65,289	52,136 52,218 52,164 52,369 52,527 53,186 53,950 54,503	6,160 5,817 5,441 5,064 5,039 5,105 5,215 4,990					15,156 15,006 14,872 14,739 14,909 15,313 15,765 16,051	7,082 6,938 6,959 6,820 6,912 7,155 7,354 7,500	8,073 8,068 7,914 7,919 7,997 8,158 8,410 8,551	711 637 611 516 520 536 618 566
2006: Jan	143,086 143,362 143,619 143,791 144,088 144,369 144,295 144,671 144,846 145,395 145,583 145,949	118,078 118,014 118,192 118,412 118,512 118,721 118,878 119,065 119,161 119,523 119,554 119,828	64,584 64,488 64,709 64,669 64,671 64,734 64,686 64,913 65,166 65,253 65,315 65,407	53,494 53,526 53,483 53,744 53,841 53,987 54,192 54,152 53,994 54,270 54,239 54,421	5,210 5,215 5,228 5,250 5,269 5,246 5,252 5,176 5,099 5,167 5,195 5,273					15,490 15,656 15,709 15,691 15,783 15,700 15,682 15,857 15,649 15,901 15,973 16,091	7,216 7,310 7,340 7,355 7,372 7,327 7,301 7,345 7,298 7,390 7,443 7,548	8,274 8,346 8,369 8,336 8,411 8,373 8,381 8,512 8,351 8,511 8,530 8,543	559 650 602 623 644 630 588 620 583 658 628 628
2007: Jan	145,915 145,888 146,145 145,713 145,913 146,087 146,045 145,753 146,260 146,016 146,647 146,211	119,742 119,651 120,065 119,505 119,711 119,835 119,713 119,340 119,992 119,883 120,194 119,889	65,341 65,281 65,531 65,404 65,393 65,367 65,231 64,923 65,153 65,229 65,412 65,237	54,401 54,370 54,534 54,102 54,318 54,468 54,482 54,417 54,838 54,654 54,782 54,653	5,185 5,118 5,068 5,029 4,969 5,040 5,009 4,805 4,996 4,985 4,863 4,853					16,242 16,141 15,979 16,048 15,939 15,989 16,172 16,176 16,046 15,946 15,980 15,961	7,579 7,525 7,385 7,465 7,407 7,406 7,603 7,664 7,536 7,436 7,522 7,470	8,662 8,615 8,595 8,583 8,532 8,583 8,569 8,512 8,510 8,510 8,458 8,491	603 599 592 584 562 561 558 525 541 558 553 556

¹ Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only. Prior to 2003, persons who selected more than one race were included in the group they identified as the main race. Data for "black or African American" were for "black" prior to 2003. Data discontinued for "black and other" series. See Employment and Earnings for details.

Note.—Beginning with data for 2000, since data for all race groups are not shown here, detail will not sum to total. See footnote 5 and Note, Table B–35.

Table B-38.—Unemployment by demographic characteristic, 1960-2007

[Thousands of persons 16 years of age and over; monthly data seasonally adjusted]

				ite ¹	,			d other 1	asunany a		ack or Afric	an America	 an ¹
Year or month	All civilian workers	Total	Males	Females	Both sexes 16-19	Total	Males	Females	Both sexes 16-19	Total	Males	Females	Both sexes 16-19
1960 1961 1962 1963 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	3,852 4,714 3,911 4,070 3,786 3,366 2,875 2,975 2,817 2,832	3,065 3,743 3,052 3,208 2,999 2,691 2,255 2,338 2,226 2,260	1,988 2,398 1,915 1,976 1,779 1,556 1,241 1,208 1,142 1,137	1,077 1,345 1,137 1,232 1,220 1,135 1,014 1,130 1,084 1,123	575 669 580 708 708 705 651 635 644 660	788 971 861 863 787 678 622 638 590 571	498 599 509 496 426 360 310 300 277 267	290 372 352 367 361 318 312 338 313 304	138 159 142 176 165 171 186 203 194 193				
1970	4,093 5,016 4,882 4,365 5,156 7,929 7,406 6,991 6,202 6,137	3,339 4,085 3,906 3,442 4,097 6,421 5,914 5,441 4,698 4,664	1,857 2,309 2,173 1,836 2,169 3,627 3,258 2,883 2,411 2,405	1,482 1,777 1,733 1,606 1,927 2,794 2,656 2,558 2,287 2,260	871 1,011 1,021 955 1,104 1,413 1,364 1,284 1,189 1,193	754 930 977 924 1,058 1,507 1,492 1,550 1,505	380 481 486 440 544 815 779 784 731	374 450 491 484 514 692 713 766 774 759	235 249 288 280 318 355 355 379 394 362	906 846 965 1,369 1,334 1,393 1,330 1,319	448 395 494 741 698 698 641 636	458 451 470 629 637 695 690 683	279 262 297 330 330 354 360 333
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989	7,637 8,273 10,678 10,717 8,539 8,312 8,237 7,425 6,701 6,528	5,884 6,343 8,241 8,128 6,372 6,191 6,140 5,501 4,944 4,770	3,345 3,580 4,846 4,859 3,600 3,426 3,433 3,132 2,766 2,636	2,540 2,762 3,395 3,270 2,772 2,765 2,708 2,369 2,177 2,135	1,291 1,374 1,534 1,387 1,116 1,074 1,070 995 910 863	1,752 1,930 2,437 2,588 2,167 2,121 2,097 1,924 1,757 1,757	922 997 1,334 1,401 1,144 1,095 1,097 969 888 889	830 933 1,104 1,187 1,022 1,026 999 955 869 868	377 388 443 441 384 394 383 353 316 331	1,553 1,731 2,142 2,272 1,914 1,864 1,840 1,684 1,547	815 891 1,167 1,213 1,003 951 946 826 771 773	738 840 975 1,059 911 913 894 858 776 772	343 357 396 392 353 357 347 347 288 300
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	7,047 8,628 9,613 8,940 7,996 7,404 7,236 6,739 6,210 5,880	5,186 6,560 7,169 6,655 5,892 5,459 5,300 4,836 4,484 4,273	2,935 3,859 4,209 3,828 3,275 2,999 2,896 2,641 2,431 2,274	2,251 2,701 2,959 2,827 2,617 2,460 2,404 2,195 2,053 1,999	903 1,029 1,037 992 960 952 939 912 876 844	1,860 2,068 2,444 2,285 2,104 1,945 1,936 1,903 1,726 1,606	971 1,087 1,314 1,227 1,092 984 984 935 835 792	889 981 1,130 1,058 1,011 961 952 967 891 814	308 330 390 373 360 394 367 359 329 318	1,565 1,723 2,011 1,844 1,666 1,538 1,592 1,560 1,426 1,309	806 890 1,067 971 848 762 808 747 671 626	758 833 944 872 818 777 784 813 756 684	268 280 324 313 300 325 310 302 281 268
2000	5,692 6,801 8,378 8,774 8,149 7,591 7,001 7,078	4,121 4,969 6,137 6,311 5,847 5,350 5,002 5,143	2,177 2,754 3,459 3,643 3,282 2,931 2,730 2,869	1,944 2,215 2,678 2,668 2,565 2,419 2,271 2,274	795 845 925 909 890 845 794 805					1,241 1,416 1,693 1,787 1,729 1,700 1,549 1,445	620 709 835 891 860 844 774 752	621 706 858 895 868 856 775 693	230 260 260 255 241 267 253 235
2006: Jan Feb Mar Apr Apr June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	7,025 7,143 7,075 7,113 7,038 7,017 7,176 7,128 6,896 6,735 6,820 6,760	5,065 5,067 4,962 5,017 5,055 5,036 5,061 5,106 4,882 4,865 4,899 4,938	2,761 2,763 2,693 2,764 2,830 2,755 2,748 2,808 2,570 2,626 2,647 2,767	2,304 2,304 2,269 2,252 2,225 2,281 2,313 2,298 2,311 2,239 2,252 2,170	789 769 777 743 759 819 791 860 816 798 775 811					1,513 1,627 1,629 1,608 1,524 1,516 1,659 1,528 1,574 1,471 1,488 1,455	675 794 790 816 813 756 858 782 782 788 782 751 674	837 833 839 792 710 760 801 747 747 787 689 736 781	239 280 307 253 216 241 286 242 273 246 239 213
2007: Jan Feb Mar Apr June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	7,043 6,837 6,738 6,829 6,863 6,997 7,137 7,133 7,246 7,291 7,181 7,655	5,154 4,986 4,787 4,928 4,928 5,083 5,232 5,256 5,324 5,268 5,235 5,571	2,871 2,832 2,638 2,731 2,741 2,839 2,921 2,935 3,048 2,959 2,908 3,042	2,284 2,154 2,197 2,197 2,187 2,244 2,311 2,322 2,275 2,309 2,327 2,529	791 772 776 773 801 834 800 806 834 810 840 815					1,415 1,394 1,439 1,435 1,466 1,467 1,421 1,347 1,437 1,483 1,473	727 733 790 793 778 775 711 660 718 776 756 829	688 661 648 642 688 692 710 687 719 708 717	246 241 194 258 242 252 206 238 220 215 234 295

¹ See footnote 1 and Note, Table B-37.

Note.—See footnote 5 and Note, Table B-35.

Table B-39.—Civilian labor force participation rate and employment/population ratio, 1960-2007 [Percent 1; monthly data seasonally adjusted]

			Labor ford	e particip	ation rate					Employme	ent/popula	tion ratio		
Year or month	All civilian workers	Males	Females	Both sexes 16-19 years	White ²	Black and other ²	Black or African Ameri- can ²	All civilian workers	Males	Females	Both sexes 16-19 years	White ²	Black and other ²	Black or African Ameri- can ²
1960 1961 1962 1963 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	59.4 59.3 58.8 58.7 58.7 58.9 59.2 59.6 60.1	83.3 82.9 82.0 81.4 81.0 80.7 80.4 80.4 80.1 79.8	37.7 38.1 37.9 38.3 38.7 39.3 40.3 41.1 41.6 42.7	47.5 46.9 46.1 45.2 44.5 45.7 48.2 48.4 48.3 49.4	58.8 58.8 58.3 58.2 58.2 58.4 58.7 59.2 59.3 59.9	64.5 64.1 63.2 63.0 63.1 62.9 63.0 62.8 62.2 62.1		56.1 55.4 55.5 55.4 55.7 56.2 56.9 57.3 57.5 58.0	78.9 77.6 77.7 77.1 77.3 77.5 77.9 78.0 77.8	35.5 35.4 35.6 35.8 36.3 37.1 38.3 39.0 39.6 40.7	40.5 39.1 39.4 37.4 37.3 38.9 42.1 42.2 42.2 43.4	55.9 55.3 55.4 55.3 55.5 56.0 56.8 57.2 57.4 58.0	57.9 56.2 56.3 56.2 57.0 57.8 58.4 58.2 58.0 58.1	
1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1976 1977 1978	60.4 60.2 60.4 60.8 61.3 61.2 61.6 62.3 63.2 63.7	79.7 79.1 78.9 78.8 78.7 77.9 77.5 77.7 77.9	43.3 43.4 43.9 44.7 45.7 46.3 47.3 48.4 50.0 50.9	49.9 49.7 51.9 53.7 54.8 54.0 54.5 56.0 57.8	60.2 60.1 60.4 60.8 61.4 61.5 61.8 62.5 63.3 63.9	61.8 60.9 60.2 60.5 60.3 59.6 59.8 60.4 62.2 62.2	59.9 60.2 59.8 58.8 59.0 59.8 61.5 61.4	57.4 56.6 57.0 57.8 57.8 56.1 56.8 57.9 59.3	76.2 74.9 75.0 75.5 74.9 71.7 72.0 72.8 73.8 73.8	40.8 40.4 41.0 42.0 42.6 42.0 43.2 44.5 46.4 47.5	42.3 41.3 43.5 45.9 46.0 43.3 44.2 46.1 48.3 48.5	57.5 56.8 57.4 58.2 58.3 56.7 57.5 58.6 60.0 60.6	56.8 54.9 54.1 55.0 54.3 51.4 52.0 52.5 54.7 55.2	53.7 54.5 53.5 50.1 50.8 51.4 53.6 53.8
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989	63.8 63.9 64.0 64.4 64.8 65.3 65.6 65.9 66.5	77.4 77.0 76.6 76.4 76.3 76.3 76.2 76.2 76.2	51.5 52.1 52.6 52.9 53.6 54.5 55.3 56.0 56.6 57.4	56.7 55.4 54.1 53.5 53.9 54.5 54.7 54.7 55.3 55.9	64.1 64.3 64.3 64.3 64.6 65.0 65.5 65.8 66.2 66.7	61.7 61.3 61.6 62.1 62.6 63.3 63.7 64.3 64.0 64.7	61.0 60.8 61.0 61.5 62.2 62.9 63.3 63.8 63.8	59.2 59.0 57.8 57.9 59.5 60.1 60.7 61.5 62.3 63.0	72.0 71.3 69.0 68.8 70.7 70.9 71.0 71.5 72.0	47.7 48.0 47.7 48.0 49.5 50.4 51.4 52.5 53.4 54.3	46.6 44.6 41.5 41.5 43.7 44.4 44.6 45.5 46.8 47.5	60.0 60.0 58.8 58.9 60.5 61.0 61.5 62.3 63.1 63.8	53.6 52.6 50.9 51.0 53.6 54.7 55.4 56.8 57.4 58.2	52.3 51.3 49.4 49.5 52.3 53.4 54.1 55.6 56.3 56.9
1990	66.5 66.2 66.4 66.3 66.6 66.6 67.1 67.1	76.4 75.8 75.4 75.1 75.0 74.9 75.0 74.9	57.5 57.4 57.8 57.9 58.8 58.9 59.3 59.8 59.8 60.0	53.7 51.6 51.3 51.5 52.7 53.5 52.3 51.6 52.8 52.0	66.9 66.6 66.8 66.8 67.1 67.1 67.2 67.5 67.3	64.4 63.8 64.6 63.8 63.9 64.3 64.6 65.2 66.0 65.9	64.0 63.3 63.9 63.2 63.4 63.7 64.1 64.7 65.6 65.8	62.8 61.7 61.5 61.7 62.5 62.9 63.2 63.8 64.1 64.3	72.0 70.4 69.8 70.0 70.4 70.8 70.9 71.3 71.6	54.3 53.7 53.8 54.1 55.3 55.6 56.0 56.8 57.1 57.4	45.3 42.0 41.0 41.7 43.4 44.2 43.5 43.4 45.1 44.7	63.7 62.6 62.4 62.7 63.5 63.8 64.1 64.6 64.7	57.9 56.7 56.4 56.3 57.2 58.1 58.6 59.4 60.9 61.3	56.7 55.4 54.9 55.0 56.1 57.1 57.4 58.2 59.7 60.6
2000	67.1 66.8 66.6 66.2 66.0 66.2 66.0	74.8 74.4 74.1 73.5 73.3 73.3 73.5 73.2	59.9 59.8 59.6 59.5 59.2 59.3 59.4 59.3	52.0 49.6 47.4 44.5 43.9 43.7 43.7 41.3	67.3 67.0 66.8 66.5 66.3 66.3 66.5 66.4		65.8 65.3 64.8 64.3 63.8 64.2 64.1 63.7	64.4 63.7 62.7 62.3 62.3 62.7 63.1 63.0	71.9 70.9 69.7 68.9 69.2 69.6 70.1 69.8	57.5 57.0 56.3 56.1 56.0 56.2 56.6 56.6	45.2 42.3 39.6 36.8 36.4 36.5 36.9 34.8	64.9 64.2 63.4 63.0 63.1 63.4 63.8 63.6		60.9 59.7 58.1 57.4 57.2 57.7 58.4 58.4
2006: Jan Feb Mar Apr Apr June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec Dec Teb Teb	66.0 66.1 66.1 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.1 66.2 66.3 66.4	73.3 73.4 73.5 73.5 73.5 73.4 73.2 73.4 73.5 73.5 73.6 73.7	59.1 59.2 59.1 59.2 59.3 59.5 59.6 59.5 59.2 59.4 59.5 59.5	43.4 44.0 44.1 43.5 43.7 44.4 44.1 43.6 43.0 43.3 43.3 43.3	66.4 66.3 66.4 66.4 66.5 66.5 66.6 66.5 66.6 66.6		63.5 64.4 64.5 64.2 63.8 64.2 63.5 64.0 64.2 64.4	62.9 62.9 63.0 63.1 63.1 63.1 63.1 63.3 63.3 63.4	69.9 69.9 70.1 70.0 70.0 70.0 69.7 70.3 70.2 70.3 70.4	56.3 56.4 56.3 56.5 56.6 56.7 56.8 56.5 56.8 56.8 56.9	36.8 37.3 37.1 37.2 37.6 37.5 37.1 36.5 36.0 36.7 36.8	63.7 63.6 63.6 63.7 63.8 63.8 63.8 63.8 64.0 63.9 64.0		57.8 58.4 58.5 58.3 58.6 58.2 58.0 58.6 57.7 58.6 58.7 59.1
2007: Jan	66.3 66.2 66.0 66.0 66.1 66.0 65.8 66.0 65.9 66.0	73.6 73.5 73.4 73.3 73.2 73.2 72.9 73.1 73.0 73.2 73.1	59.5 59.3 59.4 59.0 59.2 59.3 59.2 59.4 59.2 59.3 59.4	42.6 42.1 41.5 41.5 41.0 41.8 41.2 39.7 41.2 40.9 41.0	66.6 66.4 66.5 66.2 66.3 66.4 66.3 66.4 66.3		64.7 64.2 63.7 63.8 63.5 63.6 64.0 63.4 63.1 63.1	63.3 63.2 63.3 63.0 63.0 63.0 62.8 62.9 62.7 63.0 62.7	70.1 70.0 70.1 70.0 69.9 69.8 69.7 69.5 69.4 69.7 69.3	56.8 56.9 56.5 56.6 56.7 56.5 56.7 56.5 56.5 56.5	36.2 35.8 35.4 35.1 34.5 35.2 34.9 33.2 34.6 34.7 34.2 34.0	63.9 63.8 64.0 63.6 63.7 63.6 63.3 63.6 63.5 63.6 63.4		59.5 59.1 58.4 58.6 58.1 58.2 58.7 58.2 57.7 57.8 57.6

 $^{^1}$ Civilian labor force or civilian employment as percent of civilian noninstitutional population in group specified. 2 See footnote 1, Table B–37.

Note.—Data relate to persons 16 years of age and over. See footnote 5 and Note, Table B–35.

Table B-40.—Civilian labor force participation rate by demographic characteristic, 1965–2007

[Percent 1; monthly data seasonally adjusted]

					White 2	,	uata so			Black an	d other o	r black or A	African A	merican	2
V	All civilian			Males			Females	3			Males			Female	S
Year or month	work- ers	Total	Total	16-19 years	20 years and over	Total	16-19 years	20 years and over	Total	Total	16-19 years	20 years and over	Total	16-19 years	20 years and over
											Bla	ick and oth	er ²		
1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970	58.9 59.2 59.6 59.6 60.1 60.4 60.2 60.4	58.4 58.7 59.2 59.3 59.9 60.2 60.1 60.4	80.8 80.6 80.4 80.2 80.0 79.6 79.6	54.1 55.9 56.3 55.9 56.8 57.5 57.9 60.1	83.9 83.6 83.5 83.2 83.0 82.8 82.3 82.3	38.1 39.2 40.1 40.7 41.8 42.6 42.6 43.2	39.2 42.6 42.5 43.0 44.6 45.6 45.4 48.1	38.0 38.8 39.8 40.4 41.5 42.2 42.3 42.7	62.9 63.0 62.8 62.2 62.1 61.8 60.9 60.2	79.6 79.0 78.5 77.7 76.9 76.5 74.9 73.9	51.3 51.4 51.1 49.7 49.6 47.4 44.7 46.0	83.7 83.3 82.9 82.2 81.4 80.0 78.6	48.6 49.4 49.5 49.3 49.8 49.5 49.2 48.8	29.5 33.5 35.2 34.8 34.6 34.1 31.2 32.3	51.1 51.6 51.6 51.4 52.0 51.8 51.8 51.2
												African An			
1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1976 1977 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1989 1989 1990 1991 1991 1992 1993 1999 1999 1999 2000 2001 2006 2007 2006 2007 2006 2007 2006 2007 2007	60.4 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.6 66.0 66.0 66.0	60.48 4.65.63 6.66.66 6.66.65 6.66 6.66 6.66 6.66 6.66 6.66 6.66 6.66 6.66 6.66 6.66 6.66 6.66 6.66 6.66 6.66 6.66 6.6	79.6 79.4 79.4 78.7 78.7 78.6 78.6 78.6 77.1 77.1 77.1 77.1 77.1 77.1 77.1 77	60.0 0 62.9 61.9 62.3 64.0 0 62.9 9.6 62.3 64.0 0 60.0 0 6	82.0 81.4 80.3 80.2 80.1 79.8 79.2 78.7 78.5 78.5 78.5 78.5 78.5 78.5 78.5	43.1 2 44.1 45.2 46.9 46.9 48.0 49.5 5.1 2 55.2 4 46.9 48.0 5.5 5.7 7 4 4 50.5 5.7 7 57.4 4 50.5 50.7 57.4 4 50.5 50.7 50.2 50.5 50.5 50.5 50.5 50.5 50.5 50.5	48.1 1 51.7 51.5 52.8 45.7 51.7 51.5 52.8 54.5 55.0 55.4 5.5 55.2 52.5 55.5 55.2 52.5 55.5 55	42.75 43.15 44.4 45.2 47.3 46.2 47.3 48.8 50.6 56.3 57.2 52.5 53.1 54.9 55.6 56.3 57.2 57.6 57.6 57.6 57.6 57.6 57.6 57.9 59.9 59.9 59.9 59.9 59.9 59.9 59.9	59.9 60.2 59.8 8 58.8 85.8 85.8 86.2 2 59.8 8 61.0 4 61.0 61.0 61.0 61.0 61.0 61.0 61.0 61.0	73.6 73.4 72.9 70.9 70.9 70.9 70.9 70.9 70.9 70.6 77.1 3 70.3 70.1 71.0 71.0 71.0 71.0 71.0 70.7 69.6 66.7 66.7 66.7 66.7 66.7 66.7 66	463 445.7 467 426.4 447 426.4 448 426.4 441.3 43.2 43.2 43.6 43.2 43.6 43.2 43.6 43.7 43.6 43.7 43.6 43.7 43.6 43.7 43.7 43.6 43.7 43.7 43.7 43.6 43.7 43.	78.5 78.6 76.0 75.4 75.6 76.2 76.3 75.1 74.7 75.2 74.8 74.4 75.0 74.6 74.3 72.5 72.3 72.1 71.5 70.9 71.6 71.6 71.6 71.6 71.6 71.6 71.6 71.6	48.7 48.7 48.7 49.0 48.8 49.8 49.8 49.8 50.8 153.1 53.1 53.7 54.5 55.7 55.5 56.5 56.5 56.5 66.6 66.7 66.8 66.7 66.2 66.6 66.7 66.2 66.6 66.7 66.2 66.6 66.7 66.2 66.6 66.7 66.2 66.6 66.7 66.2 66.6 66.7 66.2 66.6 66.7 66.2 66.6 66.7 66.2 66.6 66.7 66.2 66.6 66.7 66.2 66.6 66.7 66.2 66.6 66.7 66.2 66.6 66.7 66.2 66.6 66.7 66.2 66.6 66.7 66.2 66.6 66.7 66.2 66.7 66.2 66.7 66.2 66.7 66.2 66.7 66.2 66.7 66.2 66.7 66.2 66.7 66.2 66.7 66.2 66.7 66.2 66.7 66.2 66.7 66.7	32.2 33.4 33.4 33.4 32.9 32.9 33.5 33.5 33.5 33.5 33.5 33.5 33.5 33	51.26 51.41 51.14 51.15 52.55 53.65 55.64 55.60 56.20 56.80 60.60 60.60 60.60 60.80 60.14 62.66 64.00 64.00 64.00 64.10 64

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ Civilian labor force as percent of civilian noninstitutional population in group specified. $^{\rm 2}$ See footnote 1, Table B–37.

Note.—Data relate to persons 16 years of age and over. See footnote 5 and Note, Table B–35.

Table B-41.—Civilian employment/population ratio by demographic characteristic, 1965-2007 [Percent 1; monthly data seasonally adjusted]

					White 2					Black ar	nd other o	or black or a	African A	merican ²	2
V	All civilian			Males			Female	S			Males			Females	3
Year or month	work- ers	Total	Total	16-19 years	20 years and over	Total	16-19 years	20 years and over	Total	Total	16-19 years	20 years and over	Total	16-19 years	20 years and over
											Bla	ack and oth	ner ²		
1965 1966 1967 1968	56.2 56.9 57.3 57.5	56.0 56.8 57.2 57.4	77.9 78.3 78.4 78.3	47.1 50.1 50.2 50.3	81.5 81.7 81.7 81.6	36.2 37.5 38.3 38.9	33.7 37.5 37.7 37.8	36.5 37.5 38.3 39.1	57.8 58.4 58.2 58.0	73.7 74.0 73.8 73.3	39.4 40.5 38.8 38.7	78.7 79.2 79.4 78.9	44.1 45.1 45.0 45.2	20.2 23.1 24.8 24.7	47.3 48.2 47.9 48.2
1969 1970 1971 1972	58.0 57.4 56.6 57.0	58.0 57.5 56.8 57.4	78.2 76.8 75.7 76.0	51.1 49.6 49.2 51.5	81.4 80.1 79.0 79.0	40.1 40.3 39.9 40.7	39.5 39.5 38.6 41.3	40.1 40.4 40.1 40.6	58.1 56.8 54.9 54.1	72.8 70.9 68.1 67.3	39.0 35.5 31.8 32.4	78.4 76.8 74.2 73.2	45.9 44.9 43.9 43.3	25.1 22.4 20.2 19.9	48.9 48.2 47.3 46.7
13/2	37.0	37.4	70.0	31.3	75.0	40.7	41.3	40.0	J4.1	07.3		r African A			40.7
1973 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1980 1981 1982 1983 1988 1988 1988 1989 1990 1999 1999 1999	57.0 0 57.8 8 56.1 1 56.3 1 56	57.4 4 58.2 56.7 7 58.6 6 60.6 6 60.0	76.0 76.5 75.9 73.0 75.9 73.0 75.1 75.1 75.1 75.1 75.1 75.1 75.1 76.1 77.7 77.7 77.7 77.7 77.7 77.7 77	51.5 54.3 4 50.6 6 51.5 54.4 50.6 6 51.5 54.4 4 50.6 6 51.5 51.7 53.4 49.9 49.6 40.0 31.7 31.7 47.2 40.3 34.4 49.9 49.9 49.9 49.9 49.9 49.9 49	79.0 79.2 78.6 75.7 76.6 75.7 76.5 77.2 75.6 75.1 73.0 72.6 74.3 74.3 74.3 75.1 75.4 75.1 73.5 73.6 73.8 74.2 74.7 74.8 74.0 73.1 72.5 72.8 73.7 73.7 73.6 73.6 73.6 73.6 73.6 73.6	40.7 8 42.4 42.0 42.4 44.5 44.5 44.5 44.5 44.5 44.5 44.5	41.3 43.6 44.3 42.5 44.5 44.5 44.5 44.5 44.5 44.5 44.5	40.6 41.6 41.9 42.2 41.9 43.1 44.4 44.4 48.5 51.0 52.0 55.2 56.8 57.7 57.4 57.4 57.6 58.0 57.9 58.0 58.0 58.9 58.1 57.9 57.8 57.9 57.8 58.0 57.9 57.8 57.9 57.8 58.1 57.9 57.8 58.1 57.9 57.8 58.1 57.9 57.8 58.1 57.9 57.8 58.1 57.9 57.8 58.1 57.9 57.9 57.8 58.1 57.9 57.9 57.8 58.1 57.9 57.9 57.9 57.9 57.9 57.9 57.9 57.9	53.7 54.5 55.5 50.1 1 551.4 4 49.5 3 551.5 50.8 551.4 4 49.5 3 551.4 4 49.5 3 551.4 4 49.5 3 551.4 4 49.5 3 551.4 551.6 561.5	66.8 66.6 66.6 66.6 66.6 66.6 66.1 4 4 59.1 66.1 66.2 7 66.2 7 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2	316 do 3218 do	African A 73.0 73.7 71.9 66.5 66.8 66.8 67.5 69.1 69.1 65.8 64.6 64.6 65.1 67.7 66.3 65.3 65.3 65.3 65.3 65.3 65.3 65.4 66.4 66.4 66.1 66.4 66.4 66.4 66.4 66	merican 4** 43.0 43.5 41.6 443.5 41.6 443.5 41.6 443.5 41.6 45.7 45.1 45.1 45.1 45.1 45.1 45.1 45.1 45.1	19.2 22.0.0 20.2 20.9 20.2 19.2 21.9 19.2 21.0 19.7 17.7 17.0 21.1 22.8 8.2 21.5 25.8 21.5 21.5 21.6 22.1 21.6 22.1 22.6 22.1 22.6 22.1 22.6 22.1 22.6 22.1 22.6 22.1 22.6 22.1 22.6 22.1 22.6 22.1 22.6 22.1 22.6 22.1 22.6 22.1 22.6 22.1 22.6 22.1 22.6 22.1 22.6 22.1 22.1	46.5 47.2 46.9 44.9 46.9 46.9 47.0 49.3 49.1 48.5 50.9 51.6 53.6 65.3 65.3 65.3 65.3 65.3 65.3 65

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ Civilian employment as percent of civilian noninstitutional population in group specified. $^{\rm 2}$ See footnote 1, Table B–37.

Note.—Data relate to persons 16 years of age and over. See footnote 5 and Note, Table B–35.

Table B-42.—Civilian unemployment rate, 1960-2007

[Percent 1; monthly data seasonally adjusted, except as noted]

All			Males		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Female	s season	larry auj	Joteu, ext		race				
Year or month	All civilian work- ers	Total	16-19 years	20 years and over	Total	16-19 years	20 years and over	Both sexes 16-19 years	White ²	Black and other ²	Black or African Ameri- can ²	Asian (NSA) ^{2, 3}	Hispanic or Latino ethnic- ity ⁴	Married men, spouse pres- ent	Women who maintain families (NSA) ³
1960	5.5 6.7 5.5.7 5.5.7 4.5.9 4.9 5.9 6.1 6.1 7.7 7.1 7.6 6.1 6.1 6.1 6.1 6.1 6.1 6.1 6.1 6.1 6	5.44 6.52 2.64 6.64 6.65 6.65 6.65 6.65 6.65 6.65 6	years	4.7 5.7 4.6 4.5 3.9 3.2 2.5 2.2 2.1 3.5 4.4 4.0 3.3 3.8 8.8 5.9 6.3 6.3 6.1 5.9 6.1 6.1 6.4 4.5 6.1 6.4 7.1 6.4 7.1 6.4 7.1 6.4 7.1 7.1 7.1 7.1 7.1 7.1 7.1 7.1 7.1 7.1	5.99 5.62 5.66 6.20 5.54 4.87 5.99 4.47 7.11 6.22 7.66 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00	7 13.9 16.3 14.6 17.2 19.0 17.5 18.7 17.5 16.2 19.0 17.5 18.7 18.7 18.7 18.7 18.7 18.7 18.7 18.7	5.1 6.3 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.7 6.0 6.8 8.3 8.1 6.86 6.2 5.4 9.4 7.6 6.2 5.4 9.4 7.4 9.5 5.3 8.3 8.1 6.8 6.2 5.4 9.4 9.4 9.5 7.4 9.5 7.4 9.5 7.4 9.5 7.4 9.5 7.4 9.5 7.4 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.4 9.4 9.5 9.5 9.4 9.4 9.5 9.5 9.4 9.4 9.5 9.5 9.4 9.4 9.5 9.5 9.4 9.4 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.4 9.4 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.4 9.4 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5	years 14.7 16.8 14.7 17.2 16.2 14.8 12.9 12.7 15.3 16.9 19.0 19.9 19.0 19.0 19.0 19.0 19.0 19	5.0 6.0 4.9 5.0 4.6 4.1 3.4 3.4 3.1 4.5 4.5 5.1 6.3 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5	and	American ²	(NSA) 2.3	ethnic- ity 4	pres-	families (NSA) 3
2006	4.6 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.6 4.7 4.5 4.4 4.5 4.6 4.5 4.6 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7	4.6 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7	16.9 17.6 16.4 16.9 17.0 16.5 17.1 17.4 17.7 16.8 16.2 16.2 16.6 16.1 18.0 18.0 18.3 18.1 19.5 19.8	4.0 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 3.8 3.9 3.9 3.9 4.1 4.0 4.0 4.1 4.2 4.3 4.3 4.1 4.3 4.3 4.3	4.6 4.5 4.8 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.5 4.3 4.3 4.4 4.4 4.6 4.5 4.6 4.9	13.8 13.8 14.2 13.8 14.7 12.4 13.9 14.9 13.5 13.4 13.7 13.2 13.1 14.2 14.1 13.9 13.6 14.4 13.7	4.1 4.0 4.3 4.2 4.1 4.2 4.1 4.2 4.1 4.2 4.3 4.0 3.8 3.8 3.9 3.9 3.9 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1	15.4 15.7 15.3 15.9 14.0 15.8 16.3 15.0 14.8 15.0 14.6 15.8 16.0 15.3 16.0 15.7 16.0	4.0 4.1 4.1 4.0 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.0 3.9 3.9 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0		8.9 8.3 9.44 9.43 8.88 8.86 8.85 8.53 8.00 8.17 7.7,2 8.54 8.17 7.7,2 8.54 9.0	3.0 3.2 3.2 3.4 3.6 3.0 3.5 2.7 2.9 2.7 3.2 2.7 3.2 2.7 3.3 3.3 3.0 3.5 3.2 3.2 3.2 3.2 3.3 3.2 3.2 3.2 3.2 3.2	5.26 5.53 5.53 5.53 5.24 5.24 5.24 5.22 5.24 5.25 5.26 5.36 5.36 5.37 5.36 5.36 5.36 5.36 5.36 5.36 5.36 5.36	2.5 2.4 2.4 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5	6.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 6.3 7.2 7.4 6.7 6.8 6.5 6.5 6.2 6.3 6.8 6.8 6.8 6.8 6.8 6.8 6.8

Unemployed as percent of civilian labor force in group specified.
 See footnote 1, Table B-37.
 Not seasonally adjusted (NSA).
 Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race.

Note.—Data relate to persons 16 years of age and over. See footnote 5 and Note, Table B-35.

Table B-43.—Civilian unemployment rate by demographic characteristic, 1965-2007

[Percent 1; monthly data seasonally adjusted]

			White ²							Black an	d other or	black or	African A	merican ²	
	All			Males			Females				Males			Females	
Year or month	civilian work- ers	Total	Total	16-19 years	20 years and over	Total	16-19 years	20 years and over	Total	Total	16-19 years	20 years and over	Total	16-19 years	20 years and over
											Bla	ck and ot	her ²		
1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970	4.5 3.8 3.8 3.6 3.5 4.9 5.9	4.1 3.4 3.2 3.1 4.5 5.4	3.6 2.8 2.7 2.6 2.5 4.0 4.9	12.9 10.5 10.7 10.1 10.0 13.7 15.1	2.9 2.2 2.1 2.0 1.9 3.2 4.0	5.0 4.3 4.6 4.3 4.2 5.4 6.3	14.0 12.1 11.5 12.1 11.5 13.4 15.1	4.0 3.3 3.8 3.4 3.4 4.4	8.1 7.3 7.4 6.7 6.4 8.2 9.9	7.4 6.3 6.0 5.6 5.3 7.3 9.1	23.3 21.3 23.9 22.1 21.4 25.0 28.8	6.0 4.9 4.3 3.9 3.7 5.6 7.3	9.2 8.7 9.1 8.3 7.8 9.3 10.9	31.7 31.3 29.6 28.7 27.6 34.5 35.4	7.5 6.6 7.1 6.3 5.8 6.9 8.7
1972	5.6	5.1	4.5	14.2	3.6	5.9	14.2	5.3 4.9	10.0	8.9	29.7	6.9	11.4	38.4	8.8
1972	5.6	5.1	4.5	14.2	3.6	5.9	14.2	4.9	10.4	9.3	Black or	Atrican A	merican ² 11.8	40.5	9.0
1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978	4.9 5.6 8.5 7.7 7.1 6.1 5.8	4.3 5.0 7.8 7.0 6.2 5.2 5.1	3.8 4.4 7.2 6.4 5.5 4.6 4.5	12.3 13.5 18.3 17.3 15.0 13.5 13.9	3.0 3.5 6.2 5.4 4.7 3.7 3.6	5.3 6.1 8.6 7.9 7.3 6.2 5.9	13.0 14.5 17.4 16.4 15.9 14.4 14.0	4.3 5.1 7.5 6.8 6.2 5.2 5.0	9.4 10.5 14.8 14.0 14.0 12.8 12.3	8.0 9.8 14.8 13.7 13.3 11.8 11.4	27.8 33.1 38.1 37.5 39.2 36.7 34.2	6.0 7.4 12.5 11.4 10.7 9.3 9.3	11.1 11.3 14.8 14.3 14.9 13.8 13.3	36.1 37.4 41.0 41.6 43.4 40.8 39.1	8.6 8.8 12.2 11.7 12.3 11.2 10.9
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	7.1 7.6 9.7 9.6 7.5 7.2 7.0 6.2 5.5 5.3	6.3 6.7 8.6 8.4 6.5 6.2 6.0 5.3	6.1 6.5 8.8 8.8 6.4 6.1 6.0 5.4	16.2 17.9 21.7 20.2 16.8 16.5 16.3 15.5	5.3 5.6 7.8 7.9 5.7 5.4 4.8 4.1	6.5 6.9 8.3 7.9 6.5 6.4 6.1 5.2	14.8 16.6 19.0 18.3 15.2 14.8 14.9 13.4	5.6 5.9 7.3 6.9 5.8 5.7 5.4 4.6 4.1	14.3 15.6 18.9 19.5 15.9 15.1 14.5 13.0	14.5 15.7 20.1 20.3 16.4 15.3 14.8 12.7	37.5 40.7 48.9 48.8 42.7 41.0 39.3 34.4 32.7 31.9	12.4 13.5 17.8 18.1 14.3 13.2 12.9 11.1	14.0 15.6 17.6 18.6 15.4 14.9 14.2 13.2	39.8 42.2 47.1 48.2 42.6 39.2 39.2 34.9 32.0	11.9 13.4 15.4 16.5 13.5 13.1 12.4 11.6 10.4 9.8
1990	5.5 5.6 6.8 7.5 6.9 6.1 5.6 5.4 4.9 4.5	4.5 4.8 6.1 6.6 6.1 5.3 4.9 4.7 4.2 3.9 3.7	4.5 4.9 6.5 7.0 6.3 5.4 4.9 4.7 4.2 3.9 3.6	13.7 14.3 17.6 18.5 17.7 16.3 15.6 15.5 14.3 14.1	3.9 4.3 5.8 6.4 5.7 4.8 4.3 4.1 3.6 3.2 3.0	4.5 4.7 5.6 6.1 5.7 5.2 4.8 4.7 4.2 3.9 3.8	11.5 12.6 15.2 15.8 14.7 13.8 13.4 12.9 12.8 10.9 11.3	4.0 4.1 5.0 5.5 5.2 4.6 4.3 4.1 3.7 3.4 3.3	11.4 11.5 14.2 13.0 11.5 10.4 10.5 10.0 8.9 8.0	11.5 11.9 13.0 15.2 13.8 12.0 10.6 11.1 10.2 8.9 8.2	31.9 36.3 42.0 40.1 37.6 37.1 36.9 36.5 30.1 30.9	10.0 10.4 11.5 13.5 12.1 10.3 8.8 9.4 8.5 7.4 6.7	11.4 10.9 12.0 13.2 12.1 11.0 10.2 10.0 9.9 9.0 7.8	33.0 29.9 36.0 37.2 37.4 32.6 34.3 30.3 28.7 25.3 25.1	9.6 9.7 10.6 11.8 10.7 9.8 8.6 8.7 8.8 7.9 6.8
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2006: Jan	4.0 4.7 5.8 6.0 5.5 5.1 4.6 4.6 4.7	3.5 4.2 5.1 5.2 4.8 4.4 4.0 4.1	3.4 4.2 5.3 5.6 5.0 4.4 4.0 4.2	12.3 13.9 15.9 17.1 16.3 16.1 14.6 15.7	2.8 3.7 4.7 5.0 4.4 3.8 3.5 3.7	3.6 4.1 4.9 4.8 4.7 4.4 4.0 4.0	10.4 11.4 13.1 13.3 13.6 12.3 11.7 12.1	3.1 3.6 4.4 4.2 3.9 3.6 3.6 3.7	7.6 8.6 10.2 10.8 10.4 10.0 8.9 8.3	8.0 9.3 10.7 11.6 11.1 10.5 9.5 9.1 8.6	26.2 30.4 31.3 36.0 35.6 36.3 32.7 33.8 28.6	6.9 8.0 9.5 10.3 9.9 9.2 8.3 7.9	7.1 8.1 9.8 10.2 9.8 9.5 8.4 7.5	22.8 27.5 28.3 30.3 28.2 30.3 25.9 25.3 31.1	6.2 7.0 8.8 9.2 8.9 8.5 7.5 6.7
Feb Mar Mar May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec 2007: Jan Feb Mar	4.7 4.7 4.7 4.6 4.7 4.5 4.4 4.5 4.4 4.6 4.5 4.4	4.1 4.0 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1 3.9 3.9 4.0 4.1 4.0 3.8	4.1 4.0 4.1 4.2 4.1 4.1 3.8 3.9 4.1 4.2 4.2	14.7 14.1 14.5 15.1 14.8 14.4 15.0 14.8 14.4 14.0 15.1 14.2 14.4 14.6	3.6 3.5 3.6 3.7 3.6 3.6 3.3 3.4 3.5 3.7 3.7	4.1 4.0 4.0 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.0 3.8 4.0 3.8 3.8	10.9 11.7 10.3 10.0 12.1 11.8 13.4 12.7 12.3 12.0 11.5 12.2 11.8	3.8 3.6 3.7 3.6 3.6 3.7 3.6 3.5 3.5 3.4 3.4 3.4	9.4 9.4 9.3 8.8 9.6 8.5 8.5 8.3 8.0 8.0 8.3	9.8 9.7 10.0 9.9 9.4 10.5 9.6 9.7 8.2 8.8 8.9 9.7	30.9 33.6 32.3 29.8 32.8 36.3 32.1 39.4 34.0 32.7 27.1 34.3 35.5 25.7	8.7 8.4 8.8 8.1 9.1 8.4 8.3 7.9 7.3 7.5 8.9	9.1 9.1 8.7 7.8 8.3 8.7 8.1 8.6 7.5 7.9 8.4 7.4 7.1	29.5 33.8 25.7 20.6 22.9 29.3 24.5 26.3 21.2 23.0 24.0 24.3 22.3 23.8	7.9 7.7 7.8 7.1 7.6 7.7 7.2 7.6 6.7 7.2 7.6 6.5 6.4 6.2
Apr May June July Aug. Sept Oct. Nov Dec	4.5 4.6 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.8 4.7 5.0	4.0 4.0 4.1 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2	4.0 4.0 4.2 4.3 4.3 4.5 4.3 4.5	14.4 15.2 16.3 15.5 16.5 16.4 15.9 17.8 16.8	3.5 3.5 3.6 3.8 3.8 3.9 3.8 3.7 3.9	3.9 3.9 4.0 4.1 4.1 4.0 4.1 4.1	12.1 12.5 12.0 12.0 12.2 12.2 12.0 11.8 12.1	3.5 3.4 3.5 3.6 3.7 3.5 3.6 3.7 4.0	8.2 8.4 8.4 8.1 7.7 8.2 8.5 8.4 9.0	9.6 9.5 9.5 8.6 7.9 8.7 9.4 9.1 10.0	34.3 35.4 33.5 31.1 33.2 33.9 36.0 34.6 39.5	8.3 8.2 8.3 7.6 6.8 7.5 8.2 7.9 8.4	7.0 7.5 7.5 7.6 7.5 7.8 7.7 7.8 8.1	27.1 24.8 28.7 23.5 29.4 24.2 20.1 24.9 30.1	6.0 6.7 6.4 6.9 6.5 7.1 7.1 7.0

¹ Unemployed as percent of civilian labor force in group specified. ² See footnote 1, Table B–37.

Note.—Data relate to persons 16 years of age and over. See footnote 5 and Note, Table B-35.

Table B-44.—Unemployment by duration and reason, 1960-2007

[Thousands of persons, except as noted; monthly data seasonally adjusted 1]

			Duration of unemployment								eason for u	nemploym	ent	
Yea	ar or month	Un- employ-	Less	F.4.4	45.00	27	Average	Median		Job losers	3			
		ment	than 5 weeks	5-14 weeks	15-26 weeks	weeks and over	(mean) duration (weeks)	duration (weeks)	Total	On layoff	Other	Job leavers	Re- entrants	New entrants
1960 . 1961 .		3,852 4,714	1,719 1,806	1,176 1,376	503 728	454 804	12.8 15.6							
1962		3,911	1,663	1,134	534	585	14.7							
1963		4,070 3,786	1,751	1,231 1,117	535 491	553 482	14.0 13.3							
1900.		3,366	1,697 1,628	983	404	351	11.8							
1966	2	2,875 2,975	1,573 1,634	779 893	287 271	239 177	10.4 8.7	2.3	1,229	394	836	438	945	396
1968 .		2,817	1,594	810	256	156	8.4	4.5	1,070	334	736	431	909	407
1969		2,832	1,629	827	242	133	7.8	4.4	1,017	339	678	436	965	413
1970 .		4,093 5,016	2,139 2,245	1,290 1,585	428 668	235 519	8.6 11.3	4.9 6.3	1,811 2,323	675 735	1,137 1,588	550 590	1,228 1,472	504 630
19/2.		4,882	2,242 2,224	1,472	601	566	12.0	6.2	2,108	582	1,526	641	1,456	677
1973		4,365 5,156	2,224 2.604	1,314 1,597	483 574	343 381	10.0 9.8	5.2 5.2	1,694 2,242	472 746	1,221 1,495	683 768	1,340 1,463	649 681
19/5		7,929	2,940	2 484	1 303	1,203	14.2	8.4	4,386	1,671	2,714	827	1,892	823
19/6.		7,406 6,991	2,844 2,919	2,196 2.132	1,018	1,348 1.028	15.8 14.3	8.2 7.0	3,679	1,050 865	2,628 2,300	903 909	1,928 1,963	895 953
1978 .		6,991 6,202	2,865	1,923	766	648	11.9	5.9	3,166 2,585	712	1,873	874	1,857	885
19/9		6,137	2,950	1,946	706	535	10.8	5.4	2,635	851	1,784	880	1,806	817
		7,637 8,273	3,295 3,449	2,470 2,539	1,052 1,122	820 1,162	11.9 13.7	6.5 6.9	3,947 4,267	1,488 1,430	2,459 2,837	891 923	1,927 2,102	872 981
1982 .		10,678	3,883	3,311	1,708	1,776	15.6	8.7	6,268	2,127	4,141	840	2,384	1,185
		10,717 8,539	3,570 3,350	2,937 2.451	1,652 1,104	2,559 1,634	20.0 18.2	10.1 7.9	6,258 4,421	1,780 1,171	4,478 3,250	830 823	2,412 2,184	1,216 1,110
1985 .		8.312	3,498	2,451 2,509	1,025	1.280	15.6	6.8	4,139	1,15/	2,982	877	2,256	1.039
1987		8,237 7,425	3,448 3,246	2,557 2,196	1,045 943	1,187 1,040	15.0 14.5	6.9 6.5	4,033 3,566	1,090 943	2,943 2,623	1,015 965	2,160 1,974	1,029 920
1988		6,701	3,084	2,007	801	809	13.5	5.9	3,092 2,983	851	2,241 2,133	983	1,809	816
1989		6,528 7.047	3,174 3,265	1,978 2,257	730 822	646 703	11.9 12.0	4.8 5.3	3,387	850 1.028	2,133	1,024 1.041	1,843	677 688
1991		8,628	3,480	2.791	1.246	1.111	13.7	6.8	4,694	1,292	3.402	1 1 1 1 1 1	2.139	792
1992 .		9,613 8,940	3,376 3,262	2,830 2,584	1,453 1,297	1,954 1,798	17.7 18.0	8.7 8.3	5,389 4,848	1,260 1,115	4,129 3,733	1,002 976	2,285 2,198	937 919
1994 .		7,996	2,728	2,408	1,237	1,623	18.8	9.2	3,815	977	2,838	791	2,786	604
		7,404 7,236	2,700 2,633	2,342 2,287	1,085 1,053	1,278 1,262	16.6 16.7	8.3 8.3	3,476 3,370	1,030 1,021	2,446 2,349	824 774	2,525 2,512	579 580
1997 .		6,739 6,210	2 538	2,138	995	1,067	15.8	8.0	3 037	931	2,106	795	2,338 2,132	569 520
1998 . 1999		6,210 5,880	2,622 2,568	1,950 1,832	763 755	875 725	14.5 13.4	6.7 6.4	2,822 2,622	866 848	1,957 1,774	734 783	2,132	520 469
		5,692	2,558	1,815	669	649	12.6	5.9	2,517	852	1,664	780	1,961	434
2001 .		6,801	2,853	2,196	951	801	13.1	6.8	3,476	1.067	2,409	835	2,031	459
2003.		8,378 8,774	2,893 2,785	2,580 2,612	1,369 1,442	1,535 1,936	16.6 19.2	9.1 10.1	4,607 4,838	1,124 1,121	3,483 3,717	866 818	2,368 2,477	536 641
2004		8,149	2,696	2,382	1,293 1,130	1,779	19.6 18.4	9.8 8.9	4,197	998 933	3,199	858	2,408	686 666
2000 .		7,591 7,001	2,667 2,614	2,382 2,304 2,121	1,130	1,490 1,235	16.8	8.3	3,667 3,321	921	3,199 2,734 2,400	872 827	2,408 2,386 2,237	616
2007		7,078	2,542	2,232	1,061	1,243	16.8	8.5	3,515	976	2,539	793	2,142	627
2006:	Jan Feb	7,025 7,143	2,526 2,576	2,219 2,090	1,087 1,176	1,169 1,330	16.9 17.8	8.5 8.9	3,328 3,370	864 879	2,463 2,491	828 846	2,260 2,280	610 694
	Mar	7,075	2,576 2,704	2,012	1,049	1,330 1,278	16.8	8.4	3,444	923	2,521	821	2,166	625
	Apr May	7,113 7,038	2,662 2,548	2,133 2,199	1,014 968	1,324 1,336	16.7 17.1	8.4 8.6	3,495 3,473	899 945	2,596 2,527	857 883	2,174 2,131	574 540
	June	/,01/	2,548 2,678	2,199 2,083	979	1,156 1,316	16.7	7.7	3,385	988	2,527 2,397	810	2,131 2,166	640
	July Aug	7,176 7,128	2,711 2.595	2,142 2.273	994 1.017	1,316	17.1 17.1	8.1 8.4	3,306 3,282	919 898	2,387 2,383	848 851	2,397 2,292	640 655
	Sept	6,896	2,584	2,066	1,003	1.254	17.3	8.1 8.1	3,231 3,097	909	2,322 2,141 2,236	794	2,279	655 623
	Oct Nov	6,735 6,820	2,603 2,501	2,066 2,148	1,005 1,038	1,088 1,137	16.4 16.2	8.2	3,097	956 973	2,141	784 796	2,261 2,249	580 588
	Dec	6,760	2,650	2,013	994	1,099	16.1	7.5	3,242	968	2,2/4	803	2,169	592
2007:	Jan Feb	7,043 6,837	2,596 2,567	2,298 2,181	995 935	1,138 1,216	16.5 16.6	8.2 8.2	3,399 3,449	1,017 1,016	2,382 2,433	791 810	2,195 2,029	615 580
	Mar	6,738	2,338	2,156	976	1,207	17.2	8.6	3,240	865	2,375	755	2,143	600
	Apr May	6,829 6,863	2,442 2,467	2,147 2,187	1,066 1,099	1,193 1,137	17.0 16.6	8.6 8.3	3,316 3,375	1,019 997	2,297 2,379	749 768	2,169 2,149	599 557
	June	6,997	2,505 2,496	2,140 2,220	1,136	1,159 1,311	16.8	8.3	3,418	862	2 555	810	2,145 2,125 2,082	628
	July Aug	7,137 7.133	2,496 2,610	2,220 2.201	1,091 1,124	1,311 1,252	17.3 16.9	8.9 8.6	3,629 3,632	983 981	2,646 2,652	823 794	2,082 2,076	602 603
	Sept	7,246	2,537	2.330	1,112	1.280	16.6	8.9	3,622	963	2,660	839	2.154	685
	Oct Nov	7,291 7,181	2,508 2,633	2,454 2,157	1,052 1,014	1,315 1,384	17.0 17.2	8.7 8.7	3,731 3,609	1,064 979	2,668 2,630	790 783	2,103 2,160	709 669
	Dec	7,655	2,793	2,330	1,182	1,338	16.6	8.4	3,857	975	2,882	798	2,343	697

Because of independent seasonal adjustment of the various series, detail will not sum to totals.
 For 1967, the sum of the unemployed categorized by reason for unemployment does not equal total unemployment.
 Beginning with January 1994, job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs.

Note.—Data relate to persons 16 years of age and over. See footnote 5 and Note, Table B–35.

Source: Department of Labor (Bureau of Labor Statistics).

Table B-45.—Unemployment insurance programs, selected data, 1978–2007

[Thousands of persons, except as noted]

		All programs				State p	rograms		
Year or month	Covered employ- ment ¹	Insured unemploy- ment (weekly average) ^{2, 3}	Total benefits paid (millions of dollars) ^{2, 4}	Insured unemploy- ment (weekly average) 3	Initial claims (weekly average)	Exhaustions (weekly average) 5	Insured unemployment as percent of covered employment	Total (millions of dollars) ⁴	Average weekly check (dollars) 6
1978 1979			9,007 9,401	2,359 2,434	346 388	39 39	3.3 2.9	7,717 8,613	83.67 89.67
1980 1981 1982 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1987	92,65 93,3(91,62 91,85 96,47 99,18 101,05 103,93 107,15	9 3,837 0 3,410 8 4,592 8 3,774 4 2,560 6 2,699 9 2,739 6 2,369 6 2,135	16,175 15,287 24,491 20,968 13,739 15,217 16,563 14,684 13,481 14,569	3,350 3,047 4,059 3,395 2,475 2,643 2,300 2,081 2,158	488 460 583 438 377 397 378 328 310 330	59 57 80 80 50 49 52 46 38 37	3.9 3.5 4.6 3.9 2.8 2.9 2.8 2.4 2.0 2.1	13,761 13,262 20,649 18,549 13,237 14,707 15,950 14,211 13,086 14,205	98.95 106.70 119.34 123.59 123.47 128.11 135.65 140.39 144.74
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1997		6 3,406 7 3,348 6 2,845 5 2,746 8 2,639 7 2,656 4 2,370 4 2,260	18,387 26,327 726,035 722,629 22,508 21,991 22,495 20,324 19,941 21,024	2,522 3,342 3,245 2,751 2,670 2,572 2,595 2,323 2,222 2,188	388 447 408 341 340 357 356 323 321 298	45 67 74 62 57 51 53 48 44 44	2.4 3.2 3.1 2.6 2.4 2.3 2.2 1.9 1.8 1.7	17,932 25,479 25,056 21,661 21,537 21,226 21,820 19,735 19,431 20,563	161.20 169.56 173.38 179.41 181.91 187.04 189.27 192.84 200.58 212.10
2000		3,012 4 3,624 6 3,573 8 2,999 2 2,709 4 2,521	20,983 32,228 842,980 842,413 836,641 832,073 830,640 831,275	2,110 2,974 3,585 3,531 2,950 2,661 2,476 2,571	301 404 407 404 345 328 313 324	41 54 85 85 68 55 51 51	1.6 2.3 2.8 2.8 2.3 2.0 1.9	20,507 31,680 47,251 43,159 35,776 31,238 29,800 30,552	221.01 238.07 256.79 261.67 262.50 266.63 277.20 287.71
2006: Jan		3,043 2,653 2,662 2,268 2,171 2,639 2,267 2,092 2,283 2,221	3,433.5 2,916.2 3,051.9 2,477.4 2,486.2 2,273.8 2,449.5 2,483.6 2,076.9 2,318.4 2,330.2 2,605.9	2,527 2,493 2,455 2,437 2,425 2,435 2,435 2,466 2,478 2,441 2,433 2,458 2,457	** 291 303 307 312 328 309 313 317 315 314 325 320	59 61 56 58 52 46 54 47 44 47 45	*** 2.0 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9	3,345.7 2,841.5 2,974.6 2,408.6 2,419.8 2,215.8 2,388.2 2,415.8 2,018.4 2,251.0 2,258.3 2,538.1	274.18 277.71 280.61 278.97 277.36 275.16 271.15 271.21 277.58 279.30 280.76 283.61
2007: Jan Feb Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec P		3,104 2,741 2,833 2,240 2,281 2,705 2,272 2,346 2,259 2,274	3,591.5 3,122.7 3,052.2 2,890.7 2,602.8 2,297.7 2,771.3 2,543.1 2,222.2 2,589.2 2,426.4 3,074.5	2,488 2,553 2,513 2,536 2,496 2,527 2,547 2,578 2,534 2,553 2,606 2,700	311 337 317 327 306 319 307 324 313 326 339 342	56 51 48 58 52 48 55 47 48 51 46 54	1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 2.0 1.9 2.0 2.0	3,509.8 3,056.3 2,987.0 2,828.3 2,544.6 2,248.3 2,711.8 2,483.9 2,166.4 2,520.5 2,364.2 3,004.0	287.20 290.49 290.62 288.90 288.94 284.23 279.60 281.22 286.52 289.42 289.94

Note.—Insured unemployment and initial claims programs include Puerto Rican sugar cane workers.

Source: Department of Labor (Employment and Training Administration).

^{**} Monthly data are seasonally adjusted.

1 Through 1996, includes persons under the following programs: State, Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), Railroad Retirement Board (RRB), and Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemembers (UCX), Beginning with 1997, covered employment data are under the State and UCFE programs only. Workers covered by State programs account for about 97 percent of wage and salary earners.

Covered employment data beginning 2001 are based on the North American Industry Classification (SV). Prior data are based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SV).

Industrial Classification (SIC).

Industrial Classification (SIC).

Includes State, UCFE, RRB, and UCX. Also includes Federal and State extended benefit programs. Does not include Federal Supplemental Benefits (FSB), Special Unemployment Assistance (SUA), Federal Supplemental Compensation, Emergency Unemployment Compensation, and Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation (TEUC) programs.

³ Covered workers who have completed at least one week of unemployment.

⁴ Annual data are net amounts, and monthly data are gross amounts.

⁵ Individuals receiving final payments in benefit year.

⁶ For total unemployment only

Including Emergency Unemployment Compensation, total benefits paid for 1992 and 1993 would be approximately (in millions of dollars): for 1992, 39,990

and for 1993, 34,876.

8 Including TEUC, total benefits paid (not including RRB program) would be approximately (in millions of dollars): for 2002, 52,709; 2003, 63,097; 2004, 37,932; 2005, 32,051; 2006, 30,588; and 2007, 31,233.

Table B-46.—Employees on nonagricultural payrolls, by major industry, 1960-2007

[Thousands of persons; monthly data seasonally adjusted]

			11100301103 0	Goods-produc			,	Service	e-providing inc	dustries
Year or month	Total		Natural resources	Con-	ı	Manufacturino]		Trade, trar and ut	nsportation, cilities ¹
		Total	and mining	struc- tion	Total	Durable goods	Nondurable goods	Total	Total	Retail trade
1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1967	54,296 54,105 55,659 56,764 58,391 60,874 64,020 65,931 68,023 70,512	19,182 18,647 19,203 19,385 19,733 20,595 21,740 21,882 22,292 22,893	771 728 709 694 697 694 690 679 671 683	2,973 2,908 2,997 3,060 3,148 3,284 3,371 3,305 3,410 3,637	15,438 15,011 15,498 15,631 15,888 16,617 17,680 17,897 18,211 18,573	9,071 8,711 9,099 9,226 9,414 9,973 10,803 10,952 11,137 11,396	6,367 6,300 6,399 6,405 6,474 6,644 6,878 6,945 7,074 7,177	35,114 35,458 36,455 37,379 38,658 40,279 42,280 44,049 45,731 47,619	11,147 11,040 11,215 11,367 11,677 12,139 12,611 12,950 13,334 13,853	5,589 5,560 5,672 5,781 5,977 6,262 6,530 6,711 6,977 7,295
1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1976 1977	71,006 71,335 73,798 76,912 78,389 77,069 79,502 82,593 86,826 89,932	22,179 21,602 22,299 23,450 23,364 21,318 22,025 22,972 24,156 24,997	677 658 672 693 755 802 832 865 902 1,008	3,654 3,770 3,957 4,167 4,095 3,608 3,662 3,940 4,322 4,562	17,848 17,174 17,669 18,589 18,514 16,909 17,531 18,167 18,932 19,426	10,762 10,229 10,630 11,414 11,432 10,266 10,640 11,132 11,770 12,220	7,086 6,944 7,039 7,176 7,082 6,643 6,891 7,035 7,162 7,206	48,827 49,734 51,499 53,462 55,025 55,751 57,477 59,620 62,670 64,935	14,144 14,318 14,788 15,349 15,606 16,128 16,765 17,658 18,303	7,463 7,657 8,038 8,371 8,536 8,600 8,966 9,359 9,879
1980	90,528 91,289 89,677 90,280 94,530 97,511 99,474 102,088 105,345 108,014	24,263 24,118 22,550 22,110 23,435 23,585 23,318 23,470 23,909 24,045	1,077 1,180 1,163 997 1,014 974 829 771 770 750	4,454 4,304 4,024 4,065 4,501 4,793 4,937 5,090 5,233 5,309	18,733 18,634 17,363 17,048 17,920 17,819 17,552 17,609 17,906 17,985	11,679 11,611 10,610 10,326 11,050 11,034 10,795 10,767 10,969 11,004	7,054 7,023 6,753 6,722 6,870 6,784 6,757 6,842 6,938 6,981	66,265 67,172 67,127 68,171 71,095 73,926 76,156 78,618 81,436 83,969	18,413 18,604 18,457 18,668 19,653 20,379 20,795 21,302 21,974 22,510	10,244 10,364 10,372 10,635 11,223 11,733 12,078 12,419 12,808 13,108
1990	109,487 108,374 108,726 110,844 114,291 117,298 119,708 122,776 125,930 128,993	23,723 22,588 22,095 22,219 22,774 23,156 23,410 23,886 24,354 24,465	765 739 689 666 659 641 637 654 645 598	5,263 4,780 4,608 4,779 5,095 5,274 5,536 5,813 6,149 6,545	17,695 17,068 16,799 16,774 17,021 17,241 17,237 17,419 17,560 17,322	10,736 10,219 9,945 9,900 10,131 10,372 10,485 10,704 10,910	6,959 6,849 6,854 6,873 6,890 6,752 6,716 6,650 6,492	85,764 85,787 86,631 88,625 91,517 94,142 96,299 98,890 101,576 104,528	22,666 22,281 22,125 22,378 23,128 23,834 24,239 24,700 25,186 25,771	13,182 12,896 12,828 13,021 13,491 13,897 14,143 14,389 14,609 14,970
2000	131,785 131,826 130,341 129,999 131,435 133,703 136,174 137,969	24,649 23,873 22,557 21,816 21,882 22,190 22,570 22,378	599 606 583 572 591 628 684 722	6,787 6,826 6,716 6,735 6,976 7,336 7,689 7,624	17,263 16,441 15,259 14,510 14,315 14,226 14,197 14,032	10,876 10,335 9,483 8,963 8,924 8,955 9,001 8,890	6,388 6,107 5,775 5,547 5,391 5,272 5,197 5,141	107,136 107,952 107,784 108,182 109,553 111,513 113,605 115,591	26,225 25,983 25,497 25,287 25,533 25,959 26,231 26,472	15,280 15,239 15,025 14,917 15,058 15,280 15,319
2006: Jan Feb Mar Apr June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec Dec Mer Feb Mar And Aug	135,110 135,410 135,659 135,803 135,906 136,030 136,252 136,438 136,636 136,745 136,941 137,167	22,489 22,541 22,573 22,604 22,593 22,613 22,622 22,629 22,625 22,573 22,573 22,525 22,525	655 661 669 678 680 684 690 692 694 700 705	7,615 7,668 7,692 7,699 7,698 7,691 7,703 7,719 7,725 7,707 7,683 7,684	14,219 14,212 14,212 14,227 14,238 14,238 14,209 14,166 14,166 14,143 14,131	8,984 8,986 8,999 9,020 9,016 9,034 9,023 9,021 9,017 8,996 8,972	5,235 5,226 5,213 5,207 5,199 5,204 5,206 5,197 5,189 5,170 5,171 5,159	112,621 112,869 113,086 113,199 113,313 113,417 113,630 114,011 114,172 114,416 114,647	26,157 26,187 26,225 26,207 26,194 26,197 26,226 26,227 26,241 26,258 26,320 26,345	15,346 15,354 15,378 15,337 15,303 15,296 15,296 15,298 15,298 15,328
2007: Jan	137,329 137,419 137,594 137,716 137,904 137,973 138,066 138,159 138,203 138,362 138,477 138,495	22,554 22,465 22,497 22,466 22,446 22,436 22,421 22,349 22,309 22,266 22,221 22,146	706 711 715 717 718 721 726 728 728 728 733 733	7,718 7,641 7,692 7,671 7,659 7,665 7,649 7,620 7,595 7,575 7,538 7,489	14,130 14,113 14,090 14,072 14,069 14,050 14,046 14,001 13,986 13,963 13,950 13,919	8,952 8,943 8,928 8,921 8,913 8,897 8,900 8,873 8,862 8,845 8,843 8,823	5,178 5,170 5,162 5,151 5,156 5,153 5,146 5,128 5,124 5,118 5,107 5,096	114,775 114,954 115,097 115,256 115,458 115,537 115,645 115,810 115,894 116,096 116,256 116,349	26,378 26,393 26,436 26,427 26,459 26,489 26,494 26,518 26,510 26,554 26,526	15,358 15,365 15,404 15,377 15,395 15,383 15,390 15,383 15,363 15,363 15,370

¹ Includes wholesale trade, transportation and warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

Note.—Data in Tables B-46 and B-47 are based on reports from employing establishments and relate to full- and part-time wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments who received pay for any part of the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Not comparable with labor force data (Tables B-35 through B-44), which include proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and private household workers; which count persons as employed when they are not at work because of industrial disputes, bad weather, etc., even if they are not paid for the time off; which are based on a See next page for continuation of table.

Table B-46.—Employees on nonagricultural payrolls, by major industry, 1960-2007—Continued [Thousands of persons; monthly data seasonally adjusted]

				Servic	e-providing in	dustries—Cor	ntinued			
Year or month		F	Profes-	Education	Leisure	0.1		Gover	nment	
	Information	Financial activities	sional and business services	and health services	and hospitality	Other services	Total	Federal	State	Local
1960	1,728 1,693	2,532 2,590	3,694 3,744	2,937 3,030	3,460 3,468	1,152	8,464 8,706	2,381 2,391	1,536 1,607	4,547 4,708
1961 1962	1,723 1,735	2,656	3,885	3,172	3,557	1,188 1,243	9,004	2,455	1,669	4,881
1963 1964	1,735 1,766	2,731 2,811	3,990 4,137	3,288 3,438	3,639 3,772	1,288 1,346	9,341 9,711	2,473 2,463	1,747 1,856	5,121 5,392
1965	1,824 1,908	2,878 2,961	4,306 4,517	3,587 3,770	3,951 4,127	1,404 1,475	10,191 10,910	2,495 2,690	1,996 2,141	5,700 6,080
1966 1967	1,955	3,087	4,720	3,986	4,269	1,558	11,525	2,852	2,302	6,371
1968 1969	1,991 2,048	3,234 3,404	4,918 5,156	4,191 4,428	4,453 4,670	1,638 1,731	11,972 12,330	2,871 2,893	2,442 2,533	6,660 6,904
1970	2.041	3,532	5,267	4,577	4,789	1,789	12,687	2,865	2,664	7.158
1971 1972	2,009 2,056	3,651 3,784	5,328 5,523	4,675 4,863	4,914 5,121	1,827 1,900	13,012 13,465	2,828 2,815	2,747 2,859	7,437 7,790
1973 1974	2,135 2,160	3,920 4,023	5,774 5.974	5,092 5,322	5,341 5,471	1,990 2,078	13,862 14,303	2,794 2,858	2,923 3,039	8,146 8,407
10/J	2.061	4,047	6,034	5,497	5,544	2,144	14.820	2.882	3,179	8,758
1976 1977	2,111 2,185	4,155 4,348	6,287 6,587	5,756 6,052	5,794 6,065	2,244 2,359	15,001 15,258	2,863 2,859	3,273 3,377	8,865 9,023
1978 1979	2,287 2,375	4,599 4,843	6,972 7,312	6,427 6,767	6,411 6,631	2,505 2,637	15,812 16,068	2,893 2,894	3,474 3,541	9,446 9,633
1980	2.361	5,025	7.544	7.072	6,721	2,755	16.375	3.000	3,610	9.765
1981 1982	2,382 2,317	5,163 5,209	7,782 7,848	7,357 7,515	6,840 6,874	2,865 2,924	16,180 15,982	2,922 2,884	3,640 3,640	9,619 9,458
1983 1984	2,317 2,253 2,398	5,209 5,334 5.553	8,039 8,464	7,766 8,193	7,078 7,489	3,021 3,186	16,011 16,159	2,915 2,943	3,662 3,734	9,434 9,482
1985	2 437	5,815	8,871	8,657	7,869	3,366	16,533	3.014	3.832	9,687
1986 1987 1988	2,445 2,507 2,585	6,128 6,385 6,500	9,211 9,608	9,061 9,515	8,156 8,446	3,523 3,699	16,838 17,156 17,540	3,044 3,089	3,893 3,967	9,901 10,100
1988 1989	2,585 2,622	6,500 6,562	10,090 10,555	10,063 10,616	8,778 9,062	3,907 4,116	17,540 17,927	3,124 3,136	4,076 4,182	10,339 10,609
1990	2 688	6,614	10.848	10.984	9,288 9,256	4,261	18.415	3,196	4,305	10,914 11,081
1991 1992	2,677 2,641	6,558 6,540	10,714 10,970	11,506 11,891	9,256 9,437	4,249 4,240	18,545 18,787	3,110 3,111	4,355 4,408	11,081 11,267
1443	2.668	6,709 6,867	11,495 12,174	12,303 12,807	9,732 10,100	4,350 4,428	18,989 19,275	3,063	4,488 4,576	11,438 11,682
1994 1995	2,738 2,843	6,827	12,844 13.462	13,289	10,501	4,572	19,432	3,018 2,949	4,635	11,849
1997	2,940 3,084	6,969 7,178	14,335	13,683 14,087	10,777 11,018	4,690 4,825	19,539 19,664	2,877 2,806	4,606 4,582	12,056 12,276
1998 1999	3,218 3,419	7,462 7,648	15,147 15,957	14,446 14,798	11,232 11,543	4,976 5,087	19,909 20,307	2,772 2,769	4,612 4,709	12,525 12,829
2000	3,631	7,687	16,666	15,109	11,862	5,168	20,790	2,865	4,786	13,139
2001 2002	3,629 3,395	7,807 7,847	16,476 15,976	15,645 16,199	12,036 11,986	5,258 5,372	21,118 21,513	2,764 2,766	4,905 5,029	13,449 13,718
2003	3,188 3,118	7,977 8,031	15,987 16,395	16,588 16,953 17,372	12,173 12,493	5,401 5,409	21,583 21,621	2,761 2,730 2,732	5,002 4,982	13,820 13,909
2004	3,061 3,055	8,153 8,363	16,954 17,552	17,372 17,838	12,816 13,143	5,395 5,432	21,804 21,990	2,732 2,728	5,032 5,080	14,041 14,182
2006 2007 ^p	3,087	8,446	17,920	18,377	13,565	5,472	22,252	2,714	5,144	14,394
2006: Jan Feb	3,052 3,058	8,271 8,298	17,316 17,387	17,621 17,666	12,948 12,981	5,417 5,417	21,839 21,875	2,725 2,731	5,034 5,053	14,080 14,091
Mar	3,058 3,056	8,314 8,340	17,431 17,458	17.709	13,022 13,049	5,421 5,424	21,906	2,731 2,731	5,060 5,064	14,115 14,127
Apr May	3,048	8,352	17.499	17,743 17,776	13,074	5,432	21,922 21,938	2,729	5,073	14,136
June July	3,048 3,043	8,348 8,368	17,539 17,592	17,794 17,828	13,092 13,156	5,431 5,427	21,968 21,990	2,733 2,739	5,075 5,078	14,160 14,173
Aug Sept	3,051 3,052	8,379 8,408	17,617 17,636	17,894 17,946	13,188	5,430 5,443	22,023	2,730 2,729	5,088 5,113	14,205
Oct	3.054	8.415	17.662	17,946 17,976	13,209 13,257 13,324	5,450	22,076 22,100 22,106	2,725 2,719	5,109	14,234 14,266
Nov Dec	3,057 3,073	8,422 8,438	17,726 17,792	18,018 18,063	13,324	5,443 5,449	22,106	2,719	5,107 5,111	14,280 14,290
2007: Jan Feb	3,071 3,084	8,440 8,446	17,804 17,840	18,102 18,138	13,396 13,425	5,444 5,454	22,140 22,174	2,718 2,718	5,117 5,133	14,305 14,323
Mar	3,086	8,445	17,834	18,188	13,449	5,462	22,174 22,197	2,/16	5,134	14,347
Apr May	3,096 3,097	8,448 8,464	17,859 17,893	18,246 18,293	13,481 13,537	5,470 5,479	22,229 22,236	2,716 2,713	5,140 5,133	14,373 14,390
June July	3,093 3,091	8,460 8,476	17,886 17,911	18,364 18,422	13,554 13,566	5,481 5,480	22,236 22,234 22,210	2,708 2,713	5,139 5,143	14,387 14,354
Aug	3.087	8,463	17,942	18,484	13,589	5,478	22,2/3	2,714	5,137	14,422
Sept Oct	3,093 3,088	8,439 8,437	17,954 18,024	18,505 18,554	13,630 13,677	5,475 5,477	22,280 22,329	2,710 2,710	5,159 5,162	14,411 14,457
Oct Nov ^p Dec ^p	3,083 3,070	8,421 8,417	18,063 18,106	18,583 18,627	13,712 13,734	5,483 5,481	22,329 22,357 22,388	2,711 2,707	5,170 5,181	14,476 14,500
₽66 7	3,070	0,41/	10,100	10,027	13,/34	0,401	۷۷,۵۵۵	2,101	0,101	14,000

Note (cont'd).—sample of the working-age population; and which count persons only once—as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. In the data shown here, persons who work at more than one job are counted each time they appear on a payroll.

Establishment data for employment, hours, and earnings are classified based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

For further description and details see Employment and Earnings.

Table B–47.—Hours and earnings in private nonagricultural industries, $1960–2007^{\,1}$ [Monthly data seasonally adjusted]

	Aver	age weekly h	ours	Avera	age hourly ear	nings	Aver	age weekly ea	rnings, total p	rivate
Year or month	Total	Manufa	ecturing	Total p	orivate	Manu- facturing	Le	vel	Percent from yea	change ar earlier
	private	Total	Overtime	Current dollars	1982 dollars ²	(current dollars)	Current dollars	1982 dollars ²	Current dollars	1982 dollars ²
1960	97 years 97 years	39.8 39.9 40.5 40.6 40.8 41.2 41.4 40.7 40.6 39.8 39.9 40.7 40.0 39.8 39.9 40.1 40.3 39.8 40.1 40.7 40.7 40.7 40.7 40.7 40.7 40.7 40.7	25 248 28 339 333 35 36 39 29 29 34 31 32 28 23 23 34 33 34 33 34 34 37 38 38 38 38 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39	\$2.53 2.63 2.73 3.02 3.22 3.20 3.40 3.63 3.90 4.73 5.06 5.44 4.43 4.73 5.06 5.44 7.87 8.20 8.49 8.74 8.91 8.74 8.91 8.91 8.91 8.91 8.91 8.91 8.91 8.91	\$7.86 8.04 8.13 8.21 8.37 8.45 8.65 8.68 8.65 8.68 8.65 8.69 8.7.89 7.89 7.89 7.89 7.89 7.89 7.89 7	(current dollars) \$2.15 2.20 2.20 2.34 2.41 2.49 2.60 2.71 2.89 3.07 3.70 3.70 3.70 3.70 4.71 5.09 5.55 5.55 5.65 7.86 8.36 8.70 9.05 9.05 9.07 7.11 7.00 9.05 9.77 1.02 1.13 11.40 11.70 12.04 12.34 12.75 13.14 13.14 13.14 13.14 13.15	\$97.41 101.52 105.11 108.02 113.85 120.75 125.80 133.58 143.91 152.77 161.25 170.28 182.67 195.30 210.50 225.70 245.12 61.89 273.09 286.18 298.00 305.03 309.87 317.16 326.62 338.10 349.75 358.51 368.25 378.89 391.22 400.07 413.28 431.86 448.56 463.15	\$302.52 310.46 312.83 311.30 315.37 316.93 312.94 318.05 331.39 314.94 318.05 277.72 277.84 279.55 276.54 2273.18 270.60 267.27 268.27 258.24 258.45 260.29 258.78 259.92 265.60 272.18 275.03	Current dollars	1982 dollars 2 2.66 .85.5 -1.3 .5.5 -1.3 .6.1 -5.0 .3.1.1 -5.0 .3.1.5 -1.1 .6.0 -3.7 .7 .7 .7 .7 .7 .7 .7 .6 .1.1 -1.2 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1
2000 2001 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 Feb Mar Apr Aug Sept Oct Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov	34.0 33.9 33.7 33.8 33.8 33.8 33.8 33.8 33.8 33.8	41.3 40.3 40.5 40.4 40.8 40.7 41.1 41.2 40.9 41.1 41.2 41.1 41.2 41.1 41.2 41.0 41.1 41.2 41.1 41.1	4.0 4.2 4.6 4.6 4.6 4.4 4.2 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5	14,02 14,54 14,57 15,37 15,69 16,13 16,76 17,41 16,43 16,55 16,63 16,79 16,84 16,94 16,94 16,94 17,17 17,10 17,10 17,10 17,11 17,10	8.04 8.12 8.25 8.28 8.24 8.18 8.24 8.21 8.21 8.21 8.21 8.21 8.21 8.36 8.36 8.36 8.36 8.36 8.36 8.36 8.36	14.32 14.76 15.29 15.74 16.15 16.80 17.23 16.69 16.71 16.75 16.77 16.78 16.83 16.83 16.88 16.95 17.03 17.03 17.03 17.18 17.22 17.31 17.35	481.01 493.79 506.72 518.06 529.99 543.93 567.87 593.36 555.33 557.36 563.11 567.15 569.19 574.27 574.26 577.28 577.28 578.29 57	275.97 275.71 279.18 279.13 277.88 276.17 279.19 281.65 277.61 277.61 277.99 276.03 277.33 277.33 277.11 276.31 278.99 282.61 282.54 281.92 280.46 279.35 281.16 281.92 280.78 281.13 282.97 281.16	27 26 22 21 29 43 3.8 3.6 3.9 4.7 4.5 4.4 4.1 3.8 4.1 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.3 8.3 9.3 9.3 9.3 9.3 9.3 9.3 9.3 9.3 9.3 9	3, 3, 1, 1, 1, 3, 3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,

¹ For production or nonsupervisory workers; total includes private industry groups shown in Table B–46. ² Current dollars divided by the consumer price index for urban wage earners and clerical workers on a 1982=100 base.

Note.—See Note, Table B-46.

Table B-48.—Employment cost index, private industry, 1990-2007

	Total private			Go	ods-produc	ing	Ser	vice-providi	ng 1	l N	Manufacturi	ng		
Year and month	Total compen- sation	Wages and salaries	Benefits ²	Total compen- sation	Wages and salaries	Benefits ²	Total compen- sation	Wages and salaries	Benefits ²	Total compen- sation	Wages and salaries	Benefits ²		
			1	Indexes or	sIC basis,	December 2	2005=100; n	ot seasonal	ly adjusted					
December: 1990 1991 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000	59.3 61.9 64.1 66.4 68.5 70.2 72.4 74.9 77.5 80.2 83.6 87.1	62.3 64.6 66.3 68.3 70.2 72.2 74.7 77.6 80.6 83.5 86.7 90.0	52.9 56.2 59.1 62.0 64.3 65.7 67.0 68.5 72.6 76.7 80.6	59.4 62.1 64.5 67.0 69.0 70.7 74.5 76.5 79.1 82.6 85.7	63.4 65.8 67.6 69.6 71.7 76.0 78.3 81.1 83.8 87.1	52.3 55.5 58.7 62.0 64.1 65.2 66.4 67.3 68.1 70.5 74.3 77.3	59.4 61.9 63.9 66.2 68.1 70.0 72.3 75.1 78.0 80.6 84.2 87.8	61.8 64.1 65.7 67.8 69.6 71.7 74.2 77.4 80.5 83.4 86.6 89.9	53.4 56.7 59.4 62.0 64.4 66.0 67.3 69.2 71.4 73.8 78.1	59.1 61.9 64.3 66.9 69.0 70.8 72.9 74.6 76.6 79.2 82.3 85.3	63.1 65.6 67.6 69.7 71.8 73.9 76.3 78.6 81.3 84.1 87.1	52.1 55.2 58.3 61.8 63.9 65.0 66.5 67.4 67.9 70.3 73.6		
							2005=100;							
2001 ³	87.3 90.0 93.6 97.2 100.0 103.2	89.9 92.2 95.1 97.6 100.0 103.2	81.3 84.7 90.2 96.2 100.0 103.1	86.0 89.0 92.6 96.9 100.0 102.5	90.0 92.6 94.9 97.2 100.0 102.9	78.5 82.3 88.2 96.3 100.0 101.7	87.8 90.4 94.0 97.3 100.0 103.4	89.8 92.1 95.2 97.7 100.0 103.3	82.4 85.8 91.0 96.1 100.0 103.7	85.5 88.7 92.4 96.9 100.0 101.8	90.2 92.8 95.1 97.4 100.0 102.3	77.2 81.3 87.3 96.0 100.0 100.8		
2007: Mar June Sept	104.0 104.9 105.7	104.3 105.1 106.0	103.2 104.3 105.0	102.9 103.9 104.4	103.9 104.7 105.4	100.9 102.2 102.4	104.3 105.2 106.1	104.4 105.3 106.1	104.1 105.2 106.0	102.0 102.9 103.2	103.3 103.9 104.5	99.6 101.0 100.7		
2006: Mar	100.8 101.6 102.5 103.3 103.9 104.8 105.6	100.8 101.6 102.4 103.2 104.3 105.1 105.9	100.8 101.5 102.5 103.4 103.1 104.2 105.0	100.3 101.3 101.8 102.6 102.9 103.8 104.3	100.8 101.7 102.2 103.0 104.0 104.7 105.3	99.5 100.3 101.2 101.9 100.9 102.1 102.3	100.9 101.7 102.7 103.5 104.3 105.2 106.0	100.8 101.6 102.5 103.3 104.4 105.3 106.1	101.3 102.0 103.0 104.1 103.9 105.0 106.0	100.0 100.9 101.4 101.9 102.0 102.8 103.1	100.7 101.6 101.8 102.5 103.3 103.8 104.4	98.9 99.7 100.5 101.0 99.5 100.9 100.7		
				Percent	change fror	n 12 months	earlier, not	seasonally	adjusted					
December: SIC:														
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	4.6 4.4 3.6 3.2 2.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 4.2 4.2	4.0 3.7 2.6 3.0 2.8 2.8 3.5 3.9 3.6 3.8	6.7 6.2 5.2 4.9 3.7 2.2 2.0 2.2 2.5 3.4 5.6 5.1	4.8 4.5 3.9 3.0 2.5 2.8 2.5 2.7 3.4 4.4 3.8	3.6 3.8 2.7 3.0 3.0 2.8 3.1 3.6 3.3 3.9 3.6	7.2 6.1 5.8 5.6 3.4 1.7 1.8 1.4 1.2 3.5 5.4	4.6 4.2 3.2 3.6 2.9 3.3 3.9 3.9 3.3 4.5 4.3	3.9 3.7 2.5 3.2 2.7 3.0 3.5 4.3 4.0 3.6 3.8	6.4 6.2 4.8 4.4 3.9 2.5 2.0 2.8 3.2 3.4 5.8	5.0 4.7 3.9 4.0 3.1 2.6 3.0 2.3 2.7 3.4 3.9 3.6	4.1 4.0 3.0 3.1 3.0 2.9 3.2 3.0 3.4 3.4 3.6	7.0 6.0 5.6 6.0 3.4 1.7 2.3 1.4 .7 3.5 4.7		
NAICS: 2001 ³ 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006	4.1 3.1 4.0 3.8 2.9 3.2	3.8 2.6 3.1 2.6 2.5 3.2	5.2 4.2 6.5 6.7 4.0 3.1	3.6 3.5 4.0 4.6 3.2 2.5	3.6 2.9 2.5 2.4 2.9 2.9	3.7 4.8 7.2 9.2 3.8 1.7	4.4 3.0 4.0 3.5 2.8 3.4	3.8 2.6 3.4 2.6 2.4 3.3	5.6 4.1 6.1 5.6 4.1 3.7	3.4 3.7 4.2 4.9 3.2 1.8	3.6 2.9 2.5 2.4 2.7 2.3	3.5 5.3 7.4 10.0 4.2 .8		
2007: Mar June Sept	3.2 3.1 3.1	3.6 3.3 3.4	2.2 2.6 2.4	2.6 2.6 2.4	3.2 2.8 3.0	1.3 1.8 1.1	3.3 3.3 3.3	3.6 3.5 3.4	2.6 2.8 2.9	1.9 1.9 1.8	2.6 2.2 2.6	.6 1.3 .2		
2006: Mar	רה	0.7	n.r.				ns earlier, se			0.01	n.r.	10		
2006: Mar	0.7 .8 .9 .8 .6 .9	0.7 .8 .8 .8 1.1 .8	0.5 .7 1.0 .9 3 1.1	0.1 1.0 .5 .8 .3 .9	0.7 .9 .5 .8 1.0 .7	-0.7 .8 .9 .7 -1.0 1.2	0.8 .8 1.0 .8 .8 .9	0.8 .9 .8 1.1 .9	1.0 .7 1.0 1.1 2 1.1 1.0	-0.2 .9 .5 .5 .1 .8	0.5 .9 .2 .7 .8 .5	-1.2 .8 .8 .5 -1.5 1.4 2		

¹ On Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) basis, data are for service-producing industries.

Employer costs for employee benefits.
 Data on North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) basis available beginning with 2001; not strictly comparable with earlier data shown on SIC basis.

Note.—Changes effective with the release of March 2006 data (in April 2006) include changing industry classification to NAICS from SIC and rebasing data to December 2005=100. Complete historical SIC data through December 2005, as well as technical details, are available from the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Data exclude farm and household workers.

Table B-49.—Productivity and related data, business and nonfarm business sectors, 1959-2007

[Index numbers, 1992=100; quarterly data seasonally adjusted]

		per hour persons		tput ¹	Hour	s of all	Compe	ensation hour ³	R	eal ensation hour ⁴		labor	Impli def	cit price lator ⁵
Year or quarter	Busi-	Nonfarm	Busi-	Nonfarm	Busi-	Nonfarm	Busi-	Nonfarm	Busi-	Nonfarm	Busi-	Nonfarm	Busi-	Nonfarm
	ness	business	ness	business	ness	business	ness	business	ness	business	ness	business	ness	business
	sector	sector	sector	sector	sector	sector	sector	sector	sector	sector	sector	sector	sector	sector
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1967 1968	48.0 48.9 50.6 52.9 55.0 56.8 58.8 61.2 62.5 64.7 65.0	51.3 51.9 53.5 55.9 57.8 59.6 61.4 63.6 64.7 66.9 67.0	31.4 32.0 32.7 34.8 36.4 38.7 41.4 44.2 45.1 47.3 48.8	31.2 31.8 32.4 34.6 36.2 38.7 41.4 44.4 45.1 47.5 48.9	65.5 65.6 64.6 65.8 66.2 68.1 70.4 72.3 72.1 73.2 75.0	60.9 61.2 60.6 61.9 62.6 64.9 67.4 69.8 69.7 71.0	13.3 13.9 14.4 15.1 15.6 16.2 16.8 17.9 19.0 20.5 21.9	13.9 14.5 15.0 15.6 16.1 16.6 17.1 18.2 19.2 20.7 22.1	59.9 61.3 63.1 65.2 66.6 68.3 69.7 72.3 74.1 76.9 78.0	62.3 63.9 65.3 67.3 68.7 69.9 71.1 73.2 75.2 77.8 78.8	27.8 28.4 28.5 28.5 28.4 28.5 28.6 29.3 30.3 31.7 33.7	27.1 27.9 28.0 27.8 27.9 27.9 27.9 28.6 29.7 31.0 33.0	26.8 27.1 27.3 27.6 27.7 28.1 28.5 29.2 30.0 31.2 32.6	26.3 26.6 26.8 27.1 27.3 27.6 28.0 28.6 29.5 30.7 32.1
1970	66.3	68.0	48.7	48.9	73.5	71.9	23.6	23.7	79.5	79.8	35.6	34.9	34.1	33.5
	69.0	70.7	50.6	50.7	73.3	71.7	25.1	25.2	80.9	81.4	36.3	35.7	35.5	35.0
	71.2	73.1	53.9	54.1	75.6	74.0	26.7	26.9	83.3	84.0	37.4	36.8	36.8	36.1
	73.4	75.3	57.6	58.0	78.5	77.0	28.9	29.1	85.1	85.5	39.4	38.6	38.7	37.4
	72.3	74.2	56.8	57.3	78.7	77.2	31.7	31.9	84.0	84.5	43.9	43.0	42.4	41.2
	74.8	76.2	56.3	56.3	75.3	73.9	34.9	35.1	84.8	85.2	46.7	46.0	46.6	45.6
	77.1	78.7	60.0	60.2	77.8	76.5	38.0	38.1	87.1	87.4	49.2	48.3	49.0	48.1
	78.5	80.0	63.3	63.6	80.7	79.5	41.0	41.2	88.3	88.7	52.2	51.5	52.0	51.2
	79.3	81.0	67.3	67.8	84.9	83.7	44.5	44.8	89.7	90.3	56.2	55.3	55.6	54.6
	79.3	80.7	69.6	70.0	87.7	86.6	48.9	49.1	89.9	90.2	61.6	60.8	60.4	59.2
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987	79.2 80.8 80.1 83.0 85.2 87.1 89.7 90.1 91.5 92.4	80.6 81.7 80.8 84.5 86.1 87.5 90.2 90.6 92.1 92.8	68.8 70.7 68.6 72.3 78.6 82.2 85.3 88.3 92.1 95.4	69.2 70.7 68.4 72.9 78.9 82.2 85.4 88.4 92.4 95.7	87.0 87.6 85.6 87.1 92.2 94.3 95.1 97.9 100.6 103.3	85.9 86.6 84.7 86.3 91.6 94.0 94.7 97.6 100.4 103.1	54.1 59.3 63.6 66.3 69.1 72.5 76.1 79.0 83.0 85.2	54.4 59.7 63.9 66.6 69.5 72.6 76.4 79.2 83.1 85.3	89.6 89.6 90.6 90.7 91.9 94.9 95.2 96.5 95.0	90.0 90.2 91.1 91.1 91.1 92.1 95.2 95.5 96.7 95.1	68.4 73.5 79.4 79.8 81.1 83.2 84.9 87.6 90.7 92.2	67.5 73.1 79.1 78.9 80.7 83.0 84.7 87.4 90.2 91.9	65.8 71.8 75.9 78.5 80.8 82.7 84.1 85.9 88.6 91.9	64.9 71.1 75.5 77.9 80.1 82.5 83.9 85.7 88.3 91.5
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	94.4 95.9 100.0 100.4 101.3 101.5 104.5 106.5 109.5 112.8	94.5 96.1 100.0 100.4 101.5 102.0 104.7 106.4 109.4 112.5	96.9 96.1 100.0 103.1 108.2 111.4 116.5 122.7 128.6 135.2	97.1 96.3 100.0 103.4 108.3 111.8 116.8 122.8 128.9 135.6	102.7 100.2 100.0 102.7 106.8 109.7 111.5 115.2 117.5 119.8	102.7 100.2 100.0 102.9 106.6 109.6 111.5 115.4 117.9 120.5	90.6 95.1 100.0 102.2 103.6 105.8 109.5 113.0 119.9 125.8	90.4 95.0 100.0 102.0 103.7 105.9 109.4 112.8 119.6 125.2	96.2 97.5 100.0 99.7 99.0 98.7 99.5 100.5 105.2 108.0	96.0 97.4 100.0 99.5 99.1 98.8 99.5 100.4 104.9	96.0 99.1 100.0 101.8 102.3 104.2 104.8 106.1 109.5 111.5	95.7 98.9 100.0 101.6 102.1 103.8 104.5 106.0 109.3 111.3	95.1 98.2 100.0 102.1 103.9 105.7 107.4 109.0 109.7 110.7	94.9 98.1 100.0 102.1 104.0 105.8 107.3 109.1 109.9
2000	116.1	115.7	140.5	140.8	121.0	121.7	134.7	134.2	112.0	111.6	116.0	116.0	112.7	113.3
	119.1	118.6	141.0	141.3	118.4	119.2	140.4	139.5	113.5	112.8	117.9	117.7	114.9	115.4
	123.9	123.5	143.1	143.4	115.4	116.1	145.3	144.6	115.7	115.1	117.3	117.1	116.1	116.7
	128.7	128.0	147.5	147.8	114.6	115.4	151.2	150.4	117.7	117.1	117.5	117.5	117.8	118.3
	132.4	131.5	153.7	153.9	116.1	117.0	156.9	155.9	118.9	118.2	118.5	118.5	120.8	121.1
	135.0	134.1	159.3	159.5	118.0	118.9	163.2	162.1	119.7	118.9	120.9	120.9	124.5	125.1
	136.4	135.4	164.3	164.5	120.5	121.5	169.6	168.5	120.4	119.7	124.3	124.5	128.2	128.9
2003:	125.8	125.2	144.4	144.6	114.8	115.5	148.1	147.3	115.7	115.2	117.7	117.7	117.3	117.9
	127.9	126.9	146.0	146.1	114.1	115.1	150.8	149.7	117.8	116.9	117.9	118.0	117.4	118.0
	130.8	130.1	149.7	150.0	114.5	115.3	152.5	151.7	118.4	117.8	116.6	116.6	118.0	118.4
	130.3	129.9	150.1	150.6	115.2	115.9	153.6	152.9	118.9	118.4	117.9	117.7	118.5	118.7
	131.1	130.2	151.4	151.5	115.5	116.4	153.8	152.9	118.1	117.4	117.3	117.4	119.5	119.7
	132.3	131.7	153.1	153.4	115.7	116.5	155.8	154.9	118.1	117.7	117.7	117.6	120.5	120.6
III	132.7	132.0	154.6	154.9	116.5	117.3	157.8	156.8	119.2	118.5	118.9	118.8	121.1	121.4
	133.4	132.2	155.7	155.9	116.8	117.9	160.2	158.9	120.0	119.0	120.1	120.2	122.1	122.5
	134.4	133.4	157.2	157.4	117.0	118.0	161.4	160.3	120.3	119.5	120.1	120.2	123.1	123.6
	134.3	133.5	158.5	158.6	118.0	118.8	161.7	160.9	119.4	118.8	120.4	120.5	123.9	124.5
	135.9	135.0	160.6	160.8	118.2	119.1	164.2	163.2	119.6	118.8	120.8	120.9	125.0	125.6
2006: I	135.5	134.5	161.0	161.2	118.8	119.8	165.4	164.2	119.4	118.6	122.0	122.1	126.1	126.8
	136.4	135.3	163.2	163.4	119.6	120.8	168.2	167.1	120.9	120.1	123.4	123.5	127.0	127.7
	136.6	135.6	164.2	164.4	120.2	121.2	168.1	167.0	119.3	118.6	123.0	123.2	128.0	128.9
	136.1	135.0	164.4	164.7	120.8	122.0	168.7	167.5	118.9	118.0	124.0	124.0	128.7	129.4
	136.5	135.6	165.5	165.7	121.2	122.2	173.4	172.4	122.8	122.1	127.0	127.1	128.9	129.5
2007: I	136.6	135.9	165.6	165.9	121.2	122.1	175.7	174.9	123.3	122.7	128.6	128.7	130.2	130.6
II	137.8	136.6	167.3	167.6	121.5	122.7	176.8	175.4	122.2	121.2	128.3	128.4	130.9	131.3
III	140.0	138.7	169.7	169.9	121.2	122.5	178.8	177.2	123.0	121.9	127.7	127.7	131.0	131.3

Output refers to real gross domestic product in the sector.
Output refers to real gross domestic product in the sector.
Hours at work of all persons engaged in sector, including hours of proprietors and unpaid family workers. Estimates based primarily on establishment data.
3 Wages and salaries of employees plus employers' contributions for social insurance and private benefit plans. Also includes an estimate of wages, salaries, and supplemental payments for the self-employed.

⁴ Hourly compensation divided by the consumer price index for all urban consumers for recent quarters. The trend from 1978–2006 is based on the consumer price index research series (CPI-U-RS),

5 Current dollar output divided by the output index.

Table B-50.—Changes in productivity and related data, business and nonfarm business sectors, 1959–2007 [Percent change from preceding period; quarterly data at seasonally adjusted annual rates]

	Output of all	per hour persons		put ¹	Hour	s of all	Compe	ensation hour ³	comp	leal ensation hour ⁴	Unit	labor	Impli def	cit price lator ⁵
Year or quarter	Busi- ness sector	Nonfarm business sector	Busi- ness sector	Nonfarm business sector	Busi- ness sector	Nonfarm business sector								
1959	3.8	3.8	8.1	8.6	4.2	4.6	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.2	0.3	0.1	0.8	1.3
1960	1.7	1.2	1.9	1.7	.2	.6	4.2	4.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	3.1	1.1	1.2
1961 1962	3.5 4.6	3.1 4.5	1.9 6.4	2.0 6.8	-1.5 1.8	-1.1 2.2	3.9 4.4	3.3 4.0	2.8 3.4	2.3 3.0	.4 –.1	.2 5	.8 1.0	1.0
1963	3.9	3.5	4.6	4.7	.7	1.1	3.6	3.4	2.2	2.1	3	1	.6	.7
1964 1965	3.4 3.5	3.0 3.1	6.4 7.0	6.7 7.1	2.9 3.4	3.7 3.9	3.8 3.7	3.1 3.3	2.4	1.8 1.7	.4 .2	.2 .2	1.1 1.6	1.3 1.3
1966	4.1	3.6	6.8	/.1	2.6	3.5	6.7	5.9 5.8	3.8	3.0	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.3 3.2
1967 1968	2.2 3.4	1.7 3.4	1.9 5.0 3.0	1.7 5.2	3 1.5	.0 1.8	5.7 8.1	7.8	2.5 3.7	2.7 3.5	3.4 4.5	4.0 4.3	2.7 4.0	4.0
1969	.5	.1		3.0	2.5	2.9	7.0	6.8	1.4	1.3	6.5	6.7	4.6	4.5
1970 1971	2.0 4.1	1.5 4.0	.0 3.8	1 3.8	-2.0 3	-1.6 2	7.7 6.3	7.2 6.4	1.9 1.8	1.4 1.9	5.6 2.1	5.6 2.3	4.4 4.2	4.5 4.3
1972	3.2 3.0	3.3 3.1	6.5 7.0	6.7 7.3	3.1 3.8	3.2 4.1	6.3 8.4	6.5 8.2	3.0 2.1	3.2 1.8	3.0 5.2	3.1 4.9	3.6 5.2	3.2
1973 1974	-1.6	-1.5	-1.4	-1.4	.2	.1	9.6	9.8	-1.3	-1.2	11.4	11.4	9.6	3.6 10.2
1975 1976	3.5 3.1	2.7 3.3	-1.0 6.6	-1.7 7.0	-4.3 3.3	-4.3 3.6	10.2 8.6	10.1 8.4	1.0 2.7	.9 2.5	6.5 5.3	7.2 5.0	9.8 5.3	10.8 5.6
1977	1.7	1.6	5.6	5.6	3.8	3.9	8.0	8.1	1.4	1.5	6.2	6.4	6.0	6.3
1978 1979	1.1	1.3 3	6.3 3.4	6.6 3.2	5.1 3.4	5.2 3.6	8.7 9.7	8.9 9.6	1.6 .1	1.7	7.5 9.8	7.5 10.0	7.1 8.5	6.7 8.4
1980	2 2.1	2	-1.1	-1.0	9	8	10.8	10.8	3 1	3 .2	11.0	11.0	8.9	9.6
1981 1982	8	1.4 -1.1	2.8 -3.0	2.1 -3.2	.7 –2.3	.7 –2.2	9.6 7.2	9.8 7.1	1.1	1.0	7.4 8.1	8.3 8.2	9.2 5.7	9.6 6.2
1983 1984	3.6 2.7	4.5 2.0	5.4 8.7	6.5 8.2	1.8 5.8	1.9 6.1	4.1 4.4	4.2 4.2	1 .1	.0 .0	.6 1.7	3 2.2	3.4 2.9	3.1 2.9
1985	2.2	1.6	4.6	4.2	2.3	2.6	4.8	4.6	1.3	1.1	2.5	3.0	2.4	3.0
1986 1987	2.9	3.1 .5	3.7 3.5	3.9 3.6	.8 3.0	8. 3.0	5.1 3.7	5.2 3.7	3.2	3.3	2.1 3.2	2.0 3.2	1.6 2.2	1.7 2.2
1988	1.5	.5 1.7	4.3 3.7	4.6 3.5	2.7 2.6	2.9 2.7	5.1 2.7	4.9 2.6	1.4 -1.6	1.2 -1.7	3.5 1.7	3.2	3.1 3.7	3.0 3.6
1989 1990	2.1	.7 1.9	1.5	1.5	6	4	6.3	6.1	1.3	1.0	4.1	1.8 4.1	3.6	3.7
1991	1.6 4.3	1.6 4.1	8 4.0	8 3.9	-2.4 2	-2.4 2	4.9 5.2	5.1 5.3	1.3	1.4	3.3	3.4 1.1	3.2 1.8	3.4 1.9
1992 1993	.4	.4	3.1	3.3	2.7	2.9	2.2	2.0	3 7	5	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.1
1994 1995	1.0	1.1 .5	5.0 2.9	4.8 3.2	4.0 2.8	3.6 2.7	1.4 2.1	1.7 2.1	7 3	4 3	.4 1.9	.5 1.6	1.8 1.8	1.9 1.7
1996	3.0	2.7	4.6	4.5	1.6	1.8	3.5	3.4 3.1	.8	.7	.5 1.3	.7	1.6	1.4
1997 1998	1.9 2.8	1.6 2.8	5.3 4.8	5.2 5.0	3.4 2.0	3.5 2.1	3.2 6.1	6.0	1.0 4.6	.9 4.5	3.2	1.4 3.1	1.5 .6	1.7 .7
1999	3.1	2.9	5.1	5.2	2.0	2.2	4.9	4.7	2.7	2.5	1.8	1.8	.9	1.1
2000 2001	2.9 2.6	2.8 2.5	3.9 .3	3.8 .4	1.0 -2.2	1.0 -2.0	7.1 4.2	7.2 4.0	3.7 1.4	3.7 1.2	4.1 1.6	4.2 1.5	1.8 2.0	1.9 1.9
2002	4.1 3.8	4.1 3.7	1.5 3.1	1.5 3.1	-2.5 7	-2.6 6	3.5 4.1	3.6 4.0	1.9 1.7	2.0 1.7	5 .2	5 .3	1.0 1.5	1.1 1.3
2004	2.9 2.0	2.7	4.2	4.1	1.3	1.4	3.7	3.6	1.1	.9 .7	.9 2.0	.9	2.6	2.4
2005	1.0	1.9 1.0	3.6 3.1	3.6 3.2	1.6 2.1	1.6 2.2	4.0 3.9	4.0 3.9	6. 6.	.6	2.0	2.0 2.9	3.1 2.9	3.4 3.0
2003:	3.3	3.4	1.1	1.2	-2.2	-2.1	5.5	5.5	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0
 	6.9 9.1	5.7 10.4	4.6 10.4	4.3 11.0	-2.2 1.2	-1.3 .5	7.5 4.6	6.7 5.4	7.2 2.1	6.4 2.9	.6 -4.1	1.0 -4.5	6. 1.8	.4 1.3
IV	-1.4	5	1.1	1.6	2.5	2.2	2.9	3.3	1.8	2.2	4.3	3.8	1.8	1.1
2004: 	2.4 3.9	.9 4.7	3.7 4.4	2.6 5.0	1.2 .5	1.7 .3	.6 5.2	2 5.3	-2.9 1.0	-3.6 1.1	-1.8 1.3	-1.0 .6	3.4 3.6	3.4 3.0
	1.2	.9	4.0	3.8	2.8	3.0	5.3	5.2	3.0	2.9	4.1	4.3	1.8	2.4
IV 2005: I	2.0 3.0	.7 3.7	3.0 3.7	2.6 3.9	1.0	2.0	6.3 3.0	5.4 3.6	2.6	1.7 1.6	4.2	4.7 _ 1	3.5 3.4	3.8
II	3	.3	3.3	3.2	3.6	2.9	.7	1.5 5.7	-3.1	-2.4	1.0	1.2	2.6	3.8 2.7
III IV	4.9 -1.1	4.4 -1.4	5.5 1.0	5.6 .9	.6 2.1	1.1 2.4	6.2 2.9	5.7 2.6	.7 5	.2 8	1.3 4.0	1.3 4.1	3.5 3.7	3.8 3.7
2006:	2.5	2.5	5.5	5.7	2.9	3.1	7.2	7.2	5.1	5.1	4.6	4.6	2.8	3.0
 	.8 -1.5	.8 –1.6	2.5 .6	2.4 .8	1.7 2.2	1.6 2.4	4 1.6	2 1.3	-5.1 -1.6	-5.0 -1.8	-1.2 3.1	-1.0 2.9	3.3 2.1	3.7 1.6
IV	1.2	1.8	2.6	2.6	1.4	.8	11.4	12.2	13.8	14.6	10.1	10.3	.8	.3
2007: I II	.2 3.6	.7 2.2	.2 4.4	.3 4.2	.0 8.	3 2.0	5.5 2.4	5.9 1.0	1.6 -3.3	2.0 -4.7	5.3 -1.1	5.2 -1.1	4.1 2.2	3.6 2.1
<u> </u>	6.7	6.3	5.7	5.7	-1.0	6	4.7	4.2	2.7	2.3	-2.0	-2.0	.2	1

Note.—Percent changes are based on original data and may differ slightly from percent changes based on indexes in Table B-49.

¹ Output refers to real gross domestic product in the sector.
2 Hours at work of all persons engaged in the sector. See footnote 2, Table B–49.
3 Wages and salaries of employees plus employers' contributions for social insurance and private benefit plans. Also includes an estimate of wages, salaries, and supplemental payments for the self-employed.
4 Hourly compensation divided by a consumer price index. See footnote 4, Table B–49.
5 Covered fellow control divided by the control to the second control

⁵ Current dollar output divided by the output index.

Production and Business Activity

Table B-51.—Industrial production indexes, major industry divisions, 1959-2007

[2002=100; monthly data seasonally adjusted]

		Total		Manufa	acturing			
	Year or month	industrial production ¹	Total ¹	Durable	Nondurable	Other (non-NAICS) 1	Mining	Utilities
1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967		24.9 25.4 25.6 27.7 29.4 31.3 34.5 37.5 38.3 40.5	22.6 23.0 23.1 25.1 26.7 28.5 31.6 34.4 35.1 37.1					
1969 . 1970 . 1971 . 1972 . 1973 . 1974 . 1976 . 1977 .		42.3 40.9 41.5 45.5 49.2 49.1 44.8 48.3 52.0 54.9 56.6	38.7 37.0 37.5 41.5 45.2 45.1 40.4 44.1 50.8 52.5	30.0 33.8 33.6 29.2 31.9 35.1 37.9 39.9	61.0 63.8 64.1 59.5 64.9 69.3 71.8	65.6 67.7 68.0 64.9 66.8 73.2 75.7 77.3	106.9 107.5 105.9 103.4 104.2 106.6 109.9	50.3 53.2 53.0 54.0 56.4 58.7 60.2
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987		55.1 55.9 53.1 54.5 59.5 60.3 61.0 64.1 67.4 68.1	50.8 51.2 48.5 50.8 55.9 56.9 58.3 61.6 64.8 65.3	38.1 38.6 35.4 37.2 42.6 43.7 44.5 47.2 50.6 51.2	70.0 70.6 69.5 72.8 76.2 76.6 78.8 83.1 85.8 86.4	80.0 81.9 82.8 85.1 89.0 92.5 94.2 99.7 99.3 97.9	115.3 118.3 112.4 106.5 113.4 111.2 103.1 104.0 106.6	62.0 62.9 60.9 61.4 65.0 66.4 67.0 70.1 74.1 76.4
1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997		68.7 67.7 69.7 72.0 76.0 79.8 83.2 89.2 94.6	65.9 64.6 67.0 69.5 73.7 77.8 81.4 88.3 94.4	51.4 49.9 52.5 55.6 60.6 66.0 71.7 80.4 89.2 97.3	87.7 87.4 89.6 90.9 94.1 95.8 96.0 99.6 101.0	96.7 92.9 91.0 91.8 90.9 90.2 97.7 104.2	106.9 104.6 102.2 102.2 104.6 104.4 106.2 108.0 106.5	77.9 79.8 79.7 82.6 84.2 87.2 89.7 89.7 92.0 94.7
2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007		103.6 100.0 100.0 101.1 103.6 106.9 111.1	104.3 100.0 100.0 101.1 104.0 108.0 113.0	105.4 100.4 100.0 102.3 106.3 112.1 120.4	102.3 99.0 100.0 100.1 102.0 104.5 106.7	109.6 103.2 100.0 97.0 97.8 99.6 98.0	103.5 104.5 100.0 99.9 99.2 97.6 100.2	97.4 97.0 100.0 101.9 103.3 105.5 105.2
	Jan Feb Mar Apr May June June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec De	109.1 109.4 110.0 110.9 110.9 111.9 112.3 112.5 112.2 112.0 111.5	111.5 111.7 112.8 112.6 113.5 113.9 114.3 114.3 113.4 113.4	117.5 117.6 118.5 120.3 120.1 121.3 121.7 122.6 122.2 121.2 121.3	106.4 105.9 105.9 106.3 106.1 107.0 107.4 107.5 107.8 106.7 106.2	98.7 97.8 99.0 98.0 98.1 97.0 97.2 99.6 99.4	98.7 98.5 99.7 100.7 101.1 101.0 99.9 101.0 100.9 100.7	98.7 103.7 105.5 105.3 105.7 107.4 108.7 108.8 104.5 109.8 106.8
2007:	Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Adu Sept Oct P Nov P Dec P	111.7 112.5 112.4 113.1 113.0 113.5 114.2 114.1 114.2 113.7 114.0	113.7 113.6 114.4 114.8 114.9 115.7 116.6 115.9 116.1 115.4 115.7	121.2 121.3 122.3 123.2 123.4 124.7 126.2 125.5 125.3 124.8 125.3	107.5 107.2 107.8 107.7 107.8 108.5 107.7 108.5 107.7 107.6 107.6	98.4 98.6 99.1 99.5 99.0 99.4 99.1 98.1 99.4 98.5 98.3	100.2 100.0 100.2 100.2 99.9 100.4 101.3 100.5 101.7 101.6 102.6	105.1 114.1 106.6 109.7 108.0 107.3 106.2 111.5 109.8 109.8

¹ Total industry and total manufacturing series include manufacturing as defined in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) plus those industries—logging and newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishing—that have traditionally been considered to be manufacturing and included in the industrial sector.

Note.—Data based on NAICS; see footnote 1.

Table B-52.—Industrial production indexes, market groupings, 1959-2007

[2002=100; monthly data seasonally adjusted]

					Final pr		uata so	,			dustrial su	upplies		Materials	 S
	Total indus-			Consum	er goods		Е	quipmen	t						
Year or month	trial pro- duc- tion	Total	Total	Auto- motive prod- ucts	Other dur- able goods	Non- dur- able goods	Total ¹	Busi- ness	De- fense and space	Total	Con- struc- tion	Busi- ness	Total	Non- energy	Energy
1959	24.9	24.0	30.7	19.1	19.1	37.0	15.9	11.4	46.0	26.0	37.1	21.2	24.7		51.0
1960	25.4	24.8	31.9	21.9	19.2	38.2	16.4	11.7	47.2	26.1	36.3	21.9	25.1		51.7
1961	25.6	25.0	32.5	20.0	19.8	39.5	16.1	11.4	48.0	26.6	36.6	22.6	25.1		52.1
1962	27.7	27.1	34.7	24.2	21.5	41.3	17.9	12.3	55.6	28.3	38.8	24.0	27.3		53.9
1963	29.4	28.7	36.6	26.5	23.2	43.2	19.0	12.9	59.9	29.8	40.6	25.5	29.1		57.1
1964	31.3	30.3	38.7	27.8	25.4	45.3	20.1	14.5	58.0	31.8	43.1	27.3	31.4		59.4
1965	34.5	33.3	41.7	34.2	28.8	47.3	22.7	16.6	64.2	33.9	45.8	29.1	35.1		62.1
1966	37.5	36.4	43.9	34.1	31.7	49.5	26.5	19.2	75.5	35.9	47.7	31.4	38.2	31.0	66.1
1967	38.3	37.9	44.9	30.0	32.1	52.1	28.1	19.6	86.1	37.4	48.9	33.1	37.8		68.3
1968	40.5	39.7	47.6	35.7	34.4	54.1	29.0	20.5	86.3	39.6	51.5	35.1	40.3	33.2	71.5
1969	42.3	41.0	49.4	35.9	36.7	56.0	29.7	21.8	82.1	41.7	53.7	37.3	42.7	35.3	75.1
1970	40.9	39.5	48.8	30.2	35.5	56.9	27.6	21.0	69.5	41.1	51.8	37.5	41.2	33.2	78.9
1971	41.5	39.9	51.7	38.5	37.6	58.5	25.9	20.0	62.5	42.3	53.5	38.6	41.8	33.8	79.5
1972	45.5	43.3	55.8	41.5	43.1	62.3	28.3	22.7	60.8	47.3	60.7	42.5	46.1	37.9	82.5
1973	49.2	46.7	58.4	45.1	46.0	64.2	32.3	26.4	67.0	50.6	65.8	45.1	50.2	42.0	84.6
1974	49.1	46.6	56.6	38.9	43.3	64.2	34.0	27.9	69.4	50.1	64.3	45.0	50.1	41.9	84.2
1975	44.8	43.9	54.4	37.5	37.9	63.1	30.9	24.7	70.5	45.0	54.6	41.5	44.7	36.1	83.5
1976	48.3	47.0	58.9	42.7	42.6	67.1	32.5	26.3	68.6	48.0	58.9	44.2	48.6	40.2	85.3
	52.0	50.9	62.5	48.3	47.6	69.5	36.4	30.6	61.5	52.2	64.1	47.9	52.0	43.6	88.0
1977 1978 1979	54.9 56.6	54.1 56.0	64.5 63.5	48.0 43.3	49.8 50.1	72.0 71.6	40.6 45.6	34.6 39.2	62.2 66.8	55.0 56.8	67.8 69.6	50.4 52.2	54.7 56.2	46.4 47.7	89.1 91.5
1980	55.1	55.7	61.1	33.3	46.5	71.6	47.7	40.1	79.9	54.5	64.4	51.0	54.1	44.9	92.2
1981	55.9	57.1	61.6	34.4	46.9	72.0	50.1	41.4	87.0	55.1	63.4	52.2	54.4	45.1	93.1
1982	53.1	56.0	61.4	33.4	43.5	73.2	47.9	38.0	104.4	53.1	57.6	51.6	50.2	40.6	89.1
1983	54.5	57.0	63.7	38.8	47.1	74.0	47.4	38.1	105.2	56.0	61.7	54.1	51.6	43.5	86.3
1984 1985	59.5 60.3	61.9 63.6	66.6 67.3	43.4 43.4	52.7 52.8	75.5 76.5	54.6 57.6	44.2	119.7	61.0	67.2 69.0	58.8 60.3	56.6 56.5 56.5	48.5 48.7	91.8 91.2 87.7
1986 1987	61.0 64.1	64.7 67.6	69.6 72.5	46.6 49.7	55.9 58.9	78.3 81.1	56.9 60.0	46.2 45.7 48.7	134.4 142.9 145.9	62.6 64.7 68.6	71.4 75.9	62.3 66.1	56.5 59.6	49.7 53.0	87.7 89.7
1988	67.4	71.2	75.3	52.4	61.9	83.7	64.5	53.4	147.0	70.9	77.6	68.6	62.9	56.4	92.8
1989	68.1	71.9	75.6	54.4	62.6	83.5	66.1	55.3	147.2	71.6	77.3	69.6	63.4	56.8	93.7
1990	68.7	72.7	75.9	50.9	62.5	84.9	67.4	57.3	141.4	72.7	76.6	71.3	63.8	56.9	95.6
1991	67.7	71.8	75.9	47.6	60.8	86.1	65.2	56.4	131.2	71.0	72.4	70.4	62.9	55.7	95.7
1992	69.7	73.5	78.1	55.7	63.5	86.8	66.1	58.7	121.9	73.0	75.5	72.0	65.0	58.5	94.8
1993	72.0	75.9	80.8	61.5	69.2	88.0	68.0	61.2	115.3	75.6	78.9	74.4	67.3	61.2	95.1
1994	76.0	79.3	84.6	68.9	75.8	90.1	70.8	65.0	108.6	79.3	84.7	77.4	71.8	66.3	96.6
1995	79.8	82.7	87.1	71.0	80.3	92.3	75.6	70.8	105.8	82.3	86.7	80.8	76.1	71.3	98.0
1996	83.2	86.0	88.9	73.2	84.3	93.5	81.5	77.8	102.7	85.5	90.6	83.7	79.8	75.3	99.5
1997	89.2	91.6	92.1	78.7	89.6	95.7	91.9	89.7	100.9	91.1	95.1	89.6	86.2	83.3	99.4
1998	94.6	97.0	95.5	83.9	96.1	97.8	101.4	100.3	105.1	96.4	100.2	95.0	91.7	90.0	99.8
1999	99.1	99.7	97.3	92.0	100.4	97.8	106.0	106.5	102.7	100.3	102.8	99.4	98.0	97.8	99.6
2000	103.6	102.9	99.3	93.9	104.8 99.2	99.3 99.4	111.6	114.6	92.1	104.5	105.1	104.2	104.0	105.0	101.0
2001	100.0 100.0 101.1	100.8 100.0 101.2	98.1 100.0 101.3	90.8 100.0 105.6	100.0 100.9	100.0 100.5	107.3 100.0 100.9	107.6 100.0 100.2	100.6 100.0 103.8	100.1 100.0 101.0	100.5 100.0 99.8	100.0 100.0 101.5	99.1 100.0 100.9	98.8 100.0 101.3	100.0 100.0 99.9
2003 2004 2005	103.6 106.9	103.3 107.6	102.8 105.7	105.2 102.6	104.3 109.1	102.0 105.5	104.7 112.7	104.5 112.8	104.0 109.7	103.2 107.0	101.8 106.7	103.7 107.1	104.0 106.2	105.6 109.4	99.7 98.4
2006 2007 ^p	111.1 113.4	111.5 114.5	106.9 109.1	99.4	111.6 111.7	107.2 109.9	124.1 129.2	125.9 132.3	112.0 112.1	110.3 110.9	110.4 108.6	110.3	111.0 113.2	115.7	99.8 102.0
2006: Jan	109.1	109.2	105.7	102.0	111.2	105.3	118.7	119.7	111.2	109.5	111.3	108.7	108.8	113.9	97.1
Feb Mar	109.4	109.5 110.3	106.0 106.7	100.9 102.3	111.4 111.3	105.8 106.5	119.1 120.3	119.9 121.6	111.7 109.9	109.3 109.9	110.7 111.4	108.8 109.4	109.3 109.6	113.8	98.7 98.5
Apr	110.9	111.2	106.8	101.2	112.7	106.6	123.0	124.6	111.5	110.6	111.6	110.1	110.9	115.7	99.4
May	110.9	110.9	106.4	99.9	112.1	106.4	123.3	124.8	111.8	110.3	111.1	109.9	111.0	115.6	100.2
Jun'e July	111.9	112.2 112.5	107.6 107.4	102.8 97.9	112.0 112.3	107.6 108.1	124.7 126.2	126.4 128.1	112.6 113.8	110.9 111.3	111.1 111.6	110.8	111.9 112.5	116.4 117.0	101.1 101.7
Aug	112.5	112.9	107.8	99.6	112.7	108.2	126.6	128.6	113.0	111.4	111.3	111.5	112.6	117.6	100.9
Sept	112.2	112.7	107.6	98.4	112.2	108.2	126.6	128.5	113.6	110.7	110.3	110.8	112.2	117.4	100.0
Oct	112.0	112.4	107.3	94.5	111.0	108.7	126.3	128.4	113.3	110.9	108.4	111.9	112.0	116.4	101.3
Nov	111.5	112.8	107.6	98.2	110.6	108.5	126.9	129.5	112.0	109.6	107.4	110.5	111.0	115.4	100.6
Dec 2007: Jan	112.2	113.6 112.7	107.8 107.4	100.6 95.2	111.7 110.8	108.2 108.7	129.2 126.9	132.1 128.8	112.5 113.9	110.1 110.0	109.7 108.4	110.3 110.6	111.7	116.6 115.9	100.2 100.5
Feb	112.5	114.2	109.4	98.7	110.5	110.9	127.1	129.2	113.0	110.2	106.8	111.5	111.8	116.0	101.9
Mar	112.4	113.7	108.6	99.7	110.7	109.6	127.7	130.6	109.8	110.3	107.9	111.2	112.0	116.8	
Apr	113.1	114.3	109.2	102.3	111.8	109.8	128.0	130.9	111.1	110.9	108.3	111.9	112.7	117.5	101.1
May	113.0	114.0	108.8	101.1	112.4	109.4	128.1		111.0	110.8	109.1	111.5	112.7	117.7	100.9
June July	113.5 114.2 114.1	114.7 115.4	109.2 109.7	104.1 105.3	113.2 113.2 112.9	109.3 109.8 110.0	129.4 130.7	132.2 133.9 133.1	112.9 113.0	111.2 111.2 111.3	110.2 109.9	111.7	113.2 114.2	118.2 119.6	101.2 101.4
Aug Sept	114.2	115.0 115.2	109.6 109.5	102.8	112.3	110.4	129.9 130.7	134.2	112.2	111.5	109.5 109.3	111.9	114.3	118.9 119.1	103.3 102.8
Oct P	113.7	114.3	108.6	99.2	110.8	109.7	129.6	133.3	112.0	111.0	108.6	112.0	114.1	118.5	103.6
Nov P	114.0	114.6	108.7	100.6	110.9	109.5	130.6	134.1	112.4	110.8	108.3	111.8	114.6		103.6
Dec ^p	114.0	114.9	108.8	100.8	110.4	109.7	131.7	135.3	112.5	110.5	107.3	111.8	114.3	118.8	103.6

¹ Includes other items not shown separately.

Note.—See footnote 1 and Note, Table B-51.

 $Table\ B-53. — Industrial\ production\ indexes,\ selected\ manufacturing\ industries,\ 1967-2007$ [2002=100; monthly data seasonally adjusted]

				urable ma	nufacturir	ng				No	ndurable r	manufactu	ring	
Year or month	Prir me	nary etal	Fabri- cated		elect	ter and ronic lucts	Transpo equip	ortation oment			Printing		Plastics and	
real of month	Total	Iron and steel prod- ucts	metal prod- ucts	Ma- chinery	Total	Se- lected high- tech- nology ¹	Total	Motor vehi- cles and parts	Apparel	Paper	and sup- port	Chem- ical	rubber prod- ucts	Food
1967 1968 1969						0.2 .2 .2								
1970 1971 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1988 1989 1989 1999 1991 1990 1991 1993	121.8 141.7 145.3 112.7 119.6 120.7 128.4 131.4 115.5 83.5 91.6 82.6 88.9 99.6 97.4 96.2 90.3 92.4 96.8 104.2 105.8	129.2 154.9 165.6 122.9 127.5 124.5 133.5 117.4 121.7 74.8 75.4 83.0 77.1 75.3 85.7 99.7 96.2 95.1 104.0 105.6 108.2 111.4	69.3 76.5 75.3 65.0 69.7 75.6 82.9 78.2 77.7 69.6 70.1 76.9 78.3 82.3 81.7 80.7 79.4 82.9 95.0 98.5 95.0	67.8 78.4 82.2 71.7 74.8 81.8 88.1 93.0 88.5 87.7 73.4 66.3 77.6 4 77.9 85.7 89.0 86.8 81.4 81.2 87.2 95.5 102.3 105.9 111.7	1.1 1.3 1.4 1.3 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.1 3.8 4.4 5.1 5.8 7.4 8.0 8.4 9.5 10.9 11.9 12.5 14.1 15.8 8.4 9.5 14.1 15.8 8.4 9.5 12.5 12.5 12.5 13.0 13.0 14.5 14.0 14.0 14.0 14.0 14.0 14.0 14.0 14.0	2.2.2.3.3.3.4.5.7.9.2.6.8.2.9.6.2.9.6.2.9.6.15.3.6.6.15.3.6.0.6.32.0.6.32.0.6.2.0.0.2.0.0.0.0	53.2 60.8 56.0 50.7 56.8 61.7 66.5 59.0 56.9 57.6 68.7 70.3 72.8 77.3 78.8 76.3 78.2 81.8 81.9 93.0	44.2 50.6 43.4 37.9 48.3 55.0 57.3 38.6 37.7 33.9 43.4 52.0 55.9 55.9 55.9 55.9 55.1 66.8 76.7 79.0 85.8	170.3 175.4 163.4 159.8 168.8 179.5 184.6 175.0 177.6 176.6 178.9 184.2 186.8 179.5 181.6 182.8 179.4 170.7 167.1 171.4 171.4 172.2 162.1	66.1 71.5 74.6 64.5 71.2 74.3 77.7 78.8 78.6 79.7 88.5 89.5 92.5 97.2 97.2 97.2 97.2 100.9 105.2 106.8	51.6 54.2 52.6 49.1 52.7 57.1 60.4 62.2 62.7 64.3 69.1 74.3 80.9 84.9 98.0 98.4 102.1 98.9 104.3 104.6 105.7	54.4 47.8 524.4 47.8 53.5 58.2 61.1 62.5 59.9 63.9 66.8 71.0 75.1 76.5 78.3 78.0 79.1 80.1 83.5 85.2 90.2	35.2 39.5 38.5 32.9 36.4 42.9 44.4 43.7 38.9 41.2 40.5 50.9 63.7 65.8 67.7 66.9 77.1 83.5 85.6 85.6 88.4 93.9	58.7 58.8 59.4 58.3 63.0 64.1 66.4 66.6 67.5 70.1 70.9 72.3 74.9 76.0 77.7 79.6 79.8 82.3 83.8 85.4 87.6 88.2 90.4 88.6 91.0
1999 2000 2001 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 p	114.0 110.3 99.8 100.0 98.9 109.3 107.1 112.1 110.5	112.0 110.9 100.3 100.0 100.8 116.4 109.9 117.0 114.4	107.0 111.2 103.1 100.0 98.9 99.1 103.3 108.9 111.5	114.5 112.0 117.7 104.1 100.0 99.6 103.7 110.0 117.1 118.3	56.2 75.5 101.8 103.5 100.0 111.5 126.2 141.0 169.1 188.8	67.7 98.8 101.5 100.0 116.7 132.6 156.6 198.1 236.4	104.4 99.5 95.7 100.0 101.1 100.8 104.1 109.4 111.9	100.1 99.5 90.6 100.0 103.5 103.8 103.7 101.9 99.5	156.1 148.5 127.2 100.0 92.3 79.5 76.8 77.8 76.4	107.2 105.0 99.0 100.0 97.3 98.0 98.6 98.5 96.4	111.5 112.4 113.1 106.3 100.0 96.3 97.0 98.9 103.3 103.7	93.6 95.0 93.3 100.0 101.4 105.7 108.0 110.3 110.9	102.4 103.5 97.4 100.0 100.1 101.3 102.3 105.7 108.7	96.0 97.7 97.7 100.0 101.0 101.1 104.5 107.7 112.7
2006: Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	112.9 112.6 111.8 114.3 117.1 117.7 115.7 114.5 112.8 109.2 103.8 102.7	116.0 116.8 117.6 120.2 125.5 126.1 123.3 121.8 119.8 112.3 103.9 99.5	106.9 107.3 108.1 109.4 108.4 109.1 109.9 110.7 110.5 110.5 109.7	112.1 112.0 114.0 116.2 114.1 114.8 119.6 121.0 120.6 118.1 117.6 122.6	154.7 156.0 158.9 164.0 165.8 169.1 171.6 174.0 177.2 179.3 180.0	176.8 178.1 182.9 189.5 192.8 196.0 199.3 204.3 210.7 214.4 216.2 218.6	108.7 108.4 109.1 110.1 109.3 111.2 109.2 110.4 109.8 107.8 110.5 111.9	104.2 102.9 104.3 104.3 102.5 104.6 100.3 102.2 100.9 97.3 100.7	77.3 76.8 77.3 78.6 78.3 78.9 79.3 77.9 77.5 78.4 77.5	100.4 98.3 97.2 97.6 97.8 99.0 98.7 99.3 98.3 97.9 99.5	101.3 101.8 102.3 103.9 102.7 103.0 102.7 102.7 103.1 104.1 104.3 106.3	109.0 108.7 109.4 110.1 110.0 111.1 111.8 112.4 111.7 110.1 108.8 110.5	104.9 105.0 105.6 106.9 105.9 106.9 108.1 107.1 106.1 104.4 103.9 105.6	106.9 106.2 106.7 107.8 106.6 107.0 107.0 108.5 109.4 110.0
2007: Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct P Dec P Dec P	107.1 107.6 108.8 111.3 112.1 110.6 114.0 112.8 109.2 110.5 112.1 110.9	107.6 109.2 111.1 113.8 116.9 115.8 117.8 118.0 112.8 116.1 118.1	109.3 109.8 110.6 111.1 110.8 112.1 112.5 112.3 112.8 112.9 112.6 111.8	116.4 115.3 118.0 117.2 117.6 117.5 119.9 117.7 120.5 118.7 118.0 118.2	181.3 181.5 182.3 184.2 184.4 187.7 191.6 191.8 192.8 194.5 197.3 198.8	219.9 220.4 223.2 226.4 228.5 234.4 242.4 243.4 245.3 248.7 252.6 254.6	108.9 110.5 110.6 111.8 111.5 114.0 114.8 114.3 112.4 111.4 112.6 112.9	96.4 98.7 99.4 100.8 100.3 102.8 103.6 102.2 99.1 97.5 98.6 98.2	78.8 77.8 76.7 77.9 77.7 76.9 77.6 75.6 74.4 74.1 74.0 75.4	96.4 97.5 97.2 97.3 96.7 96.1 96.8 96.5 96.1 94.7 96.1	105.6 106.0 105.6 104.7 103.1 102.1 101.7 102.5 103.2 102.4 102.7 102.3	109.9 110.1 110.4 110.5 110.6 110.8 111.8 110.9 111.5 111.0	106.3 105.5 107.1 108.0 108.5 109.0 109.9 109.3 110.5 109.6 110.9	110.0 110.8 111.7 112.5 111.8 112.6 114.0 112.9 114.3 113.8 113.1

¹ Computers and peripheral equipment, communications equipment, and semiconductors and related electronic components.

Note.—See footnote 1 and Note, Table B-51.

Table B-54.—Capacity utilization rates, 1959-2007

[Percent 1; monthly data seasonally adjusted]

				facturing	data scasonal	, , -		St	age-of-proces	SS
Year or month	Total industry ²	Total ²	Durable goods	Nondurable goods	Other (non-NAICS) ²	Mining	Utilities	Crude	Primary and semi- finished	Finished
1959	87.0 87.3 87.3 81.2 79.6 88.4 88.4 88.1 75.6 79.6 80.8 79.7 73.7 74.8 80.8 79.7 79.4 79.4 79.4 79.4 79.4 79.6 80.8 81.4 82.4 79.6 83.2 84.1 84.1 84.1 84.1 84.1 84.1 84.1 84.1	81.6 80.1 1 77.3 81.4 83.5 89.5 91.1 87.2 87.1 87.6 89.5 79.4 77.9 83.3 87.6 84.3 84.3 84.3 84.3 87.6 87.7 79.6 81.7 79.8 81.6 81.6 81.6 81.6 81.6 81.6 81.6 81	87.5 87.3 87.3 87.3 77.5 75.1 88.5 88.6 71.6 76.3 83.9 84.4 77.7 75.2 66.5 68.6 75.8 75.3 77.5 81.8 81.5 81.6 76.9 77.9 82.0 82.0 82.0 82.0 82.0 82.0 82.0 82.0	86.3 86.5 82.2 81.9 85.3 86.6 84.2 76.0 85.0 85.7 79.5 79.8 82.4 80.9 81.9 81.9 82.4 82.5 82.3 83.9 83.9 83.9 83.9 83.9 83.9 83.9 83	85.7 84.7 77.2 77.4 83.4 85.1 85.4 86.9 87.5 87.0 87.6 89.4 90.3 88.8 90.6 88.5 85.4 89.9 88.5 85.4 89.9 88.5 89.9 88.5 89.9 88.5 89.9 89.9	81.2 83.6 83.6 89.3 88.0 92.0 92.0 92.0 93.7 89.8 91.4 83.7 78.5 84.7 83.4 76.6 83.7 84.9 84.9 84.9 84.9 84.9 85.8 87.9 84.9	94.5 95.8 96.8 96.3 94.7 94.3 94.3 84.5 85.3 84.2 85.3 84.2 85.3 84.2 85.3 84.3 86.1 86.0 86.8 86.0 86.8 86.1 86.0 86.8	81.1 83.4 85.2 84.4 84.7 90.6 90.6 90.6 90.6 90.6 90.6 90.6 90.6	83.0 79.8 79.8 81.5 83.8 91.0 91.0 91.0 91.0 85.0 86.8 81.5 81.6 81.6 82.7 75.0 80.0 80.0 84.3 85.9 84.3 77.1 77.1 77.1 74.2 81.1 80.0 79.9 85.9 85.9 85.9 85.9 85.9 85.9 85.9 8	81.1 80.5 77.2 81.6 83.4 84.6 88.8 91.1 88.2 87.0 83.0 83.0 75.4 75.4 75.4 77.9 77.9 77.9 77.7 77.9 77.7 77.9 77.7 77.9 77.7 77.2 77.2
1998 1999 2000 2001 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 P 2006: Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec 2007: Jan Feb Mar Apr May Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec 2007: Jan Feb Mar Apr Mar Apr Nay June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec 2007: Jan Feb Mar Apr Mar Apr Mar Apr Mar Apr Nov Dec 2007: Jan Feb Mar Apr Mar Apr Mar Apr Mar Apr Mar Apr Nov Dec 2007: Jan Feb Mar Apr Dec Dec	82.8 81.9 81.7 76.1 78.1 80.2 81.7 81.6 81.1 81.4 82.4 82.4 82.4 82.0 81.7 81.7 81.6 81.1 81.4 82.0 81.7 81.6 81.1 81.6 82.0 81.7 81.6 81.1 81.6 82.0 81.7 81.6 81.1 81.6 81.1 81.6 82.0 81.7 81.6 81.6 81.1 81.6 81.1 81.7 81.7 81.7 81.7 81.7 81.7 81.7	81.7 80.8 80.1 73.9 73.0 74.2 76.6 78.8 80.4 80.1 80.3 80.9 80.1 80.9 80.1 80.5 79.6 80.0 80.1 80.0 80.1 80.0 80.1 80.0 80.1 80.0 80.1 80.0 80.1 80.0 80.1 80.0 80.1 80.0 80.0	81.1 80.6 80.1 71.6 69.7 74.0 76.4 78.9 78.3 78.1 78.5 79.5 79.8 79.5 79.8 79.3 78.2 78.9 77.6 77.9 78.1 78.9 78.9 78.9 78.9 78.9 78.9 78.9 78.9	82.0 80.4 80.4 80.4 80.4 81.9 81.9 81.5 82.1 82.0 82.0 82.0 82.0 82.0 82.0 82.0 82.0	86.5 86.9 88.0 83.5 82.8 84.8 85.9 84.1 83.8 83.9 84.9 83.9 84.9 83.9 84.9 83.9 84.9 83.9 84.0 83.8 84.0 83.8 84.0 83.8 84.0 83.9 84.1 83.8	89.0 86.1 86.4 88.2 88.2 87.9 90.7 90.6 89.3 89.4 91.2 91.2 91.2 91.0 90.0 90.0 90.0 90.0 90.0 90.1 90.9 90.1 90.9 90.1 90.9 90.1 90.9	91.2 92.5 92.4 88.9 86.7 86.0 85.2 86.2 80.4 85.4 85.5 85.5 87.6 87.6 87.6 87.6 87.6 87.6 87.6 87.6	87.3 86.6 88.2 85.3 82.4 86.5 86.4 87.7 87.2 87.2 89.5 89.5 89.5 89.6 89.6 89.1 89.1 89.2 89.3 89.3 89.4 89.3 89.4 89.4 89.4 89.4 89.4 89.5 89.6 89.6 89.6 89.6 89.6 89.6 89.6 89.6	84.0 84.1 84.3 77.6 77.2 80.7 82.6 83.4 83.4 83.6 83.8 84.5 84.5 83.3 84.5 83.3 84.5 82.7 82.0 82.1 82.3 82.1 82.3 82.1 82.3 82.1 82.3 82.1 82.3	80.5 77.0 72.4 70.6 71.7 73.1 73.5 77.6 76.4 76.9 77.9 78.0 77.9 78.0 77.9 78.0 77.9 78.2 78.2 78.4 78.4 78.6 78.6 78.6 78.6 78.6 78.6 78.6 78.6

¹ Output as percent of capacity. ² See footnote 1 and Note, Table B–51.

Table B-55.—New construction activity, 1964–2007

[Value put in place, billions of dollars; monthly data at seasonally adjusted annual rates]

		[value pu	- III piaco,	51110110 0		ate constru		ioonany ac	ajuotou un	inual rates		lic construc	tion
Year or month	Total new		Resid buildi	ential ings ¹		No		l buildings nstruction	and				State
real of month	con- struc- tion	Total	Total ²	New housing units ³	Total	Lodging	Office	Com- mercial ⁴	Manu- factur- ing	Other ⁵	Total	Federal	and local
1964	75.1 81.9 85.8 87.2 96.8 104.9	54.9 60.0 61.9 61.8 69.4 77.2	30.5 30.2 28.6 28.7 34.2 37.2	24.1 23.8 21.8 21.5 26.7 29.2	24.4 29.7 33.3 33.1 35.2 39.9						20.2 21.9 23.8 25.4 27.4 27.8	3.7 3.9 3.8 3.3 3.2 3.2	16.5 18.0 20.0 22.1 24.2 24.6
1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978	105.9 122.4 139.1 153.8 155.2 152.6 172.1 200.5 239.9 272.9	78.0 92.7 109.1 121.4 117.0 109.3 128.2 157.4 189.7 216.2	35.9 48.5 60.7 65.1 56.0 51.6 68.3 92.0 109.8 116.4	27.1 38.7 50.1 54.6 43.4 36.3 50.8 72.2 85.6 89.3	42.1 44.2 48.4 56.3 61.1 57.8 59.9 65.4 79.9 99.8						27.9 29.7 30.0 32.3 38.1 43.3 44.0 43.1 50.1 56.6	3.1 3.8 4.2 4.7 5.1 6.1 6.8 7.1 8.1 8.6	24.8 25.9 25.8 27.6 33.0 37.2 36.0 42.0 48.1
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	273.9 289.1 279.3 311.9 370.2 403.4 433.5 446.6 462.0 477.5	210.3 224.4 216.3 248.4 300.0 325.6 348.9 356.0 367.3 379.3	100.4 99.2 84.7 125.8 155.0 160.5 190.7 199.7 204.5 204.3	69.6 69.4 57.0 95.0 114.6 115.9 135.2 142.7 142.4	109.9 125.1 131.6 122.6 144.9 165.1 158.2 156.3 162.8 175.1						63.6 64.7 63.1 63.5 70.2 77.8 84.6 90.6 94.7 98.2	9.6 10.4 10.0 10.6 11.2 12.0 12.4 14.1 12.3 12.2	54.0 54.3 53.1 52.9 59.0 65.8 72.2 76.6 82.5 86.0
1990	476.8 432.6 463.7 502.4 549.4 567.9 623.3 656.2 706.8 768.8	369.3 322.5 347.8 375.1 419.0 427.9 476.6 502.7 552.0 599.7	191.1 166.3 199.4 225.1 258.6 247.4 281.1 289.0 314.6 350.6	132.1 114.6 135.1 150.9 176.4 171.4 191.1 198.1 224.0 251.3	178.2 156.2 148.4 150.0 160.4 180.5 195.5 213.7 237.4 249.2	4.6 4.7 7.1 10.9 12.9 14.8 16.0	20.0 20.4 23.0 26.5 32.8 40.4 45.1	34.4 39.6 44.1 49.4 53.1 55.7 59.4	23.4 28.8 35.4 38.1 37.6 40.5 35.1	67.7 66.9 70.9 70.6 77.3 86.0 93.7	107.5 110.1 115.8 127.4 130.4 140.0 146.7 153.4 154.8 169.1	12.1 12.8 14.4 14.4 15.8 15.3 14.1 14.3	95.4 97.3 101.5 112.9 116.0 124.3 131.4 139.4 140.5 155.1
2000	831.1 864.2 873.1 921.4 1,023.5 1,132.1 1,192.2	649.8 662.2 659.7 705.3 803.3 898.0 937.0	374.5 388.3 421.9 475.9 564.8 641.3 641.3	265.0 279.4 298.8 345.7 417.5 480.8 469.0	275.3 273.9 237.7 229.3 238.5 256.6 295.7	16.3 14.5 10.5 9.9 12.0 12.7 17.7	52.4 49.7 35.3 30.6 32.9 37.3 46.2	64.1 63.6 59.0 57.5 63.2 66.6 72.1	37.6 37.8 22.7 21.4 23.7 29.9 34.3	104.9 108.2 110.2 109.9 106.8 110.2 125.4	181.3 201.9 213.4 216.1 220.2 234.2 255.2	14.2 15.1 16.6 17.9 18.3 17.3	167.2 186.8 196.9 198.2 201.8 216.9 237.6
2006: Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec Dec	1,203.9 1,218.6 1,226.4 1,210.0 1,204.0 1,192.9 1,186.3 1,172.1 1,164.9 1,166.3 1,167.3	962.9 972.1 973.3 963.8 954.4 946.2 936.5 932.4 919.0 907.3 904.5 896.6	687.1 696.0 694.5 678.3 665.9 650.9 636.6 625.4 614.4 601.3 590.0 580.7	514.3 518.0 517.9 504.4 494.3 478.9 465.3 452.8 444.3 430.0 418.7 411.1	275.7 276.1 278.9 285.6 288.5 295.3 299.9 306.9 304.6 306.0 314.5 315.9	13.4 14.1 15.2 16.8 16.8 18.0 18.5 18.7 18.8 20.2 21.0 20.5	39.1 41.0 41.8 43.6 44.7 46.2 48.8 49.4 49.4 50.4 51.5	72.5 69.7 69.4 68.7 70.0 70.5 71.6 73.1 74.3 73.0 75.9	31.6 30.7 32.0 34.1 33.2 35.3 34.2 38.6 35.9 34.2 35.1 35.2	119.2 120.5 120.6 122.3 123.8 125.2 126.8 127.2 126.8 129.8 132.1	241.1 246.5 253.0 252.8 255.6 257.8 256.4 253.9 253.1 257.6 261.9 270.6	16.3 16.7 17.5 17.7 17.2 16.5 17.1 16.9 16.5 20.6 19.9	224.8 229.8 235.5 235.1 238.3 241.3 239.3 237.0 236.7 237.0 242.0 250.8
2007: Jan	1,160.2 1,162.2 1,163.6 1,166.2 1,172.1 1,170.5 1,161.1 1,165.3 1,168.3 1,163.6	884.4 889.7 886.8 888.0 888.1 885.0 874.4 875.9 874.1 866.6	567.5 562.9 555.6 551.7 544.8 538.7 528.0 520.1 509.0 497.1 484.9	398.1 386.1 383.5 378.0 370.6 364.7 357.3 346.6 334.3 322.1 308.6	316.9 326.7 331.2 336.3 343.3 346.3 346.4 355.8 365.1 369.5 375.8	20.6 22.0 25.0 26.2 28.1 28.5 29.9 30.8 32.0 34.4 35.1	54.5 53.5 52.8 52.8 52.7 54.3 53.4 55.9 58.1 59.9 60.5	78.6 79.9 80.2 82.3 82.3 82.4 82.1 82.2 83.2 83.9 84.5	34.3 35.7 35.0 36.5 37.4 36.4 36.2 36.4 37.3 37.4 38.5	128.8 135.6 138.1 138.5 142.8 144.7 144.8 150.6 154.3 153.9	275.9 272.5 276.8 278.1 284.1 285.5 286.7 289.4 294.2 297.0 304.3	19.9 18.7 18.5 17.8 19.0 19.6 19.4 20.3 18.9 19.8 20.2	255.9 253.8 258.4 260.3 265.0 265.9 267.4 269.2 275.3 277.2 284.1

Note.—Data beginning with 1993 reflect reclassification.

Includes farm residential buildings.
 Includes residential improvements, not shown separately.
 New single- and multi-family units.
 Including farm.
 Health care, educational, religious, public safety, amusement and recreation, transportation, communication, power, highway and street, sewage and waste disposal, water supply, and conservation and development.

Table B-56.—New private housing units started, authorized, and completed and houses sold, 1959–2007 [Thousands; monthly data at seasonally adjusted annual rates]

		New housing	units started	,		ew housing ur		1		
			structure			Type of s		'	New housing	New
Year or month	Total	1 unit	2 to 4 units ²	5 units or more	Total	1 unit	2 to 4 units	5 units or more	units completed	houses sold
1959	1,517.0	1,234.0	28		1,208.3	938.3	77.1	192.9		
1960	1.252.2	994.7	25		998.0	746.1	64.6	187.4		
1961	1,313.0	974.3	33	8.7	1,064.2	722.8	67.6	273.8		
1962	1,462.9 1,603.2	991.4 1,012.4	47 59		1,186.6 1,334.7	716.2 750.2	87.1 118.9	383.3 465.6		560
1963 1964	1,528.8	970.5	108.3	450.0	1.285.8	720.1	100.8	464.9		565
1965	1,472.8	963.7	86.7	422.5 325.1	1,240.6	709.9	84.8	445.9		575
1966 1967	1,164.9 1,291.6	778.6 843.9	61.2 71.7	325.1 376.1	971.9 1,141.0	563.2 650.6	61.0 73.0	347.7 417.5		461 487
1968	1,507.6	899.4	80.7	527.3	1,353.4	694.7	84.3	574.4	1,319.8	490
1969	1,466.8	810.6	85.1	571.2	1,353.4 1,322.3	624.8	85.2	612.4	1,399.0	448
1970	1,433.6	812.9	84.9	535.9	1,351.5	646.8	88.1	616.7	1,418.4	485
1971 1972	2,052.2 2,356.6	1,151.0 1,309.2	120.5 141.2	780.9 906.2	1,924.6 2,218.9	906.1 1,033.1	132.9 148.6	885.7 1,037.2	1,706.1 2,003.9	656 718
1973	2,045.3	1,132.0	118.2	795.0	1,819.5	882.1	117.0	820.5	2,100.5	634
1974	1,337.7	888.1	68.0	381.6	1,074.4	643.8	64.3	366.2	1,728.5	519
1975 1976	1,160.4 1 537 5	892.2 1.162.4	64.0 85.8	204.3 289.2	939.2 1.296.2	675.5 893.6	63.9 93.1	199.8 309.5	1,317.2 1,377.2	549 646
1977 1978	1,537.5 1,987.1	1,450.9	121.7	414.4	1,690.0	1,126.1	93.1 121.3	442.7	1,657.1	819
1978	2,020.3	1,433.3	125.1	462.0	1,800.5	1,182.6	130.6	487.3	1,867.5	817
1979 1980	1,745.1 1,292.2	1,194.1 852.2	122.0 109.5	429.0 330.5	1,551.8 1,190.6	981.5 710.4	125.4 114.5	444.8 365.7	1,870.8 1,501.6	709 545
1981	1,292.2	705.4	91.2	287.7	985.5	710.4 564.3	101.8	319.4	1,265.7	545 436
1982	1,062.2	662.6	80.1	319.6	1,000.5	546.4	88.3	365.8	1,005.5	412
1983 1984	1,703.0 1,749.5	1,067.6 1.084.2	113.5 121.4	522.0 543.9	1,605.2 1,681.8	901.5 922.4	133.6 142.6	570.1 616.8	1,390.3 1.652.2	623 639
1985	1,743.3	1,004.2	93.5	576.0	1,733.3	956.6	120.1	656.6	1,703.3	688
1986	1,805.4	1,179.4	84.0	542.0	1,769.4	1,077.6	108.4	583.5	1,756.4	750
1987 1988	1,620.5 1,488.1	1,146.4 1,081.3	65.1 58.7	408.7 348.0	1,534.8 1,455.6	1,024.4 993.8	89.3 75.7	421.1 386.1	1,668.8 1,529.8	671 676
1989	1,376.1	1,003.3	55.3	317.6	1,338.4	931.7	67.0	339.8	1,422.8	650
1990	1,192.7	894.8	37.6	260.4	1,110.8	793.9	54.3	262.6	1,308.0	534
1991	1,013.9	840.4	35.6	137.9	948.8 1,094.9	753.5	43.1	152.1	1,090.8	509
1992 1993	1,199.7 1,287.6	1,029.9 1,125.7	30.9 29.4	139.0 132.6	1,094.9	910.7 986.5	45.8 52.3	138.4 160.2	1,157.5 1,192.7	610 666
1994	1,457.0	1,198.4	35.2	223.5	1,371.6	1,068.5	62.2	241.0	1,346.9	670
1995	1,354.1	1,076.2	33.8	244.1 270.8	1,332.5	997.3 1.069.5	63.7	271.5	1,312.6	667
1996 1997	1,476.8 1,474.0	1,160.9 1,133.7	45.3 44.5	270.8	1,425.6 1,441.1	1,069.5	65.8 68.5	290.3 310.3	1,412.9 1.400.5	757 804
1998	1,616.9	1,271.4	42.6	302.9	1,612.3	1,187.6	69.2	355.5	1,474.2	886
1999	1,640.9	1,302.4	31.9	306.6	1,663.5	1,246.7	65.8	351.1	1,604.9	880
2000 2001	1,568.7 1,602.7	1,230.9 1,273.3	38.7 36.6	299.1 292.8	1,592.3 1,636.7	1,198.1 1,235.6	64.9 66.0	329.3 335.2	1,573.7 1,570.8	877 908
2002	1,704.9	1,273.3	38.5	307.9	1.747.7	1,233.6	73.7	341.4	1,648.4	973
7003	1,847.7	1,499.0	33.5	315.2	1,889.2	1,460.9	82.5	345.8	1,678.7	1,086
2004	1,955.8 2,068.3	1,610.5 1,715.8	42.3 41.1	303.0 311.4	2,070.1 2,155.3	1,613.4 1,682.0	90.4 84.0	366.2 389.3	1,841.9 1,931.4	1,203 1,283
2006	1,800.9	1,465.4	42.7	292.8	1,838.9	1,378.2	76.6	384.1	1,979.4	1,051
ZUU / P	1,353.7	1,045.9	32.2	275.7	1,380.5	973.3	57.8	349.5	1,500.2	774
2006: Jan	2,292 2,125	1,837 1,808	27 35	428 282	2,224 2,129	1,686	103 85	435 411	2,048	1,185 1,084
Feb Mar	1,965	1,610	36	319	2,129	1,633 1,551	83	463	2,049 2,229	1,004
Apr	1,821	1,510	56	255	1,987	1,492	76	419	2,058	1,097
May	1,944 1,819	1,582 1,469	50 44	312 306	1,918 1,879	1,460 1,405	83 68	375 406	1,901 2,047	1,087 1,073
June July	1,013	1,403	82	230	1,073	1,403	84	371	1.944	969
Aug	1 646	1.355	40	251	1,731	1,285	78	368	1,881	1,009
Sept Oct	1,721 1,470	1,391 1,181	29 38	301 251	1,654 1,560	1,215 1,170	71 65	368 325	2,019 1,919	1,004 952
Nov	1,565	1,273	20	272	1,527	1,152	60	315	1,885	987
Dec	1,629	1,241	49	339	1,628	1,181	75	372	1,887	1,019
2007: Jan	1,403	1,123	23	257	1,566	1,127	76	363	1,830	890
Feb Mar	1,487 1,491	1,188 1,205	30 36	269 250	1,541 1,569	1,099 1,131	72 72	370 366	1,628 1,610	840 830
Apr	1,485	1,195	36	254	1,457	1,075	58	324	1,523	907
May	1,440	1,155	33	252	1,520	1,063	64	393	1,554	861
June July	1,468 1,371	1,147 1,058	38 39	283 274	1,413 1,389	1,019 1,008	52 58	342 323	1,496 1,520	797 796
Aug	1,347	974	37	336	1,322	934	55	333	1,501	701
Sept	1,182 1,274	938 879	28 40	216 355	1,261 1,170	877 809	47 41	337 320	1,386 1,405	693 725
Oct Nov ^p	1,274	818	22	333	1,170	770	51	320 341	1,405	634
Dec p	1,006	794	16	196	1,080	702	55	323	1,302	604

¹ Authorized by issuance of local building permits in permit-issuing places: 20,000 places beginning with 2004; 19,000 for 1994-2003; 17,000 for 1984-93; 16,000 for 1978-83; 14,000 for 1972-77; 13,000 for 1967-71; 12,000 for 1963-66; and 10,000 prior to 1963.

² Monthly data derived.

Note.—Data beginning with 1999 for new housing units started and completed and for new houses sold are based on new estimation methods and are not directly comparable with earlier data.

Table B-57.—Manufacturing and trade sales and inventories, 1967-2007

[Amounts in millions of dollars; monthly data seasonally adjusted]

Voor or month	Total	manufactur and trade	ing	М	anufacturir	ng	V	Merchant vholesalers	3		Retail trade		Retail and food
Year or month	Sales ¹	Inven- tories ²	Ratio ³	Sales ¹	Inven- tories ²	Ratio ³	Sales ¹	Inven- tories ²	Ratio ³	Sales 1, 4	Inven- tories ²	Ratio ³	services sales
SIC: ⁵ 1967 1968	90,820 98,685 105,690	145,681 156,611 170,400	1.60 1.59 1.61	46,486 50,229 53,501	84,646 90,560 98,145	1.82 1.80 1.83	19,576 21,012 22,818	25,786 27,166 29,800	1.32 1.29 1.31	24,757 27,445 29,371	35,249 38,885 42,455	1.42 1.42 1.45	
1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1976 1977 1978	108,221 116,895 131,081 153,677 177,912 182,198 204,150 229,513 260,320 297,701	178,594 188,991 203,227 234,406 287,144 288,992 318,345 350,706 400,931 452,640	1.65 1.62 1.55 1.53 1.61 1.59 1.56 1.53 1.54 1.52	52,805 55,906 63,027 72,931 84,790 86,589 98,797 113,201 126,905 143,936	101,599 102,567 108,121 124,499 157,625 159,708 174,636 188,378 211,691 242,157	1.92 1.83 1.72 1.71 1.86 1.84 1.77 1.66 1.67	24,167 26,492 29,866 38,115 47,982 46,634 50,698 56,136 66,413 79,051	33,354 36,568 40,297 46,918 58,667 57,774 64,622 73,179 86,934 99,679	1.38 1.38 1.35 1.23 1.22 1.24 1.27 1.30 1.31	31,249 34,497 38,189 42,631 45,141 48,975 54,655 60,176 67,002 74,713	43,641 49,856 54,809 62,989 70,852 71,510 79,087 89,149 102,306 110,804	1.40 1.45 1.44 1.48 1.57 1.46 1.45 1.48 1.53	
1980 1981 1982 1983 1983 1984 1985 1986 1986 1989 1989 1989 1990 1991 1991	327,233 355,822 347,686 410,124 422,583 430,419 457,735 497,157 527,039 545,909 542,815 567,176	508,924 545,786 573,908 590,287 649,780 664,039 662,738 709,848 767,222 815,455 840,594 834,609 842,809	1.56 1.53 1.67 1.56 1.53 1.56 1.50 1.49 1.52 1.52 1.53 1.48	154,391 168,129 163,351 172,547 190,652 194,657 206,326 224,619 236,698 242,686 239,847 250,394	265,215 283,413 311,852 312,379 339,516 334,749 322,654 338,109 369,374 391,212 405,073 390,950 382,510	1.72 1.69 1.95 1.78 1.73 1.68 1.59 1.57 1.63 1.65 1.65	93,099 101,180 95,211 99,225 112,199 113,459 114,960 122,968 134,521 143,760 149,506 148,306 154,150	122,631 129,654 127,428 130,075 142,452 147,409 153,574 163,903 178,801 187,009 195,833 200,448 208,302	1.32 1.28 1.36 1.28 1.23 1.29 1.30 1.28 1.29 1.30 1.28	79,743 86,514 89,062 97,514 107,243 114,586 120,803 128,442 138,017 146,581 153,718 154,661 162,632	121,078 132,719 134,628 147,833 167,812 181,881 186,510 207,836 219,047 237,234 239,688 243,211 251,997	1.52 1.53 1.49 1.44 1.52 1.56 1.55 1.54 1.58 1.56 1.54 1.52	
NAICS: 9 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 1999	540,573 567,580 610,253 655,097 687,350 723,879 742,837 786,634	837,045 864,074 927,390 986,160 1,005,600 1,046,786 1,078,644 1,138,209	1.53 1.50 1.46 1.48 1.46 1.42 1.43 1.40	242,002 251,708 269,843 289,973 299,766 319,558 324,984 335,991	378,762 379,706 399,970 424,843 430,518 443,622 449,083 463,563	1.57 1.50 1.44 1.43 1.37 1.38 1.35	147,261 154,018 164,575 179,915 190,362 198,154 202,260 216,597	196,914 204,842 221,978 238,392 241,083 258,570 272,315 289,564	1.31 1.30 1.29 1.29 1.27 1.26 1.31 1.29	151,310 161,854 175,835 185,209 197,222 206,167 215,592 234,046	261,369 279,526 305,442 322,925 333,999 344,594 357,246 385,082	1.67 1.68 1.66 1.72 1.67 1.64 1.62 1.59	168,261 179,858 194,638 204,677 217,463 227,670 238,278 257,797
2000	834,325 818,615 823,714 853,596 923,319 1,001,154 1,066,358	1,196,628 1,118,784 1,138,707 1,144,702 1,235,243 1,312,163 1,388,979	1.41 1.42 1.36 1.34 1.30 1.27 1.28	350,715 330,875 326,227 334,616 359,081 394,615 411,663	481,633 428,108 423,082 408,226 439,821 479,106 509,902	1.35 1.38 1.29 1.24 1.18 1.17 1.21	234,546 232,096 236,294 246,857 274,710 298,753 329,336	307,962 295,658 298,808 303,343 332,815 357,537 388,168	1.28 1.31 1.25 1.22 1.16 1.16	249,063 255,644 261,194 272,123 289,528 307,786 325,359 338,618	407,033 395,018 416,817 433,133 462,607 475,520 490,909	1.59 1.58 1.56 1.56 1.56 1.51 1.49	274,518 282,131 288,845 301,264 320,526 340,669 360,871 375,989
2006: Jan	1,058,226 1,048,376 1,054,246 1,060,487 1,072,137 1,076,064 1,080,215 1,063,764 1,063,764 1,063,639 1,081,143 1,073,927 1,092,727 1,100,915 1,111,071 1,123,373 1,119,374 1,123,373 1,119,374 1,127,625 1,137,631 1,137,631	1,319,746 1,320,608 1,331,521 1,338,413 1,352,522 1,363,777 1,371,516 1,384,240 1,386,695 1,388,695 1,388,695 1,394,765 1,394,766 1,394,766 1,394,766 1,394,766 1,496,612 1,418,684 1,423,109 1,423,109 1,423,109 1,423,103 1,431,333 1,436,735	1.25 1.26 1.26 1.26 1.27 1.27 1.30 1.31 1.30 1.30 1.28 1.27 1.26 1.27 1.26 1.27	415,623 408,365 412,406 410,610 419,330 418,185 416,906 419,825 403,935 410,506 409,337 400,864 409,337 410,501 404,415,010 424,692 417,633 417,993 423,124 428,971	483,184 482,054 480,495 494,016 498,596 502,469 504,548 508,069 509,673 509,673 509,872 510,181 511,098 513,302 515,362 516,507 517,103 516,627 519,627 520,492 524,452	1.16 1.18 1.18 1.19 1.19 1.21 1.20 1.26 1.26 1.24 1.27 1.25 1.24 1.24 1.24 1.22 1.24	318,409 318,257 319,545 323,579 328,608 332,492 333,920 333,762 333,719 339,937 339,937 339,713 340,134 347,383 357,352 358,788 357,352 358,789 367,252 362,232 367,251 372,212 380,351	358,643 362,208 363,689 371,812 374,855 378,041 382,098 384,617 385,998 389,351 380,424 392,073 393,4796 396,604 397,866 403,077 401,359 403,077 406,153	1.13 1.14 1.14 1.13 1.13 1.13 1.13 1.15 1.16 1.17 1.14 1.16 1.15 1.11 1.11 1.11 1.11 1.11 1.11	324,194 321,754 322,295 326,298 324,199 325,387 328,408 326,659 326,897 326,885 330,700 330,598 332,929 334,693 340,409 337,273 339,152 339,509 342,381 342,381 342,381 342,383	477,919 476,346 481,79,509 486,694 490,431 491,006 492,369 491,111 489,606 490,309 491,590 492,452 489,706 491,365 494,646 497,649 502,869 505,123 505,470 506,864 506,130	1.47 1.48 1.49 1.50 1.51 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.49 1.48 1.45 1.45 1.48 1.48 1.48 1.48	359, 254 356, 451 357, 258 361, 376 359, 363 360, 488 363, 633 364, 172 363, 067 367, 230 369, 287 371, 651 377, 768 377, 173 380, 231 380, 231 380, 343 384, 342

 ¹ Annual data are averages of monthly not seasonally adjusted figures.
 2 Seasonally adjusted, end of period. Inventories beginning with January 1982 for manufacturing and December 1980 for wholesale and retail trade are not comparable with earlier periods.
 3 Inventory/sales ratio. Annual data are: beginning with 1982, averages of monthly ratios; for 1967-81, ratio of December inventories to monthly average sales for the year. Monthly ratios are inventories at end of month to sales for month.

4 Food services included on Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) basis and excluded on North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) basis. See

last column for retail and food services sales.

⁵ Effective in 2001, data classified based on NAICS. Data on NAICS basis available beginning with 1992. Earlier data based on SIC. Data on both NAICS and

SIC basis include semiconductors.

Table B-58.—Manufacturers' shipments and inventories, 1967-2007

[Millions of dollars; monthly data seasonally adjusted]

		Shipments ¹				.,		Inventories	2			
			Non-		[Ourable goo	ds industrie	S	No	ondurable go	ods industr	ies
Year or month	Total	Durable goods indus- tries	durable goods indus- tries	Total	Total	Materi- als and supplies	Work in process	Finished goods	Total	Materi- als and supplies	Work in process	Finished goods
<i>SIC:</i> ³ 1967 1968 1969	46,486 50,229 53,501	25,233 27,624 29,403	21,253 22,605 24,098	84,646 90,560 98,145	54,896 58,732 64,598	16,423 17,344 18,636	24,933 27,213 30,282	13,540 14,175 15,680	29,750 31,828 33,547	11,760 12,328 12,753	4,431 4,852 5,120	13,559 14,648 15,674
1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978	52,805 55,906 63,027 72,931 84,790 86,589 98,797 113,201 126,905 143,936	28,156 29,924 33,987 39,635 44,173 43,598 50,623 59,168 67,731 75,927	24,649 25,982 29,040 33,296 40,617 42,991 48,174 54,033 59,174 68,009	101,599 102,567 108,121 124,499 157,625 159,708 174,636 188,378 211,691 242,157	66,651 66,136 70,067 81,192 101,493 102,590 111,988 120,877 138,181 160,734	19,149 19,679 20,807 25,944 35,070 33,903 37,457 40,186 45,198 52,670	29,745 28,550 30,713 35,490 42,530 43,227 46,074 50,226 58,848 69,325	17,757 17,907 18,547 19,758 23,893 25,460 28,457 30,465 34,135 38,739	34,948 36,431 38,054 43,307 56,132 57,118 62,648 67,501 73,510 81,423	13,168 13,686 14,677 18,147 23,744 23,565 25,847 27,387 29,619 32,814	5,271 5,678 5,998 6,729 8,189 8,834 9,929 10,961 12,085 13,910	16,509 17,067 17,379 18,431 24,199 24,719 26,872 29,153 31,806 34,699
1980 1981 1982 1983 1983 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987	154,391 168,129 163,351 172,547 190,682 194,538 194,657 206,326 224,619 236,698	77,419 83,727 79,212 85,481 97,940 101,279 103,238 108,128 118,458 123,158	76,972 84,402 84,139 87,066 92,742 93,259 91,419 98,198 106,161 113,540	265,215 283,413 311,852 312,379 339,516 334,749 322,654 338,109 369,374 391,212	174,788 186,443 200,444 199,854 221,330 218,193 211,997 220,799 242,468 257,513	55,173 57,998 59,136 60,325 66,031 63,904 61,331 63,562 69,611 72,435	76,945 80,998 86,707 86,899 98,251 98,162 97,000 102,393 112,958 122,251	42,670 47,447 54,601 52,630 57,048 56,127 53,666 54,844 59,899 62,827	90,427 96,970 111,408 112,525 118,186 116,556 110,657 117,310 126,906 133,699	36,606 38,165 44,039 44,816 45,692 44,106 42,335 45,319 49,396 50,674	15,884 16,194 18,612 18,691 19,328 19,442 18,124 19,270 20,559 21,653	37,937 42,611 48,757 49,018 53,166 53,008 50,198 52,721 56,951 61,372
1990 1991 1992 <i>NAICS: 3</i> 1992	242,686 239,847 250,394	123,776 121,000 128,489	118,910 118,847 121,905	405,073 390,950 382,510	263,209 250,019 238,105	73,559 70,834 69,459	124,130 114,960 104,424	65,520 64,225 64,222	141,864 140,931 144,405	52,645 53,011 54,007	22,817 22,815 23,532	66,402 65,105 66,866
1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	242,002 251,708 269,843 289,973 299,766 319,558 324,984 335,991	126,572 133,712 147,005 158,568 164,883 178,949 185,966 193,895	115,430 117,996 122,838 131,405 134,883 140,610 139,019 142,096	378,762 379,706 399,970 424,843 430,518 443,622 449,083 463,563	238,167 238,802 253,214 267,425 272,548 281,108 290,715 296,508	69,779 72,701 78,613 85,516 86,271 92,325 93,639 97,931	104,184 101,961 106,515 106,595 110,493 109,882 115,177 114,061	64,204 64,140 68,086 75,314 75,784 78,901 81,899 84,516	140,595 140,904 146,756 157,418 157,970 162,514 158,368 167,055	53,144 54,249 57,138 60,725 59,121 60,189 58,265 61,141	23,302 23,301 24,380 25,752 26,441 28,487 27,044 28,733	64,149 63,354 65,238 70,941 72,408 73,838 73,059 77,181
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 P	350,715 330,875 326,227 334,616 359,081 394,615 411,663	197,807 181,201 176,968 178,549 188,722 201,695 211,492 212,370	152,908 149,674 149,259 156,067 170,359 192,920 200,170	481,633 428,108 423,082 408,226 439,821 479,106 509,902	306,743 267,902 260,661 247,061 266,264 286,775 309,481 320,716	106,180 91,266 88,549 82,330 92,964 99,231 107,220	111,225 93,996 92,449 88,753 90,735 99,286 108,898	89,338 82,640 79,663 75,978 82,565 88,258 93,363	174,890 160,206 162,421 161,165 173,557 192,331 200,421	61,542 55,751 56,550 56,843 61,035 67,744 67,327	30,005 27,046 27,766 26,948 29,028 33,215 36,253	83,343 77,409 78,105 77,374 83,494 91,372 96,841
2006: Jan Feb Mar Apr June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	415,623 408,365 412,406 410,610 419,330 418,185 416,906 419,825 403,943 403,238 403,035 410,506	211,171 211,245 211,645 208,516 213,746 214,133 211,019 215,164 209,152 210,388 209,525 212,817	204,452 197,120 200,761 202,094 205,584 204,052 205,887 204,661 194,791 192,850 193,510 197,689	483,184 482,054 486,070 490,495 494,016 498,509 502,469 504,548 508,069 508,986 509,673 509,902	287,069 286,464 289,312 292,202 294,341 296,637 300,384 301,542 305,166 307,882 308,436 309,481	98,475 99,037 100,360 101,255 102,295 102,868 104,561 105,697 106,499 107,545 107,433 107,220	99,354 98,551 100,220 101,856 102,600 103,568 104,755 103,672 105,665 107,125 107,164 108,898	89,240 88,876 88,732 89,091 89,446 90,201 91,068 92,173 93,002 93,212 93,839 93,363	196,115 195,590 196,758 198,293 199,675 201,872 202,085 203,006 202,903 201,104 201,237 200,421	67,954 68,088 68,470 68,592 70,173 69,642 69,386 69,779 69,805 67,696 67,778 67,327	35,207 33,624 33,609 34,814 33,923 36,244 36,302 36,752 36,111 36,277 36,591 36,253	92,954 93,878 94,679 94,887 95,579 95,986 96,397 96,475 96,987 97,131 96,868 96,841
2007: Jan	403,127 400,864 409,337 413,544 417,004 415,692 417,633 417,993 423,124 428,971	209,687 206,521 209,287 213,525 213,967 211,616 220,095 215,919 212,135 213,235 212,706 212,577	193,440 194,343 200,050 200,019 203,037 203,394 204,597 201,714 205,858 209,889 216,265	509,879 510,181 511,098 513,302 515,362 516,507 517,103 516,627 519,659 520,492 524,420	310,784 311,110 311,315 312,426 312,653 312,622 312,895 312,577 313,607 314,834 317,222 320,716	107,388 107,073 107,174 107,683 107,741 107,180 106,817 106,426 105,974 106,341 106,731	109,616 109,583 109,478 110,369 111,314 111,569 112,889 112,875 113,125 114,419 115,962	93,780 94,454 94,663 94,374 93,598 93,873 93,689 93,276 94,508 94,074 94,497	199,095 199,071 199,783 200,876 202,709 203,885 204,208 204,050 206,052 205,658 207,230	67,573 67,862 67,851 68,351 68,838 69,266 69,549 70,252 71,424 70,857 70,495	35,984 36,154 36,591 36,756 36,856 36,006 35,453 35,724 36,499 37,256	95,538 95,055 95,341 96,146 97,115 97,763 98,653 98,345 98,904 98,302 99,479

Annual data are averages of monthly not seasonally adjusted figures.
 Seasonally adjusted, end of period. Data beginning with 1982 are not comparable with earlier data.
 Effective in 2001, data classified based on North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data on NAICS basis available beginning with 1992. Earlier data based on Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Data on both NAICS and SIC basis include semiconductors.

Table B-59.—Manufacturers' new and unfilled orders, 1967-2007

[Amounts in millions of dollars; monthly data seasonally adjusted]

			ounts in mini orders ¹		· ,	Infilled orders		Unfilled o	rders to shipm	ents ratio ²
Year or month	Total	Durabli indu: Total	c goods stries Capital goods, nondefense	Nondurable goods industries	Total	Durable goods industries	Nondurable goods industries	Total	Durable goods industries	Nondurable goods industries
SIC: 3 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1980 1980 1983 1984 1986 1987	47,067 50,657 53,990 52,022 55,921 64,182 76,003 87,327 85,139 99,513 115,109 131,629 147,604 156,359 168,025 162,140 175,451 192,879 195,706 195,204 209,389 228,270 239,572	25,803 28,051 29,876 27,340 29,905 35,038 42,627 41,957 51,307 61,035 72,278 79,483 79,942 83,654 78,064 88,140 100,164 102,356 103,647 110,809 122,076	6,314 7,046 6,072 6,682 7,745 9,926 11,594 9,886 11,490 13,681 17,588 21,154 21,185 21,806 19,213 19,624 23,669 24,545 23,982 26,094 31,108	21,265 22,606 24,114 24,682 26,016 29,114 33,376 40,485 54,073 59,351 68,121 76,667 84,371 87,371 87,371 87,371 93,351 91,557 98,579 106,194	103,711 108,377 114,341 105,008 105,247 119,349 156,561 187,043 169,546 178,128 202,024 245,169 303,593 327,454 311,887 347,273 347,273 347,273 347,273 347,273 347,154 508,849	99,735 104,393 110,161 100,412 100,225 113,034 149,204 181,519 161,664 169,852 248,281 291,321 315,202 314,707 300,798 333,114 359,651 376,699 408,688 452,150	3,976 3,984 4,180 4,596 5,022 6,315 7,357 5,524 7,882 8,271 10,888 12,272 12,214 11,840 11,089 14,159 16,816 21,738 22,004	3.66 3.79 3.71 3.61 3.26 3.26 3.80 4.09 3.24 3.27 3.87 3.87 3.87 3.87 3.87 3.87 3.87 3.8	4.37 4.58 4.45 4.36 4.00 3.85 4.51 4.93 4.45 3.88 3.85 4.62 4.62 4.58 4.62 4.74 4.29 4.37 4.41 4.47 4.41 4.43 4.44 4.43 4.46 4.46 4.46 4.46 4.46	0.73 .69 .69 .76 .76 .86 .86 .81 .62 .74 .71 .81 .82 .75 .69 .69 .69 .68 .70 .83 .70
1990	244,507 238,805 248,212 246,668 266,641 285,542 297,782 314,986 317,345 329,770 346,789 322,708 316,811 330,369 34,589 414,562	125,583 119,849 126,308 128,672 143,803 154,137 162,399 174,377 178,327 187,674 193,881 173,033 174,302 184,240 201,660 214,391 216,479	33,331 30,471 31,524 40,681 45,175 51,011 54,066 60,697 62,133 64,392 69,278 58,204 51,817 52,891 56,079 72,429 74,479	118,924 118,957 121,905	531,131 519,199 492,893	509,124 495,802 469,381 450,382 425,465 434,552 447,093 488,516 512,849 460,092 461,585 477,029 495,630 570,020 684,047 808,570	22,007 23,397 23,512	4.15 4.08 3.51	5.15 5.07 4.30 5.14 4.66 4.21 3.97 4.14 4.04 3.97 4.21 4.04 3.97 4.21 4.04 3.92 3.97 4.21 4.04 3.97 4.21 4.04 3.97 4.21 4.21 4.21 4.21 4.21 4.21 4.21 4.21	76 79 75
2006: Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec 2007: Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec 2007: Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Oct Nov Dec	406,763 407,631 427,050 413,993 417,162 422,357 419,316 415,676 403,244 408,606 416,103 338,496 400,493 416,899 416,896 420,992 420,976 421,206 421,206 421,206 421,688	202,311 210,511 220,289 211,578 218,305 213,429 211,015 229,605 210,394 215,096 218,978 213,829 213,229 214,015 216,709 218,978 213,829 217,598 230,502 218,348 213,348 214,256 215,348	66,105 68,176 75,340 71,161 69,848 71,552 71,741 67,725 72,503 77,700 64,912 68,845 78,375 78,178 81,119 71,417 74,935 73,022 76,918			567,567 574,681 590,228 604,388 615,196 624,281 626,819 663,370 681,059 673,215 684,047 687,768 683,326 725,644 737,085 756,341 771,803 779,374			3.96 4.03 4.18 4.13 4.17 4.24 4.18 4.44 4.53 4.62 4.64 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.93 5.06 5.06 5.06 5.17	

Annual data are averages of monthly not seasonally adjusted figures.
 Unfilled orders are seasonally adjusted, end of period. Ratios are unfilled orders at end of period to shipments for period (excludes industries with no unfilled orders). Annual ratios relate to seasonally adjusted data for December.
 Seffective in 2001, data classified based on North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data on NAICS basis available beginning with 1992. Earlier data based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Data on SIC basis include semiconductors. Data on NAICS basis do not include semiconductors.

Note.—For NAICS basis data beginning with 1992, because there are no unfilled orders for manufacturers' nondurable goods, manufacturers' nondurable new orders and nondurable shipments are the same (see Table B–58).

PRICES

Table B-60.—Consumer price indexes for major expenditure classes, 1960-2007

[For all urban consumers; 1982-84=100, except as noted]

Year or month	All items	Food bever		Apparel	Housing	Transpor- tation	Medical care	Recre- ation ²	Education and communi- cation ²	Other goods and services	Energy ³
1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	29.6 29.9 30.2 30.6 31.0 31.5 32.4 33.4 34.8 36.7	35.0 36.2 38.1	30.0 30.4 30.6 31.1 31.5 32.2 33.8 34.1 35.3 37.1	45.7 46.1 46.3 46.9 47.3 47.8 49.0 51.0 53.7 56.8	30.8 32.0 34.0	29.8 30.1 30.8 30.9 31.4 31.9 32.3 33.3 34.3 35.7	22.3 22.9 23.5 24.1 24.6 25.2 26.3 28.2 29.9 31.9			35.1 36.9 38.7	22.4 22.5 22.6 22.6 22.5 22.9 23.3 23.8 24.2 24.8
1970	38.8 40.5 41.8 44.4 49.3 53.8 56.9 60.6 65.2 72.6	40.1 41.4 43.1 48.8 55.5 60.2 62.1 65.8 72.2 79.9	39.2 40.4 42.1 48.2 55.1 59.8 61.6 65.5 72.0 79.9	59.2 61.1 62.3 64.6 69.4 72.5 75.2 78.6 81.4 84.9	36.4 38.0 39.4 41.2 45.8 50.7 53.8 57.4 62.4 70.1	37.5 39.5 39.9 41.2 45.8 50.1 55.1 59.0 61.7 70.5	34.0 36.1 37.3 38.8 42.4 47.5 52.0 57.0 61.8 67.5			40.9 42.9 44.7 46.4 49.8 53.9 57.0 60.4 64.3 68.9	25.5 26.5 27.2 29.4 38.1 42.1 45.1 49.4 52.5 65.7
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	82.4 90.9 96.5 99.6 103.9 107.6 109.6 113.6 118.3	86.7 93.5 97.3 99.5 103.2 105.6 109.1 113.5 118.2 124.9	86.8 93.6 97.4 99.4 103.2 105.6 109.0 113.5 118.2 125.1	90.9 95.3 97.8 100.2 102.1 105.0 105.9 110.6 115.4 118.6	81.1 90.4 96.9 99.5 103.6 107.7 110.9 114.2 118.5	83.1 93.2 97.0 99.3 103.7 106.4 102.3 105.4 108.7 114.1	74.9 82.9 92.5 100.6 106.8 113.5 122.0 130.1 138.6 149.3			75.2 82.6 91.1 101.1 107.9 114.5 121.4 128.5 137.0 147.7	86.0 97.7 99.2 99.9 100.9 101.6 88.2 88.6 89.3 94.3
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	130.7 136.2 140.3 144.5 148.2 152.4 156.9 160.5 163.0 166.6	132.1 136.8 138.7 141.6 144.9 153.7 157.7 161.1 164.6	132.4 136.3 137.9 140.9 144.3 148.4 153.3 157.3 160.7	124.1 128.7 131.9 133.7 133.4 132.0 131.7 132.9 133.0 131.3	128.5 133.6 137.5 141.2 144.8 148.5 152.8 156.8 160.4 163.9	120.5 123.8 126.5 130.4 134.3 139.1 143.0 144.3 141.6	162.8 177.0 190.1 201.4 211.0 220.5 228.2 234.6 242.1 250.6	90.7 92.7 94.5 97.4 99.6 101.1 102.0	85.5 88.8 92.2 95.3 98.4 100.3 101.2	159.0 171.6 183.3 192.9 198.5 206.9 215.4 224.8 237.7 258.3	102.1 102.5 103.0 104.2 104.6 105.2 110.1 111.5 102.9
2000	172.2 177.1 179.9 184.0 188.9 195.3 201.6 207.342	168.4 173.6 176.8 180.5 186.6 191.2 195.7 203.300	167.8 173.1 176.2 180.0 186.2 190.7 195.2 202.916	129.6 127.3 124.0 120.9 120.4 119.5 119.5 118.998	169.6 176.4 180.3 184.8 189.5 195.7 203.2 209.586	153.3 154.3 152.9 157.6 163.1 173.9 180.9 184.682	260.8 272.8 285.6 297.1 310.1 323.2 336.2 351.054	103.3 104.9 106.2 107.5 108.6 109.4 110.9 111.443	102.5 105.2 107.9 109.8 111.6 113.7 116.8 119.577	271.1 282.6 293.2 298.7 304.7 313.4 321.7 333.328	124.6 129.3 121.7 136.5 151.4 177.1 196.9 207.723
2006: Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	198.3 198.7 199.8 201.5 202.5 202.9 203.5 203.9 202.9 201.8 201.8	194.5 194.4 194.5 194.2 194.7 195.1 195.6 196.0 196.7 197.5 197.2	194.1 194.0 194.0 193.7 194.2 195.5 195.5 196.2 197.1 196.8 197.0	114.9 116.6 122.0 123.4 122.4 118.9 113.8 116.1 121.7 123.3 121.7	200.0 200.5 201.3 201.7 202.2 203.7 204.7 205.1 205.0 204.4 204.5 204.8	175.9 175.8 177.4 184.1 187.6 187.3 189.0 188.5 180.6 174.8 173.9	329.5 332.1 333.8 334.7 335.6 336.0 337.0 337.7 338.3 339.3 340.1 340.1	109.9 110.2 110.6 111.1 111.2 111.3 111.3 111.1 111.2 111.2 111.2	115.7 115.7 115.8 115.8 115.7 115.9 116.3 117.5 118.4 118.5 118.1	318.2 319.1 320.0 320.0 320.2 321.5 321.2 321.7 323.3 324.3 324.3 326.7	189.5 186.4 188.6 201.4 209.3 211.3 215.1 214.7 199.1 181.3 180.4
2007: Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	202.416 203.499 205.352 206.686 207.949 208.352 208.299 207.917 208.490 208.936 210.177 210.036	199.198 200.402 200.869 201.292 202.225 202.885 203.533 204.289 205.279 206.124 206.563 206.936	198.812 200.000 200.403 200.820 201.791 202.441 203.121 203.885 204.941 205.796 206.277 206.704	115.988 119.017 122.582 122.934 121.452 117.225 113.500 114.439 119.535 121.846 121.204 118.257	206.057 207.177 208.080 208.541 208.902 210.649 211.286 211.098 210.865 210.701 210.745 210.933	174.463 174.799 180.346 185.231 189.961 189.064 187.690 184.480 184.532 180.677 189.984	343.510 346.457 347.172 348.225 349.087 349.510 351.643 352.961 353.723 355.653 357.041 357.661	111.012 111.174 111.244 111.481 111.659 111.563 111.347 111.139 111.400 111.753 111.842 111.705	117.815 117.971 118.231 118.301 118.787 118.734 119.025 120.311 121.273 121.557 121.409 121.506	329.198 330.459 331.144 331.743 332.785 333.3415 333.325 334.801 335.680 336.379 337.633	183.567 184.451 196.929 207.265 219.071 221.088 217.274 209.637 207.588 219.009 217.506

¹ Includes alcoholic beverages, not shown separately.

² December 1997=100.

3 Household energy—gas (piped), electricity, fuel oil, etc.—and motor fuel. Motor oil, coolant, etc. also included through 1982.

Note.—Data beginning with 1983 incorporate a rental equivalence measure for homeowners' costs.

Series reflect changes in composition and renaming beginning in 1998, and formula and methodology changes beginning in 1999.

Table B-61.—Consumer price indexes for selected expenditure classes, 1960–2007

[For all urban consumers; 1982-84=100, except as noted]

		Food and b	everages					Housing			
			Food				Shelter		Fu	els and utilit	ies
Year or month	Total ¹			Away	Total ²		Rent of	Owners' equivalent		Househo	
		Total	At home	from home		Total ²	primary residence	rent of primary residence ³	Total ²	Total ²	Gas (piped) and electricity
1960 1961		30.0 30.4	31.5 31.8	25.4 26.0		25.2 25.4	38.7 39.2		26.0 26.3		23.3 23.5
1962 1963		30.6 31.1	32.0 32.4	26.7 27.3		25.8 26.1	39.7 40.1		26.3 26.6		23.5 23.5 23.5
1964 1965		31.5 32.2	32.7 33.5	27.8 28.4		26.5 27.0	40.5 40.9		26.6 26.6		23.5
1966 1967	35.0	33.8 34.1	35.2 35.1	29.7 31.3	30.8	27.8 28.8	41.5 42.2		26.7 27.1	21.4	23.6 23.7
1968 1969	36.2 38.1	35.3 37.1	36.3 38.0	32.9 34.9	32.0 34.0	30.1 32.6	43.3 44.7		27.4 28.0	21.7 22.1	23.9 24.3
1970 1971	40.1 41.4	39.2 40.4	39.9 40.9	37.5 39.4	36.4 38.0	35.5 37.0	46.5 48.7		29.1 31.1	23.1 24.7	25.4 27.1
1972 1973	43.1 48.8	42.1 48.2	42.7 49.7	41.0 44.2	39.4 41.2	38.7 40.5	50.4 52.5		32.5 34.3	25.7 27.5	28.5
1974 1975	55.5 60.2	55.1 59.8	57.1 61.8	49.8 54.5	45.8 50.7	44.4 48.8	55.2 58.0		40.7 45.4	34.4 39.4	29.9 34.5 40.1
1976 1977	62.1 65.8	61.6 65.5	63.1 66.8	58.2 62.6	53.8 57.4	51.5 54.9	61.1 64.8		49.4 54.7	43.3 49.0	44.7 50.5
1978 1979	72.2 79.9	72.0 79.9	73.8 81.8	68.3 75.9	62.4 70.1	60.5 68.9	69.3 74.3		58.5 64.8	53.0 61.3	55.0 61.0
1980 1981	86.7 93.5	86.8 93.6	88.4 94.8	83.4 90.9	81.1 90.4	81.0 90.5	80.9 87.9		75.4 86.4	74.8 87.2	71.4 81.9
1982	97.3 99.5	97.4 99.4	98.1 99.1	95.8 100.0	96.9 99.5	96.9 99.1	94.6 100.1	102.5	94.9 100.2	95.6 100.5	93.2 101.5
1983 1984 1985	103.2 105.6	103.2 105.6	102.8 104.3	104.2	103.6 107.7	104.0 109.8	105.3 111.8	107.3 113.2	104.8 106.5	104.0 104.5	105.4 107.1
1986 1987	109.1 113.5	109.0 113.5	107.3 111.9	112.5 117.0	110.9 114.2	115.8 121.3	118.3 123.1	119.4 124.8	104.1 103.0	99.2 97.3	107.1 105.7 103.8
1988 1989	118.2 124.9	118.2 125.1	116.6 124.2	121.8 127.4	118.5 123.0	127.1 132.8	127.8 132.8	131.1 137.4	104.4 107.8	98.0 100.9	104.6 107.5
1990 1991	132.1 136.8	132.4 136.3	132.3 135.8	133.4 137.9	128.5 133.6	140.0 146.3	138.4 143.3	144.8 150.4	111.6 115.3	104.5 106.7	109.3 112.6
1992 1993	138.7 141.6	137.9 140.9	136.8 140.1	140.7 143.2	137.5 141.2	151.2 155.7	146.9 150.3	155.5 160.5	117.8 121.3	108.1 111.2	114.8 118.5
1994 1995	144.9 148.9	144.3 148.4	144.1 148.8	145.7 149.0	144.8 148.5	160.5 165.7	154.0 157.8	165.8 171.3	122.8 123.7	111.7	119.2 119.2
1996 1997	153.7 157.7	153.3 157.3	154.3 158.1	152.7 157.0	152.8 156.8	171.0 176.3	162.0 166.7	176.8 181.9	127.5 130.8	115.2 117.9	122.1 125.1
1998 1999	161.1 164.6	160.7 164.1	161.1 164.2	161.1 165.1	160.4 163.9	182.1 187.3	172.1 177.5	187.8 192.9	128.5 128.8	113.7 113.5	121.2 120.9
2000	168.4	167.8	167.9	169.0	169.6	193.4	183.9	198.7	137.9	122.8	128.0
2001	173.6 176.8	173.1 176.2	173.4 175.6	173.9 178.3	176.4 180.3	200.6 208.1	192.1 199.7	206.3 214.7	150.2 143.6	135.4 127.2	142.4 134.4
2003	180.5 186.6	180.0 186.2	179.4 186.2	182.1 187.5	184.8 189.5	213.1 218.8	205.5 211.0	219.9 224.9	154.5 161.9	138.2 144.4	145.0 150.6
2005 2006 2007	191.2 195.7 203.300	190.7 195.2 202.916	189.8 193.1 201.245	193.4 199.4 206.659	195.7 203.2 209.586	224.4 232.1 240.611	217.3 225.1 234.679	230.2 238.2 246.235	179.0 194.7 200.632	161.6 177.1 181.744	166.5 182.1 186.262
2006: Jan	194.5	194.1	193.4	196.6	200.0	226.8	220.9	233.4	198.7	182.1	188.1
Feb Mar	194.4 194.5	194.0 194.0	192.6 192.3	197.2 197.6	200.5 201.3	228.3 229.9	221.6 222.3	234.1 234.9	194.6 192.3	177.5 174.8	182.8 179.9
Apr May	194.2 194.7	193.7 194.2	191.5 191.9	198.0 198.7	201.7 202.2	230.7 231.2	222.9 223.6	235.8 236.9	190.8 192.0	173.2 174.4	177.7 178.8
June July	195.1 195.6	194.5 195.0	192.2 192.6	199.2 199.7	203.7 204.7	232.2	224.4 225.2	237.9 238.8	197.6 198.5	180.4 181.1	185.6 186.2
Aug Sept	196.0 196.7	195.5 196.2	193.1 194.1	200.2 200.5	205.1 205.0	234.2	226.2 227.1	239.7 240.4	199.0 199.6	181.5 182.0	186.4 187.4
Oct Nov	197.5 197.2 197.4	197.1 196.8 197.0	195.1 194.3 194.3	201.1 201.6 202.2	204.4 204.5 204.8	234.8 234.9 235.1	228.0 228.9 230.0	241.3 242.1 242.8	190.1 190.6 192.6	171.5 172.1 174.2	176.4 177.0 179.0
Dec		198.812 200.000					230.806	242 245	194.378 194.890 196.414		181.064
Feb Mar	199.198 200.402 200.869	200.403	196.671 198.193 198.766	203.171 203.909 204.082	206.057 207.177 208.080	236.504 237.972 238.980	232.495	244.020 244.602 244.993 245.236	196.414	175.718 176.092 177.635	182.624
Apr May	201.292 202.225 202.885	200.820 201.791 202.441	199.020 200.334 200.950	204.725 205.233 205.934	208.541 208.902 210.649	239.735 239.877 240.980	230.806 231.739 232.495 232.980 233.549 234.071	245.236	196.393 198.574 206.199	177.515 179.798	181.064 181.232 182.624 182.283 184.737 193.911
June July	203.533 204.289 205.279	203.121	201.401	205.934 206.931 207.756	211.286 211.098	242.067 242.238 241.990	234.732	245.690 246.149	206.140	188.040 187.624 185.453 185.306	193.184 190.710
Aug Sept	204.289 205.279 206.124	203.885 204.941	202.126 203.193	208.805	210.865 I	241.990	234.732 235.311 236.058 237.135 238.169	246.815 247.487 248.075	204.334 204.264 200.836	185.306	190.158
Oct Nov Dec	206.124 206.563 206.936	205.796 206.277 206.704	204.333 204.745 205.208	209.275 209.854 210.233	210.701 210.745 210.933	242.405 242.207 242.372	237.135 238.169 239.102	248.876 249.532	200.836 202.161 203.006	181.509 182.725 183.516	185.337 184.753 185.155
DGf	200.330	200./04	203.200	۷۱۵.۲۵۵	210.333	444.314	200.102	243.332	203.000	103.310	100.100

 ¹ Includes alcoholic beverages, not shown separately.
 2 Includes other items not shown separately.
 3 December 1982=100.

Table B-61.—Consumer price indexes for selected expenditure classes, 1960-2007.—Continued [For all urban consumers; 1982-84=100, except as noted]

									Medical care	
			Priva	ate transporta	tion		Dublis		Madiaal	
Year or month	Total		New ve	ehicles	Used	Motor	Public trans- porta-	Total	Medical care com-	Medical care
		Total ²	Total ²	New cars	cars and trucks	fuel	tion		modities	services
1960 1961 1962 1962 1963 1964 1965 1967 1967 1968 1969 1969	29.8 30.1 30.8 30.9 31.4 31.9 32.3 33.3 34.3 35.7	30.6 30.8 31.4 31.6 32.0 32.5 32.9 33.8 34.8 36.0	51.6 51.6 51.4 51.1 50.9 49.8 48.9 49.3 50.7 51.5	51.5 51.5 51.3 51.0 50.9 49.7 48.8 49.3 50.7 51.5	25.0 26.0 28.4 28.7 30.0 29.8 29.0 29.9 30.9	24.4 24.1 24.3 24.2 24.1 25.1 25.6 26.4 27.6 27.9	22.2 23.2 24.0 24.3 24.7 25.2 26.1 27.4 28.7 30.9 35.2	22.3 22.9 23.5 24.1 24.6 25.2 26.3 28.2 29.9 31.9	46.9 46.3 45.6 45.2 45.1 45.0 45.1 44.9 45.4 46.5	19.5 20.2 20.9 21.5 22.0 22.7 23.9 26.0 27.9 30.2
1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978	39.5 39.9 41.2 45.8 50.1 55.1 59.0 61.7 70.5	39.4 39.7 41.0 46.2 50.6 55.6 59.7 62.5 71.7	55.3 54.8 54.8 58.0 63.0 67.0 70.5 75.9 81.9	55.2 54.7 54.8 57.9 62.9 66.9 70.4 75.8 81.8	33.0 33.1 35.2 36.7 43.8 50.3 54.7 55.8 60.2	28.1 28.4 31.2 42.2 45.1 47.0 49.7 51.8 70.1	37.8 39.3 39.7 40.6 43.5 47.8 50.0 51.5 54.9	36.1 37.3 38.8 42.4 47.5 52.0 57.0 61.8 67.5	47.3 47.4 47.5 49.2 53.3 56.5 60.2 64.4 69.0	34.7 35.9 37.5 41.4 46.6 51.3 56.4 61.2 67.2
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	83.1 93.2 97.0 99.3 103.7 106.4 102.3 105.4 108.7 114.1	84.2 93.8 97.1 99.3 103.6 106.2 101.2 104.2 107.6 112.9	88.5 93.9 97.5 99.9 102.6 106.1 110.6 114.4 116.5 119.2	88.4 93.7 97.4 99.9 102.8 106.1 110.6 114.6 116.9	62.3 76.9 88.8 98.7 112.5 113.7 108.8 113.1 118.0 120.4	97.4 108.5 102.8 99.4 97.9 98.7 77.1 80.2 80.9 88.5	69.0 85.6 94.9 99.5 105.7 110.5 117.0 121.1 123.3 129.5	74.9 82.9 92.5 100.6 113.5 122.0 130.1 138.6 149.3	75.4 83.7 92.3 100.2 107.5 115.2 122.8 131.0 139.9 150.8	74.8 82.8 92.6 100.7 113.2 121.9 130.0 138.3 148.9
1990	120.5 123.8 126.5 130.4 134.3 139.1 143.0 144.3 141.6 144.4	118.8 121.9 124.6 127.5 131.4 136.3 140.0 141.0 137.9 140.5	121.4 126.0 129.2 132.7 137.6 141.0 143.7 144.3 143.4 142.9	121.0 125.3 128.4 131.5 136.0 139.0 141.4 141.7 140.7 139.6	117.6 118.1 123.2 133.9 141.7 156.5 157.0 151.1 150.6 152.0	101.2 99.4 99.0 98.0 98.5 100.0 106.3 106.2 92.2 100.7	142.6 148.9 151.4 167.0 172.0 175.9 181.9 186.7 190.3 197.7	162.8 177.0 190.1 201.4 211.0 220.5 228.2 234.6 242.1 250.6	163.4 176.8 188.1 195.0 200.7 204.5 210.4 215.3 221.8 230.7	162.7 177.1 190.5 202.9 213.4 224.2 232.4 239.1 246.8 255.1
2000	153.3 154.3 152.9 157.6 163.1 173.9 180.9 184.682	149.1 150.0 148.8 153.6 159.4 170.2 177.0 180.778	142.8 142.1 140.0 137.9 137.1 137.9 137.6 136.254	139.6 138.9 137.3 134.7 133.9 135.2 136.4 135.865	155.8 158.7 152.0 142.9 133.3 139.4 140.0 135.747	129.3 124.7 116.6 135.8 160.4 195.7 221.0 239.070	209.6 210.6 207.4 209.3 209.1 217.3 226.6 230.002	260.8 272.8 285.6 297.1 310.1 323.2 336.2 351.054	238.1 247.6 256.4 262.8 269.3 276.0 285.9 289.999	266.0 278.8 292.9 306.0 321.3 336.7 350.6 369.302
2006: Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug 2007: Jan Feb Mar Apr Mar Apr May June Ct Nov Ct Ct Ct Ct Ct Ct Ct C	175.9 175.8 177.4 187.6 187.3 189.0 188.5 180.6 174.8 173.9 175.4 174.463 174.739 180.346 185.231 189.961 189.961 184.480 184.480 184.532 184.485 184.532	172.1 171.9 173.5 180.4 183.9 183.2 184.9 184.5 170.5 170.0 171.8 170.562 170.755 176.478 186.376 185.175 183.418 185.25 180.418 185.25 180.418 180.586 180.919 180.488	139.3 139.3 138.8 138.4 137.7 137.2 136.9 136.4 136.8 137.1 137.603 137.228 136.95 135.220 135.415 134.227 135.344 134.237 135.344	137.7 137.5 136.9 136.5 136.6 135.4 135.6 136.6 136.9 137.20 137.20 136.658 136.400 135.787 135.479 135.479 135.479 135.439 134.888 134.637 135.169	139.3 139.5 140.0 140.4 140.9 141.5 142.4 141.0 139.3 137.3 136.2 135.257 134.382 134.363 134.481 135.067 136.038	199.2 198.1 205.8 235.4 250.9 248.4 255.6 254.4 220.1 193.3 199.3 199.30 195.377 220.515 242.944 265.781 260.655 252.999 238.194 239.104 239.104 239.104	219.9 221.3 222.6 225.3 229.2 234.3 237.4 234.3 229.5 220.4 217.40 221.403 224.061 225.883 227.567 233.319 233.275 233.275 233.275 233.275 233.275 233.275	329.5 332.1 333.8 334.7 335.6 336.0 337.7 338.3 340.1 340.1 343.510 351.643 352.943 352.943 355.653 355.653	282.0 283.1 284.3 285.3 286.3 286.3 287.6 288.1 287.6 288.1 288.6 285.9 288.68 287.7 291.164 292.161 293.201 2	342.9 346.1 348.0 348.8 349.7 350.3 351.2 352.1 352.7 354.0 355.6 356.0 359.757 363.908 365.164 366.070 367.127 367.378 370.008 371.481 372.432 374.750

Table B-62.—Consumer price indexes for commodities, services, and special groups, 1960-2007 [For all urban consumers; 1982-84=100, except as noted]

		Commo				Special				All items	
Year or month	All items (CPI-U) ¹	All com- modities	Com- modities less food	Services	All items less food	All items less energy	All items less food and energy	All items less medical care	CPI-U-X1 (Dec. 1982 = 97.6) ²	CPI-U-RS (Dec. 1977 = 100) ³	C-CPI-U (Dec. 1999 = 100) 4
1960 1961 1962 1963 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	29.6 29.9 30.2 30.6 31.0 31.5 32.4 33.4 34.8 36.7	33.6 33.8 34.1 34.4 34.8 35.2 36.1 36.8 38.1 39.9	36.0 36.1 36.3 36.6 36.9 37.2 37.7 38.6 40.0 41.7	24.1 24.5 25.0 25.5 26.0 26.6 27.6 28.8 30.3 32.4	29.7 30.0 30.3 30.7 31.1 31.6 32.3 33.4 34.9 36.8	30.4 30.7 31.1 31.5 32.0 32.5 33.5 34.4 35.9 38.0	30.6 31.0 31.4 31.8 32.3 32.7 33.5 34.7 36.3 38.4	30.2 30.5 30.8 31.1 31.5 32.0 33.0 33.7 35.1 37.0	32.2 32.5 32.8 33.3 33.7 34.2 35.2 36.3 37.7 39.4		
1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978	38.8 40.5 41.8 44.4 49.3 53.8 56.9 60.6 65.2 72.6	41.7 43.2 44.5 47.8 53.5 58.2 60.7 64.2 68.8 76.6	43.4 45.1 46.1 47.7 52.8 57.6 60.5 63.8 67.5 75.3	35.0 37.0 38.4 40.1 43.8 48.0 52.0 56.0 60.8 67.5	39.0 40.8 42.0 43.7 48.0 52.5 56.0 59.6 63.9 71.2	40.3 42.0 43.4 46.1 50.6 55.1 58.2 61.9 66.7 73.4	40.8 42.7 44.0 45.6 49.4 53.9 57.4 61.0 65.5 71.9	39.2 40.8 42.1 44.8 49.8 54.3 57.2 60.8 65.4 72.9	41.3 43.1 44.4 47.2 51.9 56.2 59.4 63.2 67.5 74.0	104.4	
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1987	82.4 90.9 96.5 99.6 103.9 107.6 109.6 113.6 118.3 124.0	86.0 93.2 97.0 99.8 103.2 105.4 104.4 107.7 111.5 116.7	85.7 93.1 96.9 100.0 103.1 105.2 101.7 104.3 107.7 112.0	77.9 88.1 96.0 99.4 104.6 109.9 115.4 120.2 125.7 131.9	81.5 90.4 96.3 99.7 104.0 108.0 109.8 113.6 118.3 123.7	81.9 90.1 96.1 99.6 104.3 108.4 112.6 117.2 122.3 128.1	80.8 89.2 95.8 99.6 104.6 109.1 113.5 118.2 123.4 129.0	82.8 91.4 96.8 99.6 103.7 107.2 108.8 112.6 117.0	82.3 90.1 95.6 99.6 103.9 107.6 113.6 118.3 124.0	127.1 139.2 147.6 153.9 160.2 165.7 168.7 174.4 180.8 188.6	
1990	130.7 136.2 140.3 144.5 148.2 152.4 156.9 160.5 163.0	122.8 126.6 129.1 131.5 133.8 136.4 139.9 141.8 141.9	117.4 121.3 124.2 126.3 127.9 129.8 132.6 133.4 132.0 134.0	139.2 146.3 152.0 157.9 163.1 168.7 174.1 179.4 184.2 188.8	130.3 136.1 140.8 145.1 149.0 153.1 157.5 161.1 163.4 167.0	134.7 140.9 145.4 150.0 154.1 158.7 163.1 167.1 170.9 174.4	135.5 142.1 147.3 152.2 156.5 161.2 165.6 169.5 173.4 177.0	128.8 133.8 137.5 141.2 144.7 148.6 152.8 156.3 158.6 162.0	130.7 136.2 140.3 144.5 148.2 152.4 156.5 163.0 166.6	198.0 205.1 210.3 215.5 220.1 225.4 231.4 236.4 239.7 244.7	
2000	172.2 177.1 179.9 184.0 188.9 195.3 201.6 207.342	149.2 150.7 149.7 151.2 154.7 160.2 164.0 167.509	139.2 138.9 136.0 136.5 138.8 144.5 148.0 149.720	195.3 203.4 209.8 216.5 222.8 230.1 238.9 246.848	173.0 177.8 180.5 184.7 189.4 196.0 202.7 208.098	178.6 183.5 187.7 190.6 194.4 198.7 203.7 208.925	181.3 186.1 190.5 193.2 196.6 200.9 205.9 210.729	167.3 171.9 174.3 178.1 182.7 188.7 194.7 200.080	172.2 177.1 179.9 184.0 188.9 195.3 201.6 207.342	252.9 260.0 264.2 270.1 277.4 286.7 296.1 304.5	102.0 104.3 105.6 107.8 110.5 113.7 116.9 119.822
2006: Jan Feb Mar Apr Apr June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	198.3 198.7 199.8 201.5 202.5 202.9 203.9 203.9 202.9 201.8 201.8	161.3 161.4 162.8 165.5 166.9 166.3 166.4 166.4 162.5 161.8	144.7 144.9 146.8 150.6 152.3 151.3 151.4 148.0 145.1 144.3	234.9 235.7 236.6 237.1 237.7 239.2 240.2 240.9 241.1 240.9 240.9 241.2	199.0 199.5 200.8 202.8 203.9 204.3 204.9 205.4 204.1 202.6 202.3 202.6	200.8 201.6 202.6 203.0 203.3 203.6 203.9 204.4 204.9 205.6 205.3 205.1	202.6 203.6 204.9 205.5 205.7 205.9 206.7 207.2 207.8 207.6 207.3	191.6 191.9 193.0 194.7 195.6 196.1 196.0 197.1 194.9 194.5	198.3 198.7 199.8 201.5 202.5 202.9 203.5 203.9 201.8 201.8	291.2 291.8 293.5 295.9 297.3 297.9 298.8 299.5 298.0 296.4	115.2 115.5 116.1 116.8 117.3 117.5 117.7 117.9 117.7 117.2 117.0
2007: Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	202.416 203.499 205.352 206.686 207.949 208.352 208.299 207.917 208.490 208.936 210.177 210.036	161.978 162.890 165.710 167.777 169.767 168.921 167.938 166.955 167.952 168.664 171.043 170.511	143.775 144.558 148.240 150.894 153.228 151.825 150.225 148.591 149.541 150.180 153.234	242.540 243.793 244.671 245.265 245.793 247.450 248.331 248.555 248.700 248.878 248.974 249.225	203.035 204.101 206.195 207.680 208.991 209.353 209.179 208.607 209.100 209.478 210.846 210.610	205.93 207.106 207.850 208.243 208.400 208.636 208.980 209.399 210.000 210.714 210.888 210.890	208.009 209.112 209.923 210.311 210.316 210.474 210.756 211.111 211.628 212.318 212.435 212.356	195.295 196.298 198.179 199.512 200.779 201.178 201.042 200.598 201.159 201.544 202.770 202.600	202.416 203.499 205.352 206.686 207.949 208.352 208.299 207.917 208.490 208.936 210.177 210.036	297.3 298.9 301.6 303.6 305.4 306.0 305.9 305.4 306.2 306.2 306.9 308.7 308.7	117.427 118.030 118.962 119.552 120.041 120.230 120.157 120.077 120.423 120.699 121.178 121.088

¹ Consumer price index, all urban consumers.
2 CPI-U-X1 reflects a rental equivalence approach to homeowners' costs for the CPI-U for years prior to 1983, the first year for which the official index incorporates such a measure. CPI-U-X1 is rebased to the December 1982 value of the CPI-U (1982-84=100) and is identical with CPI-U data from December 1982 forward. Data prior to 1987 estimated by moving the series at the same rate as the CPI-U for each year.
3 Consumer price index research series (CPI-U-RS) using current methods introduced in June 1999. Data for 2007 are preliminary. All data are subject to revision annually.
4 Chained consumer price index (C-CPI-U) introduced in August 2002. Data for 2006 and 2007 are subject to revision.

Source: Department of Labor (Bureau of Labor Statistics).

Table B-63.—Changes in special consumer price indexes, 1960-2007

[For all urban consumers; percent change]

			[FUI dil UIDO	an consumei	s, percent c	mangej				
	All it	tems	All iter fo	ns less od	All iter ene	ns less ergy		ms less d energy		ms less al care
Year or month	Dec. to Dec. ¹	Year to year	Dec. to Dec. ¹	Year to year	Dec. to Dec. ¹	Year to year	Dec. to Dec. ¹	Year to year	Dec. to Dec. ¹	Year to year
1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1977 1977 1977 1978 1978 1978 1980 1981 1982 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1993 1993 1994 1995 1998 1999 1999 1999 1999 1999 1999	1.4 7,7 1.3 1.6 1.0 1.9 3.5 3.5 3.0 4,7 6.2 5.6 6.3 3.3 4.4 4.7 4.7 2.7 2.7 2.7 2.7 2.7 2.7 2.7 2.7 2.7 2	1.7 1.0 1.0 1.3 1.3 1.6 2.9 3.1 2.5 5.5 5.7 4.4 3.2 6.5 7.6 6.5 7.6 6.5 7.6 1.3 3.2 4.3 3.2 4.3 3.2 4.3 3.2 4.2 3.3 3.2 4.2 4.2 3.3 3.3 4.2 4.2 4.2 3.3 3.3 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2	1.0 1.3 1.0 1.6 1.0 1.6 3.5 5.6 6.6 3.0 2.9 2.9 2.9 2.9 3.3 14.0 13.0 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 2.7 2.7 2.7 2.7 2.7 2.7 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1	1.7 1.0 1.0 1.3 1.3 1.6 2.2 3.4 4.5 5.4 4.6 2.9 4.0 9.8 9.4 6.6 6.6 7.2 11.4 14.5 10.9 9.5 3.5 4.3 3.5 4.5 3.5 4.5 3.5 4.5 3.5 4.5 4.5 3.5 4.5 3.5 4.5 3.5 3.5 4.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3	1.3 7,7 1.3 1.9 1.3 3.4 3.2 3.2 9.6 5.4 3.5 5.4 3.5 8.6 6.7 9.7 11.1 11.7 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5	1.7 1.0 1.3 1.3 1.6 1.6 1.6 3.1 2.7 4.4 5.8 8.9 6.2 2.3 3.3 6.2 2.3 3.6 2.0 2.1 2.7 2.3 2.0 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2	1.0 1.3 1.3 1.6 1.2 1.5 1.5 3.3 3.8 5.1 6.2 6.6 3.1 3.0 7 11.1 6.7 6.5 8.5 11.3 12.2 9.5 5.5 11.3 3.8 4.7 4.7 4.3 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7	1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.6 1.6 2.24 3.6 5.8 6.3 7.4 4.0 9.1 6.3 7.4 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4	1.3 3.3 1.3 1.6 1.0 1.9 3.4 2.7 6.1 5.2 3.4 9.1 11.2 6.7 6.7 9.1 11.3 4.2 4.5 4.5 4.2 4.5 5.9 2.7 2.7 2.6 2.5 3.3 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2	1.3 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.3 1.3 1.3 2.1 2.1 3.2 5.4 6.4 1.2 9.0 6.3 7.6 6.3 7.6 1.5 9.0 9.0 1.5 9.0 9.0 1.5 9.0 9.0 1.5 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0
				Percei	nt change fro	m preceding ı	month			
	Unad- justed	Seasonally adjusted	Unad- justed	Seasonally adjusted	Unad- justed	Seasonally adjusted	Unad- justed	Seasonally adjusted	Unad- justed	Seasonally adjusted
2006: Jan	0.8 2.2 6.6 9.5 5.5 2.3 2.5 5 1 1.3 5.9 6.6 6.2 2.2 3.3 2.5 6.6	0.66 .11 .33 .55 .22 .44 .33 .55 -44 .04 .22 .46 .66 .44 .77 .22 .11 .33 .33 .83 .83	0.8 3.3 .7,7 1.0 .5,5 2.2 3.3 2.2 -6,6 -7,7 -1,1 2.2 5,5 1.0 2.2 2.3 2.2 2.7,7 -1,1	0.66 .66 .6.69 .2.55 .2.69 .6.69 .0.90 .3.77 .4.47 .7.1 .1.1 .1.22 .2.3 .9.9	0.3	0.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.1 1.1 1.1 2.2 2.3 3.2 2.2 3.3 2.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3	0.2 .55 .63 .11 .11 .12 .2 .3 11 .3 .5 .4 .4 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .3 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1	0.1 .2 .3 .3 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .1 .1 .1 .1 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2	0.8 2.2 6.6 9.5 5.3 3.3 3.3 6.6 -2.2 2.3 3.5 1.0 7.7 6.2 2.2 -1.1 -2.2 6.6	0.6 1.1 3.3 6.6 6.5 5.5 3.3 -6.5 5.5 1.1 4.4 4.4 7.2 2.2 1.1 -2.3 3.3 8.8 8.3

¹ Changes from December to December are based on unadjusted indexes.

 $Table \ B-64. - Changes \ in \ consumer \ price \ indexes \ for \ commodities \ and \ services, \ 1929-2007$ [For all urban consumers: percent change]

		All it	ems		Comm	odities			Serv	rices		Medica	I care ²	Ene	rgy ³
١	/ear	Dec.	Year	To	tal	Fo	od	To	tal	Medica	al care	Dec.	Year	Dec.	Year
		to Dec. ¹	to year	Dec. to Dec. 1	Year to year	Dec. to Dec. ¹	Year to year	Dec. to Dec. ¹	Year to year	Dec. to Dec. ¹	Year to year	to Dec. 1	to year	to Dec. 1	to year
		0.6	0.0			2.5	1.2								
		.8	-5.1			6.9	-2.8			1.0		1.0			
		.0 .7	-1.4 .7	-0.7 1.4	-2.0 .7	-2.5 2.5	-2.5 1.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.0 1.0		
1941		9.9 9.0	5.0 10.9	13.3 12.9	6.7 14.5	15.7 17.9	9.2 17.6	2.4 2.3	.8 3.1	1.2 3.5	.0 3.5	1.0	.0 2.9		
1943		3.0	6.1	4.2	9.3	3.0	11.0	2.3	2.3	5.6	4.5	4.6	4.7		
1945		2.3 2.2	1.7 2.3	2.0 2.9	1.0 3.0	.0 3.5	-1.2 2.4	2.2 .7	2.2 1.5	3.2 3.1	4.3 3.1	2.6 2.6	3.6 2.6		
1946 1947		18.1 8.8	8.3 14.4	24.8 10.3	10.6 20.5	31.3 11.3	14.5 21.7	3.6 5.6	1.4 4.3	9.0 6.4	5.1 8.7	8.3 6.9	5.0 8.0		
1948		3.0 -2.1	8.1 -1.2	1.7 -4.1	7.2 -2.7	8 -3.9	8.3 -4.2	5.9 3.7	6.1 5.1	6.9 1.6	7.1 3.3	5.8 1.4	6.7 2.8		
1950		5.9	1.3	7.8	.7	9.8	1.6	3.6	3.0	4.0	2.4	3.4	2.0		
1952		6.0 .8	7.9 1.9	5.9 9	9.0 1.3	7.1 -1.0	11.0 1.8	5.2 4.4	5.3 4.5	5.3 5.8	4.7 6.7	5.8 4.3	5.3 5.0		
1954		.7 7	.8 .7	3 -1.6	3 9	-1.1 -1.8	-1.4 4	4.2 2.0	4.3 3.1	3.4 2.6	3.5 3.4	3.5 2.3	3.6 2.9		
1955		.4 3.0	4 1.5	3 2.6	9 1.0	7 2.9	-1.4 .7	2.0 3.4	2.0 2.5	3.2 3.8	2.6 3.8	3.3 3.2	2.2 3.8		
1957		2.9 1.8	3.3 2.8	2.8 1.2	3.2 2.1	2.8 2.4	3.2 4.5	4.2 2.7	4.3 3.7	4.8 4.6	4.3 5.3	4.7 4.5	4.2 4.6	-0.9	0.0
1959		1.7	.7	.6	.0	-1.0	-1.7	3.9	3.1	4.9	4.5	3.8	4.4	4.7	1.9
1960 1961		1.4 .7	1.7 1.0	1.2	.9 .6	3.1 7	1.0 1.3	2.5 2.1	3.4 1.7	3.7 3.5	4.3 3.6	3.2 3.1	3.7 2.7	1.3 -1.3	2.3 .4
1962		1.3 1.6	1.0 1.3	.9 1.5	.9 .9	1.3 2.0	.7 1.6	1.6 2.4	2.0 2.0	2.9 2.8	3.5 2.9	2.2 2.5	2.6 2.6	2.2 9	.4 .0
1964		1.0 1.9	1.3	.9 1.4	1.2	1.3 3.5	1.3 2.2	1.6 2.7	2.0 2.3	2.3 3.6	2.3	2.1	2.1 2.4	.0 1.8	4 1.8
1966		3.5	1.6 2.9	2.5	1.1 2.6	4.0	5.0	4.8	3.8	8.3	5.3	6.7	4.4	1.7	1.7
1968		3.0 4.7	3.1 4.2	2.5 4.0	1.9 3.5	1.2 4.4	.9 3.5	4.3 5.8	4.3 5.2	8.0 7.1	8.8 7.3	6.3 6.2	7.2 6.0	1.7 1.7	2.1 1.7
		6.2 5.6	5.5 5.7	5.4 3.9	4.7 4.5	7.0 2.3	5.1 5.7	7.7 8.1	6.9 8.0	7.3 8.1	8.2 7.0	6.2	6.7 6.6	2.9 4.8	2.5
1971		3.3 3.4	4.4 3.2	2.8 3.4	3.6 3.0	4.3 4.6	3.1 4.2	4.1 3.4	5.7 3.8	5.4 3.7	7.4 3.5	4.6	6.2 3.3	3.1 2.6	3.9 2.6
1973		8.7	6.2	10.4	7.4	20.3	14.5	6.2	4.4	6.0	4.5	5.3	4.0	17.0	8.1
1975		12.3 6.9	11.0 9.1	12.8 6.2	11.9 8.8	12.0 6.6	14.3 8.5	11.4 8.2	9.2 9.6	13.2 10.3	10.4 12.6	12.6 9.8	9.3 12.0	21.6 11.4	29.6 10.5
1977		4.9 6.7	5.8 6.5	3.3 6.1	4.3 5.8	.5 8.1	3.0 6.3	7.2 8.0	8.3 7.7	10.8 9.0	10.1 9.9	10.0 8.9	9.5 9.6	7.1 7.2	7.1 9.5
1978 1979		9.0 13.3	7.6 11.3	8.8 13.0	7.2 11.3	11.8 10.2	9.9 11.0	9.3 13.6	8.6 11.0	9.3 10.5	8.5 9.8	8.8 10.1	8.4 9.2	7.9 37.5	6.3 25.1
1980		12.5	13.5	11.0	12.3	10.2	8.6	14.2	15.4	10.1	11.3	9.9	11.0	18.0	30.9
1982		8.9 3.8	10.3 6.2	6.0 3.6	8.4 4.1	4.3 3.1	7.8 4.1	13.0 4.3	13.1 9.0	12.6 11.2	10.7 11.8	12.5 11.0	10.7 11.6	11.9 1.3	13.6 1.5
1984		3.8 3.9	3.2 4.3	2.9 2.7	2.9 3.4	2.7 3.8	2.1 3.8	4.8 5.4	3.5 5.2	6.2 5.8	8.7 6.0	6.4 6.1	8.8 6.2	5 .2	.7 1.0
		3.8 1.1	3.6 1.9	2.5 -2.0	2.1 9	2.6 3.8	2.3 3.2	5.1 4.5	5.1 5.0	6.8 7.9	6.1 7.7	6.8 7.7	6.3 7.5	1.8 -19.7	.7 -13.2
1987		4.4 4.4	3.6 4.1	4.6 3.8	3.2 3.5	3.5 5.2	4.1 4.1	4.3 4.8	4.2 4.6	5.6 6.9	6.6 6.4	5.8 6.9	6.6 6.5	8.2 .5	.5 .8 5.6
1989		4.6	4.8	4.1	4.7	5.6	5.8	5.1	4.9	8.6	7.7	8.5	7.7	5.1	
1991		6.1 3.1	5.4 4.2	6.6 1.2	5.2 3.1	5.3 1.9	5.8 2.9	5.7 4.6	5.5 5.1	9.9 8.0	9.3 8.9	9.6 7.9	9.0 8.7	18.1 -7.4	8.3 .4
1992		2.9 2.7	3.0	2.0 1.5	2.0 1.9	1.5 2.9	1.2	3.6 3.8	3.9 3.9	7.0 5.9	7.6 6.5	6.6 5.4	7.4 5.9	2.0	.4 .5 1.2
1994		2.7 2.5	2.6 2.8	2.3	1.7 1.9	2.9 2.1	2.4 2.8	2.9 3.5	3.3 3.4	5.4 4.4	5.2 5.1	4.9	4.8 4.5	2.2	.4
1996		3.3	3.0	3.2	2.6	4.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.0	3.5	8.6	4.7
1998		1.6	1.6	.4	1.4	1.5 2.3	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.2	-3.4 -8.8	1.3 -7.7
		2.7 3.4	2.2 3.4	2.7 2.7	1.8 3.3	1.9 2.8	2.1 2.3	2.6 3.9	2.5 3.4	3.6 4.6	3.4 4.3	3.7 4.2	3.5 4.1	13.4 14.2	3.6 16.9
2001		1.6 2.4	2.8 1.6	-1.4 1.2	1.0 7	2.8 1.5	3.2 1.8	3.7 3.2	4.1 3.1	4.8 5.6	4.8 5.1	4.7 5.0	4.6 4.7	-13.0 10.7	3.8 -5.9
2003		1.9	2.3	.5	1.0	3.6	2.2	2.8	3.2	4.2	4.5	3.7	4.0	6.9	12.2
2005		3.3 3.4	2.7 3.4	3.6 2.7	2.3 3.6	2.7 2.3	3.4 2.4	3.1 3.8	2.9 3.3	4.9 4.5	5.0 4.8	4.2 4.3	4.4 4.2	16.6 17.1	10.9 17.0
2006		2.5 4.1	3.2 2.8	1.3 5.2	2.4 2.1	2.1 4.9	2.4 4.0	3.4 3.3	3.8 3.3	4.1 5.9	4.1 5.3	3.6 5.2	4.0 4.4	2.9 17.4	11.2 5.5

Changes from December to December are based on unadjusted indexes.
 Commodities and services.
 Household energy—gas (piped), electricity, fuel oil, etc.—and motor fuel. Motor oil, coolant, etc. also included through 1982.

Table B-65.—Producer price indexes by stage of processing, 1959-2007 [1982=100]

					Finishe	d goods				
Year or month	Total	C	onsumer food	S				onsumer foods		Total
	finished goods	Total	Crude	Processed	Total	С	onsumer good	ls	Capital equipment	finished consumer goods
						Total	Durable	Nondurable	equipment	goods
1959	33.1	34.8	37.3	34.7		33.3	43.9	28.2	32.7	33.3
1960 1961	33.4 33.4	35.5 35.4	39.8 38.0	35.2 35.3		33.5 33.4	43.8 43.6	28.4 28.4	32.8 32.9	33.6 33.6
1962 I	33.5	35.7	38.4	35.6		33.4	43.4	28.4	33.0	33.7
1963 1964	33.4 33.5	35.3 35.4	37.8 38.9	35.2 35.2		33.4 33.3	43.1 43.3	28.5 28.4	33.1 33.4	33.5
1965	33.5 34.1	36.8 39.2	39.0	36.8		33.3 33.6	43.2	28.8 29.3	33.4 33.8 34.6	33.6 34.2
1966 1967	35.2 35.6	39.2 38.5	41.5 39.6	39.2 38.8	35.0	34.1 34.7	43.4 44.1	29.3 30.0	34.6 35.8	35.4 35.1
1968	36.6	40.0	42.5	40.0	35.9	35.5	45.1	30.6	37.0	36.
1969	38.0	42.4	45.9	42.3	36.9	36.3	45.9	31.5	38.3	37.5
1970 1971	39.3 40.5	43.8 44.5	46.0 45.8	43.9 44.7	38.2 39.6	37.4 38.7	47.2 48.9	32.5 33.5	40.1 41.7	39.1 40.1
1972	41.8	46.9	48.0	47.2	40.4	39.4	50.0	34.1	42.8	41.
1973 1974	45.6 52.6	56.5 64.4	63.6 71.6	55.8 63.9	42.0 48.8	41.2 48.2	50.9 55.5	36.1 44.0	44.2 50.5	46.1 53.
1975	58.2	69.8	71.7	70.3	54.7	53.2	61.0	48.9	58.2	58.3
1976 1977	60.8 64.7	69.6 73.3	76.7 79.5	69.0 72.7	58.1 62.2	56.5 60.6	63.7 67.4	52.4 56.8	62.1 66.1	60.4 64.3
1978 l	69.8	79.9	85.8	79.4	66.7	64.9	73.6	60.0	71.3	69.4
1979	77.6	87.3	92.3	86.8	74.6	73.5	80.8	69.3	77.5	77.5
1980 1981	88.0 96.1	92.4 97.8	93.9 104.4	92.3 97.2	86.7 95.6	87.1 96.1	91.0 96.4	85.1 95.8	85.8 94.6	88.6 96.6
1982	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1983	101.6	101.0	102.4	100.9	101.8	101.2	102.8	100.5	102.8	101.3 103.3
1984 1985	103.7 104.7	105.4 104.6	111.4 102.9	104.9 104.8	103.2 104.6	102.2 103.3	104.5 106.5	101.1 101.7	105.2 107.5	103.8
1986	103.2	107.3	105.6	107.4	101.9	98.5	108.9	93.3	109.7	101.4
1987 1988	105.4 108.0	109.5 112.6	107.1 109.8	109.6 112.7	104.0 106.5	100.7 103.1	111.5 113.8	94.9 97.3	111.7 114.3	103.6
1989	113.6	118.7	119.6	118.6	111.8	108.9	117.6	103.8	118.8	112.
1990	119.2	124.4	123.0	124.4	117.4	115.3	120.4	111.5	122.9	118.2
1991 1992	121.7 123.2	124.1 123.3	119.3 107.6	124.4 124.4	120.9 123.1	118.7 120.8	123.9 125.7	115.0 117.3	126.7 129.1	120.5 121.5
1993	124.7	125.7	114.4	126.5	124.4	121.7	128.0	117.6	131.4	123.0
1994 1995	125.5 127.9	126.8 129.0	111.3 118.8	127.9 129.8	125.1 127.5	121.6 124.0	130.9 132.7	116.2 118.8	134.1 136.7	123.3 125.6
1996	131.3	133.6	129.2	133.8	130.5	127.6	134.2	123.3	138.3	129.5
1997 1998	131.8 130.7	134.5 134.3	126.6 127.2	135.1 134.8	130.9 129.5	128.2 126.4	133.7 132.9	124.3 122.2	138.2 137.6	130.: 128.:
1999	133.0	135.1	125.5	135.9	132.3	130.5	133.0	127.9	137.6	132.0
2000	138.0	137.2	123.5	138.3	138.1	138.4	133.9	138.7	138.8	138.2
2001	140.7 138.9	141.3 140.1	127.7 128.5	142.4 141.0	140.4 138.3	141.4 138.8	134.0	142.8 139.8	139.7 139.1	141.5 139.4
2003	143.3	145.9	130.0	147.2	142.4	144.7	133.0 133.1	148.4	139.5	145.3
2004	148.5	152.7	138.2	153.9	147.2	150.9	135.0	156.6	141.4	151.7
2005 2006	155.7 160.4	155.7 156.7	140.2 151.3	156.9 157.1	155.5 161.0	161.9 169.2	136.6 136.9	172.0 182.6	144.6 146.9	160.4 166.0
2007 P	166.6	166.9	169.6	166.7	166.2	169.2 175.6	138.2	191.8	149.5	173.5
2006: Jan	159.9	157.1	157.7	157.0	160.3	168.7	137.3	181.7	145.8	165.7
Feb Mar	158.0 159.1	153.8 154.4	133.2 139.7	155.6 155.6 154.5	158.8 160.1	166.2 168.0	137.5 137.4	177.9 180.6	146.2 146.4	163.0 164.5
Apr	160.7	154.8	156./	154.5	161.9	168.0 170.7	137.1	184.7	146.6	164.5 166.5
May June	161.2 161.8	154.2 156.1	139.1 144.8	155.5 157.0	162.7 163.0	171.9 172.3	137.1 136.7	186.5 187.2	146.7 146.7	167.2 168.0
July	161.7	156.4	139.1	157.9	162.8	172.5 172.5 172.5	134.1	188.8	145.8	168.3
Aug	162.3	158.3	161.5	157.9	163.1 160.3	172.5 168.2	135.1	188.4 181.7	146.4 146.7	168.8 165.9
Sept Oct	160.3 158.9	159.2 158.4	166.0 161.2	158.6 158.1	158.8	165.5	135.6 136.9	177.1	140.7	163.8
Nov	159.8	157.9	145.6	158.9	160.0	166.7	139.1	177.8	148.8	164.5
Dec	160.5	160.1	171.2	159.0	160.3	167.2	138.5	178.9	148.6	165.5
2007: Jan Feb	160.1 161.8	161.1 163.9	164.2 178.4	160.8 162.4	159.6 161.0	166.0 167.9	138.3 138.4	177.1 180.0	148.9 149.2	164.9 167.1
Mar	164.1	166.3	187.4	164.2	163.2	171.2	138.2	185.2	149.1	170.2
Apr May	165.9 167.5	166.8 166.8	182.1 161.7	165.3 167.4	165.3 167.4	174.5 177.6	137.7 137.7	190.4 195.0	149.1 149.1	172.1
June	167.2	166.3	147.5	168.3	167.1	177.2	137.7	194.5	149.0	174.
July	168.5 166.1	166.4 166.3	152.9 146.5	167.9 168.4	168.8 165.8	179.7 175.3	137.6 137.2	198.1 191.8	149.1 149.0	176.: 173.:
Aug Sept ¹	167.4	168.3	160.5	169.2	166.9	175.3	137.2	191.8	149.0	173.1
Oct ¹ Nov ¹	168.6	169.6	180.0	168.7	168.0	177.9	139.5	194.6	150.5	175.9
	171.3	169.4	177.2	168.7	171.5	182.9	140.1	201.6	150.8	179.4

¹ Data have been revised through August 2007; data are subject to revision four months after date of original publication. See next page for continuation of table.

Table B-65.—Producer price indexes by stage of processing, 1959-2007.—Continued [1982=100]

		Inte	rmediate r	naterials, s	upplies, ar	nd compone	ents		Cr	ude materi	als for furth	ner process	ing
V d				Materi compo		Proc- essed				Food-		Other	
Year or month	Total	Foods and feeds ²	Other	For manu- factur- ing	For con- struc- tion	fuels and lubri- cants	Con- tainers	Supplies	Total	stuffs and feed- stuffs	Total	Fuel	Other
1959	30.8 30.8 30.6 30.6 30.7 30.7 30.8 31.2 32.2 33.0 34.1 35.4 36.8 38.2 42.4 52.5 58.0 60.9 64.9 69.5 78.4 90.3 90.3 100.0 101.1 102.7 101.5 101.5 101.1 114.5 114.4 114.5	41.8 41.5 42.9 45.6 46.7 49.5 70.3 83.6 81.6 77.4 79.6 84.8 94.5 100.0 103.6 100.0 105.7 97.3 96.2 99.2 109.5 113.8 113.3 111.1 110.7 112.7 112.7 112.7 112.7 112.7 112.8	30.5 30.7 30.3 30.2 30.1 30.3 31.7 32.5 33.6 34.8 36.2 37.7 40.6 60.0 64.1 68.6 60.0 64.1 168.6 100.0 100.5 103.0 99.3 101.7 106.9 111.9 114.9 114.9 116.4 118.7 125.5	33.3 33.3 32.9 32.7 32.7 33.1 33.6 34.3 36.5 38.9 40.4 44.1 56.0 61.7 64.0 67.4 72.0 80.9 91.7 91.7 100.0 101.1 103.3 102.2 105.3 113.2 118.7 118.9 118.9 118.9 118.9 118.9	32.9 32.7 32.2 32.1 32.2 32.5 32.8 33.6 34.0 35.7 37.7 38.3 40.8 40.8 46.5 55.0 60.1 69.3 76.5 84.2 91.3 97.9 100.0 102.8 105.6 107.3 109.8 116.1 121.9 122.9 124.5 126.5 136.6 142.1	16.2 16.6 16.8 16.7 16.6 16.2 16.5 16.9 16.5 20.1 22.2 33.6 47.7 49.9 61.6 85.0 100.6 85.0 100.0 95.4 95.7 77.7 73.3 71.2 76.4 85.9 85.9 88.3 84.7 84.7	33.0 33.4 33.2 33.2 33.2 33.9 33.5 35.0 35.9 37.2 39.0 40.8 42.7 45.2 53.3 60.0 63.1 65.9 71.0 79.4 89.1 90.0 100.4 105.9 109.0 110.3 114.5 120.1 120.1 127.7 128.1 126.4 127.7 148.8	33.5 33.3 33.7 34.5 35.0 36.8 37.1 37.8 39.7 40.8 42.5 51.7 56.8 66.8 66.8 67.8 67.8 89.9 96.9 96.9 100.0 101.8 104.4 105.4 107.7 118.1 119.4 121.4 121.4 121.4 121.4 121.4 121.5 121.6	31.1 30.2 30.5 29.9 29.6 31.1 33.1 31.8 33.9 35.2 36.0 39.9 54.5 61.6 63.4 65.5 73.4 65.5 73.4 85.9 95.3 103.0 101.3 103.5 95.8 87.7 96.0 101.2 102.4 102.4 102.4 102.4	38.8 38.4 37.9 38.6 37.5 36.6 39.2 42.7 40.3 40.9 44.1 45.2 46.1 51.5 77.6 87.3 100.0 101.8 104.6 104.6 104.9 94.8 93.2 96.2 113.1 111.2 96.2 113.1 105.5 108.4 108.5 108.6	21.1 21.6 22.5 23.8 24.7 27.0 34.3 44.1 48.2 51.7 57.5 69.6 81.6 80.6 81.0 90.7 100.7 100.7 100.7 100.7 100.9 96.9 81.6 87.9 98.5 93.4 101.5 94.6 93.5 94.7 94.8 94.8	10.4 10.5 10.5 10.5 10.5 10.5 10.5 10.5 11.5 12.0 13.8 11.5 12.0 13.8 14.0 24.8 30.6 34.5 42.0 48.2 57.3 69.4 84.8 84.0 105.1	28.1 26.9 27.2 27.1 26.7 27.2 27.7 27.2 27.7 28.4 29.1 29.1 29.4 32.3 42.9 56.3 61.9 91.8 109.0 98.8 101.0 98.8 101.0 94.3 97.5 97.5 97.5 97.5 97.5 97.5 97.5 97.5
1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2007 P 2006: Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec 2007: Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec 2007: Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec 2007: Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec Dec	125.7 125.6 123.0 123.2 129.2 129.7 127.8 133.7 142.6 164.0 160.6 161.6 160.7 161.2 163.1 164.3 164.3 164.3 164.3 164.3 164.3 164.3 177.1 177.1 173.6 177.5 177.5	128.1 125.4 116.2 111.1 111.7 115.5 125.9 137.1 133.8 135.2 154.4 135.0 133.8 133.0 133.1 133.9 135.2 134.6 140.4 147.2 149.8 151.0 151.5 155.9 156.5 156.9 156.5 157.1 168.5	125.6 125.7 123.4 123.9 130.1 130.5 128.5 134.2 143.0 155.1 162.6 164.6 166.5 167.6 168.2 169.0 164.6 165.2 167.6 164.6 165.2 167.5 172.1 172.9 174.5 172.8 172.8 172.8 172.8 172.8 172.8 172.8 172.8 172.8	128.6 128.3 126.1 124.6 128.1 127.4 126.1 129.7 137.9 162.4 151.9 152.7 153.9 156.3 157.3 158.6 158.4 157.4 157.4 157.4 157.6 162.8 163.4 163.4 163.4 163.9 163.9 163.9	143.6 146.8 148.9 150.7 150.6 151.3 153.6 166.4 192.4 185.0 185.5 186.7 189.2 190.2 190.7 191.0 190.4 189.6 190.3 190.6 191.0 192.1 192.1 193.5 193.5 193.3 193.3 193.3	90.0 89.3 81.1 84.6 102.0 96.3 112.6 162.1 150.0 167.2 160.1 160.0 165.6 167.4 169.4 169.4 169.5 157.5 157.5 156.1 171.6 171.6 171.6 178.8	141.1 136.0 140.8 142.5 151.6 153.1 152.1 153.7 159.3 167.1 175.0 170.5 171.2 173.1 176.3 176.8 176.8 176.8 176.8 176.8 176.8 178.1 178.1 178.1 178.1 179.2 179.6 179.6 179.6 180.2 180.2	135.9 134.8 134.2 136.9 138.7 138.9 141.5 151.9 157.0 156.2 156.8 157.5 157.5 157.5 158.6 159.6 159.6 160.1 160.7 160.8 161.9 162.1 162.8 162.8 162.8 162.8 162.8 162.8	113.8 111.1 196.8 98.2 120.6 120.6 120.6 185.2 185.8 207.3 199.0 178.4 186.0 186.0 186.0 197.0 186.6 197.0 202.1 208.0 204.2 208.0 204.2 208.0 204.2 208.0 204.7 209.9 209.9	121.5 112.2 103.9 98.7 100.2 106.1 99.5 127.0 122.7 119.3 146.7 119.3 116.9 118.8 119.3 121.8 121.3 124.8 127.5 128.7 138.8 142.0 143.7 148.1 148.1 148.1 148.1 148.1 148.1 148.1 148.8 150.0 147.8 158.9	104.5 106.4 88.4 94.3 130.4 126.8 111.4 148.2 223.4 230.6 246.7 229.3 223.4 232.4 232.4 232.4 232.4 231.6 226.7 235.1 194.7 227.2 235.1 241.8 227.1 241.8 227.1 241.8 227.1 241.8 227.1 241.8 227.1 241.8 249.6 249.6 249.6 249.6 249.6 249.6 249.6 249.6 249.6 249.6 249.6 249.7 249.7 249.8 24	92.6 101.3 86.7 91.2 136.9 151.4 117.3 185.7 241.5 237.5 332.9 243.9 238.4 212.4 212.7 244.2 228.9 150.5 261	105.7 103.5 84.5 91.1 118.0 101.5 101.0 116.9 149.2 176.7 210.0 230.9 225.4 225.4 221.0 230.9 225.4 212.0 230.9 225.4 225.4 225.4 225.4 226.4 236.2 23

² Intermediate materials for food manufacturing and feeds. Source: Department of Labor (Bureau of Labor Statistics).

Table B-66.—Producer price indexes by stage of processing, special groups, 1974–2007 [1982=100]

				shed ods			Interm		terials, su iponents	pplies,	Cru	ude materi proce	als for fur essing	ther
Year or month	Total	Foods	Energy	Excluding	Capital equip- ment	Con- sumer goods exclud- ing foods and energy	Total	Foods and feeds ¹	Energy	Other	Total	Food- stuffs and feed- stuffs	Energy	Other
1974 1975 1976 1977 1978	52.6 58.2 60.8 64.7 69.8 77.6	64.4 69.8 69.6 73.3 79.9 87.3	26.2 30.7 34.3 39.7 42.3 57.1	53.6 59.7 63.1 66.9 71.9 78.3	50.5 58.2 62.1 66.1 71.3 77.5	55.5 60.6 63.7 67.3 72.2 78.8	52.5 58.0 60.9 64.9 69.5 78.4	83.6 81.6 77.4 79.6 84.8 94.5	33.1 38.7 41.5 46.8 49.1 61.1	54.0 60.2 63.8 67.6 72.5 80.7	61.4 61.6 63.4 65.5 73.4 85.9	76.4 77.4 76.8 77.5 87.3 100.0	27.8 33.3 35.3 40.4 45.2 54.9	83.3 69.3 80.2 79.8 87.8 106.2
1980 1981 1982 1983 1983 1985 1986 1987 1987 1988	88.0 96.1 100.0 101.6 103.7 104.7 103.2 105.4 108.0 113.6	92.4 97.8 100.0 101.0 105.4 104.6 107.3 109.5 112.6 118.7	85.2 101.5 100.0 95.2 91.2 87.6 63.0 61.8 59.8 65.7	87.1 94.6 100.0 103.0 105.5 108.1 110.6 113.3 117.0 122.1	85.8 94.6 100.0 102.8 105.2 107.5 109.7 111.7 114.3 118.8	87.8 94.6 100.0 103.1 105.7 108.4 111.1 114.2 118.5 124.0	90.3 98.6 100.0 100.6 103.1 102.7 99.1 101.5 107.1 112.0	105.5 104.6 100.0 103.6 105.7 97.3 96.2 99.2 109.5 113.8	84.9 100.5 100.0 95.3 95.5 92.6 72.6 73.0 70.9 76.1	90.3 97.7 100.0 101.6 104.7 105.2 104.9 107.8 115.2 120.2	95.3 103.0 100.0 101.3 103.5 95.8 87.7 93.7 96.0 103.1	104.6 103.9 100.0 101.8 104.7 94.8 93.2 96.2 106.1 111.2	73.1 97.7 100.0 98.7 98.0 93.3 71.8 75.0 67.7	113.1 111.7 100.0 105.3 111.7 104.9 103.1 115.7 133.0 137.9
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	119.2 121.7 123.2 124.7 125.5 127.9 131.3 131.8 130.7 133.0	124.4 124.1 123.3 125.7 126.8 129.0 133.6 134.5 134.3	75.0 78.1 77.8 78.0 77.0 78.1 83.2 83.4 75.1 78.8	126.6 131.1 134.2 135.8 137.1 140.0 142.0 142.4 143.7 146.1	122.9 126.7 129.1 131.4 134.1 136.7 138.3 138.2 137.6	128.8 133.7 137.3 138.5 139.0 141.9 144.3 145.1 147.7 151.7	114.5 114.4 114.7 116.2 118.5 124.9 125.7 125.6 123.0 123.2	113.3 111.1 110.7 112.7 114.8 114.8 128.1 125.4 116.2 111.1	85.5 85.1 84.3 84.6 83.0 84.1 89.8 89.0 80.8 84.3	120.9 121.4 122.0 123.8 127.1 135.2 134.0 134.2 133.5 133.1	108.9 101.2 100.4 102.4 101.8 102.7 113.8 111.1 96.8 98.2	113.1 105.5 105.1 108.4 106.5 105.8 121.5 112.2 103.9 98.7	85.9 80.4 78.8 76.7 72.1 69.4 85.0 87.3 68.6 78.5	136.3 128.2 128.4 140.2 156.2 173.6 155.8 156.5 142.1 135.2
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 P	138.0 140.7 138.9 143.3 148.5 155.7 160.4 166.6	137.2 141.3 140.1 145.9 152.7 155.7 156.7 166.9	94.1 96.7 88.8 102.0 113.0 132.6 145.9 156.4	148.0 150.0 150.2 150.5 152.7 156.4 158.7 161.7	138.8 139.7 139.1 139.5 141.4 144.6 146.9 149.5	154.0 156.9 157.6 157.9 160.3 164.3 166.7 170.0	129.2 129.7 127.8 133.7 142.6 154.0 164.0 170.6	111.7 115.9 115.5 125.9 137.1 133.8 135.2 154.4	101.7 104.1 95.9 111.9 123.2 149.2 162.8 174.6	136.6 136.4 135.8 138.5 146.5 154.6 163.8 168.4	120.6 121.0 108.1 135.3 159.0 182.2 184.8 207.3	100.2 106.1 99.5 113.5 127.0 122.7 119.3 146.7	122.1 122.3 102.0 147.2 174.6 234.0 226.9 233.0	145.2 130.7 135.7 152.5 193.0 202.4 244.5 283.3
2006: Jan Feb Mar Apr Jule July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec Dec	159.9 158.0 159.1 160.7 161.2 161.8 161.7 162.3 160.3 158.9 159.8 160.5	157.1 153.8 154.4 154.8 154.2 156.1 156.4 158.3 159.2 158.4 157.9 160.1	145.7 139.1 143.1 149.6 151.9 153.1 155.4 155.0 144.3 136.8 137.9	157.9 158.3 158.5 158.5 158.7 158.6 157.5 158.0 158.3 159.1 160.3 160.3	145.8 146.2 146.4 146.6 146.7 145.8 146.4 146.7 147.5 148.8 148.6	166.0 166.5 166.7 166.5 166.9 165.4 165.8 166.1 166.9 168.1	161.6 160.7 161.2 163.1 164.9 166.1 167.4 165.4 162.9 163.3 164.1	135.0 133.6 133.8 133.0 133.1 133.9 135.2 134.6 135.2 135.7 138.6 140.4	166.5 160.5 160.4 165.9 168.1 169.9 169.3 170.9 161.3 149.7 153.9 156.8	159.7 160.3 161.0 162.0 163.7 164.7 165.6 166.2 166.1 166.0 165.3	199.0 182.9 178.4 183.0 186.9 181.6 186.2 191.1 183.8 167.0 186.6 191.2	119.3 116.6 114.2 113.1 112.7 116.9 118.8 119.3 121.3 124.8 127.5 126.9	274.5 233.6 223.6 231.6 233.5 216.9 224.7 240.2 218.1 174.3 220.5 230.9	216.1 224.0 227.7 239.4 259.5 255.4 259.3 250.9 253.8 247.9 248.1 252.3
2007: Jan	160.1 161.8 164.1 165.9 167.5 167.2 168.5 166.1 167.4 168.6 171.3 170.6	161.1 163.9 166.3 166.8 166.8 166.3 166.4 166.3 166.3 166.4 172.0	135.6 139.0 147.4 155.4 161.9 166.4 155.6 159.6 159.5 170.5	160.6 161.2 161.0 161.0 161.3 161.3 161.4 161.5 163.0 163.5	148.9 149.2 149.1 149.1 149.1 149.0 149.0 150.5 150.8 150.6	168.5 169.2 169.0 169.0 169.5 169.6 169.7 170.0 169.9 171.6 172.1	163.3 164.3 166.6 169.1 171.1 172.0 173.6 171.5 172.3 172.1 176.5 175.3	142.6 147.2 149.8 151.0 151.6 154.5 155.9 156.3 158.5 159.7 161.3	151.8 155.7 164.0 170.5 176.7 179.2 184.2 177.0 179.9 178.0 192.3 186.0	165.5 165.5 166.2 167.7 168.6 169.0 169.6 168.8 168.9 169.2 170.8	180.0 197.0 202.1 204.2 208.0 209.7 210.3 202.8 204.7 209.9 228.4 230.5	128.7 138.8 142.0 143.7 148.1 148.4 150.0 147.8 151.9 149.8 152.7 158.9	195.9 223.9 224.7 226.5 233.0 236.8 221.7 219.9 232.9 272.5 270.6	255.5 265.6 284.5 288.4 282.8 281.5 284.0 284.7 289.2 294.0 294.6 294.8

Intermediate materials for food manufacturing and feeds.
 Data have been revised through August 2007; data are subject to revision four months after date of original publication.

Table B-67.—Producer price indexes for major commodity groups, 1959-2007 [1982=100]

	Farm _I	products and proc foods and feeds	essed			Industrial commodities		
Year or month	Total	Farm products	Processed foods and feeds	Total	Textile products and apparel	Hides, skins, leather, and related products	Fuels and related products and power	Chemicals and allied products ¹
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1965 1966 1966 1966 1967 1970 1971 1972 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1991 1991 1995 1998 1999 19	37.6 37.7 38.1 37.7 38.1 37.7 37.5 39.0 41.6 40.2 44.2 49.2 69.2 71.3 74.0 75.9 92.3 92.3 92.3 101.1 100.0 105.5 100.7 101.2 103.7 110.4 111.6 115.4 118.6 118.4 119.1 120.5 122.7 122.7 122.7 122.0 1	40.2 40.1 39.7 40.4 39.0 40.7 43.7 41.3 45.0 45.8 45.8 45.8 45.0 77.0 77.4 77.4 77.4 77.6 102.9 102.9 102.9 105.2 100.0 102.4 105.5 95.1 105.2 100.0 111.2 100.0 111.2 112.9 112.4 112.9 104.6 112.4 112.9 104.6 112.4 112.9 104.6 112.4 112.9 104.6 112.4 112.9 104.6 112.4 112.9 104.6 112.4 112.9 104.6 112.4 112.9 104.6 105.8 106.8 107.1 107.1 108.8 109.8 1	35.6 36.2 36.5 36.8 36.7 38.0 40.2 39.8 40.6 42.7 44.6 45.5 48.0 72.6 88.0 72.6 88.0 72.6 88.0 72.0 88.1 105.4 107.9 112.7 117.8 121.9 122.1 124.0 133.3 134.0 131.1 133.1 133.1 133.1 133.1 133.1 133.1 133.1 133.1 133.1 133.1 133.1 133.1 133.1 133.1 133.1 153.1 153.1	30.5 30.4 30.4 30.4 30.3 30.5 30.5 32.0 32.0 35.2 54.9 54.9 54.9 57.7 88.0 97.4 100.0 101.1 103.3 103.7 100.6 101.1 115.8 116.5 117.4 119.0 120.7 125.5 134.8 135.7 127.7 124.8 135.7 132.4 139.1 147.6 160.2 168.8	48.1 48.6 47.8 48.2 48.5 48.8 48.9 48.9 50.7 51.8 52.4 75.3 55.5 68.0 67.4 75.3 78.1 82.5 89.7 97.6 100.0 100.3 102.7 102.9 103.2 105.1 119.3 1118.0 118.3 118.0 118.3 119.9 119.8 121.4 121.4 121.4 121.4 121.4 121.6 121.0 122.8 121.0 121.0 122.8 121.0 122.8 121.0 122.8 122.6 122.9 121.1 121.0 122.8 121.0 122.8 121.0 122.8 122.6 122.9 121.1 121.0 122.8 122.6 122.9 121.1	35.9 34.6 34.9 35.3 34.4 38.1 39.3 41.5 42.0 42.0 43.4 50.0 56.5 56.5 56.5 68.3 96.1 96.1 96.1 96.1 96.1 94.7 131.4 136.3 141.7 143.7 144.0 145.6 155.6 165	13.7 13.9 14.0 14.0 13.9 13.5 13.8 14.1 14.4 15.3 30.1 30.1 30.1 30.1 30.1 30.1 30.1 30	34.8 34.8 34.5 33.9 34.0 34.2 35.0 35.6 37.6 37.6 62.0 62.0 63.0 65.9 68.0 76.0 89.0 76.0 100.3 102.9 103.7 102.6 105.6 125.9 123.6 123.6 124.5 125.6 125.6 125.9 126.6 125.9 127.6 127.6 128.2 129.2
2007 P 2006. Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec 2007. Jan Feb Mar Apr Apr Valy Aug Sept Cot Nov Dec Cot Nov Dec Cot Nov Dec Cot Nov Dec Cot Nov De	157.7 141.2 138.6 138.3 138.1 140.1 141.1 141.7 142.8 143.7 144.9 155.1 156.1 157.5 158.0 158.6 157.8 160.8	143.3 117.4 111.9 111.0 111.3 109.8 113.8 113.5 120.3 123.2 124.5 127.0 127.1 137.5 140.6 141.3 142.7 141.8 140.4 146.4 146.4	165.1 153.6 152.6 152.2 152.5 153.8 154.4 153.7 154.3 155.5 156.2 168.4 164.8 166.2 166.6 167.5	175.2 168.3 168.6 170.6 170.6 170.6 171.3 172.4 169.2 165.4 168.0 168.9 166.8 167.9 176.0 176.0 176.0 176.7 177.9	125.9 123.8 124.1 124.2 124.5 124.5 124.5 124.6 125.0 125.0 125.1 125.4 125.4 125.3 125.4 125.3 125.4 125.3 126.6 126.3	173.5 164.9 165.6 166.6 167.8 168.3 168.8 169.0 169.1 170.2 171.2 173.6 174.1 174.9 176.0 175.6 174.7 171.6 172.6 172.3	177.7 175.6 163.8 163.8 170.5 172.9 171.5 173.4 176.6 163.8 148.5 158.4 161.8 152.4 160.2 167.9 174.7 181.3 182.4 186.7 176.3 179.1 180.5	214.8 203.7 203.4 203.4 203.1 205.7 207.9 208.3 209.8 207.6 206.9 204.5 205.3 206.0 206.7 208.8 210.7 213.7 213.7 215.0 217.1 215.0 217.9 224.6 225.2

Prices for some items in this grouping are lagged and refer to one month earlier than the index month.
 Data have been revised through August 2007; data are subject to revision four months after date of original publication. See next page for continuation of table.

Table B-67.—Producer price indexes for major commodity groups, 1959-2007.—Continued [1982=100]

					ustrial commo	ditios—Contin	nuod			
	D.11		Pulp,		ustrial commo			Transp	ortation oment	
Year or month	Rubber and plastic products	Lumber and wood products	paper, and allied products	Metals and metal products	Machinery and equipment	Furniture and household durables	Non- metallic mineral products	Total	Motor vehicles and equip- ment	Miscel- laneous products
1959	42.6 42.7 41.1 39.9 40.1 39.6 39.7 40.5 41.4 42.8 43.6 44.9 45.2 45.3 46.6 66.0 44.9 90.1 90.1 90.1 90.1 90.3 101.9 101.	34.7 33.5 32.0 32.2 32.8 33.7 35.1 39.8 40.0 40.7 62.2 62.1 72.2 96.9 105.5 101.8 107.9 108.6 107.9 118.9 126.7 132.1 146.6 178.1 176.1 183.8 179.1 183.6 178.1 17	33.7 34.0 33.0 33.3 33.3 33.3 34.2 34.6 35.0 37.5 38.1 39.3 42.3 52.5 59.0 62.1 67.7 75.9 86.3 110.3 113.3 110.1 121.8 130.4 137.4 141.2 142.9 147.3 152.5 172.2 168.7 177.7 177.7 177.7 177.1 177.7 177.1 177.7 177.1 177.7 177.1 177.7 177.1 177.7 177.1 177.7 177.1 177.7 177.1 177.7 177.1 177.7 177.1 177.7 177.1 177.7 1	30.6 30.6 30.5 30.2 30.3 31.1 32.0 32.0 33.2 34.0 38.7 39.4 44.0 61.5 650.0 95.0 99.6 600.0 95.0 99.6 101.8	32.8 33.0 33.0 33.1 33.3 33.7 34.7 35.9 37.0 40.0 41.3 42.3 43.7 57.9 61.3 76.7 86.0 94.4 100.0 102.7 105.1 117.4 113.2 117.4 113.2 117.4 113.2 117.4 112.6 126.5	48.0 47.8 47.2 46.9 47.1 46.8 47.4 47.4 48.3 49.7 51.9 53.1 53.8 55.7 67.5 70.3 77.5 78.9 90.7 79.9 90.7 107.1 108.2 109.2 113.1 118.2 121.2 122.2 123.7 126.1 128.2 129.2 130.4 130.4 130.4 130.4 130.4 130.3 131.3 131.3 133.2 133.5 133.5 133.5 133.5 133.5 133.5 133.5 133.5 133.5 133.5 133.5 133.5 133.5 133.5 133.5 133.5	30.3 30.4 30.5 30.5 30.3 30.4 30.4 30.4 31.2 32.4 35.3 38.2 35.3 38.2 40.7 47.8 58.2 69.6 69.6 69.6 69.6 110.0 111.0 111.2 112.0 111.2 112.0 113.1 114.7 117.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1	40.4 41.9 44.2 45.5 66.7 60.5 67.5 69.5 75.3 82.9 94.3 100.0 102.8 107.9 110.5 112.5 114.3 117.7 121.5 126.4 130.4 131.7 131.7 141.6 141.8	39.9 39.3 39.2 39.2 39.2 39.2 39.2 39.2	33.4 33.6 33.7 33.9 34.2 37.0 36.2 37.0 38.8 40.8 40.8 41.5 55.6 66.7 75.5 93.6 96.1 104.8 107.0 109.4 111.6 114.9 120.2 126.5 126.6 141.9 145.4 141.9 145.4 147.7 150.9 166.6 170.8 181.3 182.4 179.6
					122.9 121.9 122.1 123.7 126.2 127.3	133.5 133.9 135.1 139.4 142.6 144.7				
2006: Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Sor May June July Aug Sept Oct Sor Mar Apr Mar Apr May June July Aug June July Aug June Sept Oct Sor Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept 2 Oct 2 Nov 2 Dec 2 Dec 2 Dec 2	153.0 153.0 153.0 153.1 153.1 153.1 153.8 154.1 154.3 154.9 154.0 154.9 154.2 154.0 154.8 153.8 153.9 154.2 154.6 154.6 155.7 155.5 155.6 155.6	197.5 198.4 198.6 198.3 198.6 195.4 193.9 191.8 190.3 192.1 192.7 193.3 193.3 193.1 193.7 194.4 195.2 195.9 195.9	205.4 206.8 207.5 209.2 210.1 210.8 211.8 212.0 212.2 212.2 212.2 215.1 215.1 215.1 217.6	168.6 170.9 172.0 172.0 176.9 184.2 184.9 187.5 187.0 186.5 185.7 187.3 186.5 195.9 196.3 195.9 196.3 195.9 195.9 195.5 193.9	124.0 124.2 125.3 125.3 125.7 125.6 127.0 127.4 127.3 127.4 127.3 127.2 127.1 127.0 127.1 127.1	142.0 142.2 142.2 142.2 142.0 142.9 142.9 143.5 143.4 143.2 143.9 144.5 144.9 144.9 144.9 144.9 144.9	174.1 175.3 176.6 178.1 179.2 179.9 181.8 182.4 183.0 182.7 182.7 185.3 185.3 186.3 186.3 186.3 186.3 186.9	152.1 152.4 152.7 152.8 152.8 152.5 149.9 150.9 151.4 153.0 155.5 155.1 154.2 154.4 154.4 154.4 154.4 154.7 156.7	131.4 131.6 131.7 131.5 130.8 129.1 130.8 133.9 133.2 132.7 132.5 132.1 131.6 131.3 131.6 131.3 130.9 133.5	202.1 203.0 204.1 205.3 206.2 206.7 206.3 206.9 206.1 207.0 207.7 211.0 210.0 209.7 210.1 211.0 212.0 212.0 212.0 213.0 213.0 214.0 215.0

Table B-68.—Changes in producer price indexes for finished goods, 1965-2007 [Percent change]

						[Percei	nt change]						
	finis	tal shed ods	cons	shed umer ods		Finished g	oods exclu	ıding consı	umer foods	3	ene	shed ergy ods	exclu	d goods Iding d energy
Year or month	Dec.	Year	Dec.	Year	То	tal		umer ods	Cap equip	oital oment	Dec.	Year	Dec.	Year
	to Dec. 1	to year	to Dec. ¹	to year	Dec. to Dec. ¹	Year to year	Dec. to Dec. ¹	Year to year	Dec. to Dec. ¹	Year to year	to Dec. ¹	to year	to Dec. ¹	to year
1965 1966 1967	3.3 2.0 1.7	1.8 3.2 1.1	9.1 1.3 3	4.0 6.5 -1.8			0.9 1.8 2.0	0.9 1.5 1.8	1.5 3.8 3.1	1.2 2.4 3.5				
1968 1969 1970	3.1 4.9 2.1	2.8 3.8 3.4	4.6 8.1 -2.3	3.9 6.0 3.3	2.5 3.3 4.3	2.6 2.8 3.5	2.0 2.8 3.8	2.3 2.3 3.0	3.0 4.8 4.8	3.4 3.5 4.7				
1971 1972 1973	3.3 3.9 11.7	3.1 3.2 9.1	5.8 7.9 22.7	1.6 5.4 20.5	2.0 2.3 6.6	3.7 2.0 4.0	2.1 2.1 7.5	3.5 1.8 4.6	2.4 2.1 5.1	4.0 2.6 3.3				
1974 1975 1976	18.3 6.6 3.8	15.4 10.6 4.5	12.8 5.6 –2.5	14.0 8.4 3	21.1 7.2 6.2	16.2 12.1 6.2	20.3 6.8 6.0	17.0 10.4 6.2	22.7 8.1 6.5	14.3 15.2 6.7	16.3 11.6	17.2 11.7	17.7 6.0 5.7	11.4 11.4 5.7
1977 1978 1979	6.7 9.3 12.8	6.4 7.9 11.2	6.9 11.7 7.4	5.3 9.0 9.3	6.8 8.3 14.8	7.1 7.2 11.8	6.7 8.5 17.6	7.3 7.1 13.3	7.2 8.0 8.8	6.4 7.9 8.7	12.0 8.5 58.1	15.7 6.5 35.0	6.2 8.4 9.4	6.0 7.5 8.9
1980 1981	11.8 7.1	13.4 9.2	7.5 1.5	5.8 5.8	13.4 8.7	16.2 10.3	14.1 8.6	18.5 10.3	11.4 9.2	10.7 10.3	27.9 14.1	49.2 19.1	10.8 7.7	11.2 8.6
1982 1983 1984	3.6 .6 1.7	4.1 1.6 2.1	2.0 2.3 3.5	2.2 1.0 4.4	4.2 .0 1.1	4.6 1.8 1.4	4.2 9 .8	4.1 1.2 1.0	3.9 2.0 1.8	5.7 2.8 2.3	1 -9.2 -4.2	-1.5 -4.8 -4.2	4.9 1.9 2.0	5.7 3.0 2.4
1985 1986 1987	1.8 -2.3 2.2	1.0 -1.4 2.1	.6 2.8 2	8 2.6 2.1	2.2 -4.0 3.2	1.4 -2.6 2.1	2.1 -6.6 4.1	1.1 -4.6 2.2	2.7 2.1 1.3	2.2 2.0 1.8	2 -38.1 11.2	-3.9 -28.1 -1.9	2.7 2.7 2.1	2.5 2.3 2.4
1988 1989 1990	4.0 4.9 5.7	2.5 5.2 4.9	5.7 5.2 2.6	2.8 5.4 4.8	3.2 4.8 6.9	2.4 5.0 5.0	3.1 5.3 8.7	2.4 5.6 5.9	3.6 3.8 3.4	2.3 3.9 3.5	-3.6 9.5 30.7	-3.2 9.9 14.2	4.3 4.2 3.5	3.3 4.4 3.7
1991 1992 1993	1 1.6 .2	2.1 1.2 1.2	-1.5 1.6 2.4	2 6 1.9	1.6 4	3.0 1.8 1.1	7 1.6 -1.4	2.9 1.8 .7	2.5 1.7 1.8	3.1 1.9 1.8	-9.6 3 -4.1	4.1 4	3.1 2.0	3.6 2.4
1994 1995 1996	1.7 2.3 2.8	1.6 1.9 2.7	1.1 1.9 3.4	1.7 1.7 3.6	1.9 2.3 2.6	.6 1.9 2.4	2.0 2.3 3.7	1 2.0 2.9	2.0 2.2 .4	2.1 1.9 1.2	3.5 1.1 11.7	-1.3 1.4 6.5	1.6 2.6 .6	1.0 2.1 1.4
1997 1998 1999	-1.2 .0 2.9	8 1.8	8 .1	.7 1 .6	-1.2 1 3.5	-1.1 2.2	-1.5 1 5.1	.5 -1.4 3.2	6 .0	1 4	-6.4 -11.7 18.1	-10.0 4.9	.0 2.5 .9	.3 .9 1.7
2000 2001	3.6 -1.6	3.8 2.0	1.7 1.8	1.6 3.0	4.1 -2.6	4.4 1.7	5.5 -3.9	6.1 2.2	1.2 .0	.9 .6	16.6 -17.1	19.4 2.8	1.3 .9	1.3 1.4
2002 2003 2004	1.2 4.0 4.2	-1.3 3.2 3.6	6 7.7 3.1	8 4.1 4.7	1.7 3.0 4.5	-1.5 3.0 3.4	2.9 4.1 5.5	-1.8 4.3 4.3	6 .8 2.4	4 .3 1.4	12.3 11.4 13.4	-8.2 14.9 10.8	5 1.0 2.3	.1 .2 1.5
2005 2006 2007 <i>P</i>	5.4 1.1 6.3	4.8 3.0 3.9	1.7 1.7 7.4	2.0 .6 6.5	6.4 1.0 6.0	5.6 3.5 3.2	8.8 .4 8.0	7.3 4.5 3.8	1.2 2.3 1.3	2.3 1.6 1.8	23.9 -2.0 18.4	17.3 10.0 7.2	1.4 2.0 2.0	2.4 1.5 1.9
						Percent o	hange fror	n precedin	g month					
	Unad- justed	Season- ally ad- justed	Unad- justed	Season- ally ad- justed	Unad- justed	Season- ally ad- justed	Unad- justed	Season- ally ad- justed	Unad- justed	Season- ally ad- justed	Unad- justed	Season- ally ad- justed	Unad- justed	Season- ally ad- justed
2006: Jan Feb Mar	0.8 -1.2	0.3 -1.1	-0.3 -2.1 .4	0.0 -2.0 .4	1.0 9 .8	0.4 7 .4	1.3 -1.5 1.1	0.4 -1.2 .6	0.3 .3 .1	0.3 .3 .1	2.7 -4.5 2.9	0.2 -3.9 1.3	0.5 .3 .1	0.4
Apr May June	1.0 .3 .4	.4 .7 .2 .5	.3 4 1.2	.5 8 1.2	1.1 .5 .2	.7 .4 .4	1.6 .7 .2	1.0 .5 .5	.1 .1 .0	.2 .2 .1	4.5 1.5	2.6 1.1 1.1	.0 .1 1	.3 .2 .1 .2 .1 5 .4
July Aug	1 .4 -1.2	1 .4 -1.1	1.2 1.2 .6	1.2 1.2 .4	1 .2 -1.7	2 .1 -1.4	.1 .0 -2.5	.0 1 -2.1	6 .4 .2	4 .4 .3	1.5 3 -6.9	.7 5 -5.9	7 .3	5 .4
Sept Oct Nov	9 .6 .4	-1.5 1.6	5 3 1.4	4 .1 1.1	9 .8 .2	-1.8 2.0 .6	-1.6 .7 .3	-2.4 2.4 1.0	.5 .9 1	3 1.0 .0	-5.2 .8 .9	-5.8	.5 .8 .0	4 .9 .1
Dec 2007: Jan Feb	2 1.1	.7 6 1.2	.6 1.7	1.0 1.7	4 .9	-1.0 1.1	7 1.1	-1.5 1.4	1 .2 .2 1	.0 .1 .3 1	-2.5 2.5	-4.3 3.0	.0 .2 .4 1	.2
Mar Apr May	1.4 1.1 1.0	1.0 .9 .7	1.5 .3	1.6 .5 6	1.4 1.3 1.3	.9 .9 1.1	2.0 1.9 1.8	1.3 1.2 1.5	1 .0 .0	1 .1 .1 .1	6.0 5.4 4.2	3.8 3.3 3.5 2	1 .0 .2 .0	1 .1 .2
June July	2 .8 -1.4	.1 .7 –1.4	3 .1 1	4 .1 2 1.1	2 1.0 -1.8	.1 .9 –1.7	2 1.4 -2.4	.1 1.1 –2.4	.0 .0 1 .1 1	.1 .3 1 .1	6 3.4 -6.5	2.5 -6.7	.1	.2 .4 1 .1 .2 .2 .3 .1 .1
Aug Sept ² Oct ² Nov ² Dec ²	.8 .7 1.6	1.0 .1 3.2	1.2 .8 1	1.0	.7 .7 2.1	1.0 2 4.1	.9 .6 2.8	1.3 3 5.5	1.0 1.2	.1 1 .3	2.6 1 6.9	3.7 8 14.1	.0 .9 .3	.1 .0 .4 .2
Dec 2	4	1	1.5	1.3	9	5	-1.3	6	1	.1	-3.4	-1.9	.0	.2

Changes from December to December are based on unadjusted indexes.
 Data have been revised through August 2007; data are subject to revision four months after date of original publication.

Source: Department of Labor (Bureau of Labor Statistics).

Money Stock, Credit, and Finance

Table B-69.—Money stock and debt measures, 1965-2007

[Averages of daily figures, except debt end-of-period basis; billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted]

	M1	M2	Debt ¹		Percent chang	 je
Year and month	Sum of currency, demand deposits, travelers checks, and other	M1 plus retail MMMF balances, savings deposits (including MMDAs),	Debt of domestic nonfinancial	From y 6 months	/ear or s earlier ³	From previous period ⁴
	checkable deposits (OCDs)	and small time deposits ²	sectors	M1	M2	Debt
December: 1965 1966	167.8 172.0	459.2 480.2	1,008.0 1,075.5	2.5	4.6	6.7
1967 1968 1969	183.3 197.4 203.9	524.8 566.8 587.9	1,151.5 1,243.3 1,330.4	6.6 7.7 3.3	9.3 8.0 3.7	7.1 8.0 7.1
1970 1971 1972 1973	214.4 228.3 249.2 262.9	626.5 710.3 802.3 855.5	1,420.2 1,555.2 1,711.2 1,895.5	5.1 6.5 9.2 5.5	6.6 13.4 13.0 6.6	6.8 9.5 10.0 10.7
1974 1975 1976 1977	274.2 287.1 306.2 330.9 357.3	902.1 1,016.2 1,152.0 1,270.3	2,069.9 2,261.8 2,505.3 2,826.6	4.3 4.7 6.7 8.1	5.4 12.6 13.4 10.3	9.2 9.3 10.8 12.8
1978 1979 1980 1981	357.3 381.8 408.5 436.7	1,366.0 1,473.7 1,599.8 1,755.5	3,211.2 3,603.0 3,953.5 4,361.7	8.0 6.9 7.0 6.9	7.5 7.9 8.6 9.7	13.8 12.2 9.5 10.4
1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987	474.8 521.4 551.6 619.8 724.7 750.2	1,910.1 2,126.4 2,309.8 2,495.5 2,732.2 2,831.3	4,783.4 5,359.2 6,146.2 7,121.9 7,965.7 8,669.4	8.7 9.8 5.8 12.4 16.9 3.5	8.8 11.3 8.6 8.0 9.5 3.6	10.1 12.0 14.8 15.6 11.9 9.0
1988 1989 1990	786.7 792.9 824.7	2,994.3 3,158.3 3,277.7	9,450.3 10,151.5 10,834.7	4.9 .8 4.0	5.8 5.5 3.8	9.0 7.2 6.5
1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996	897.0 1,024.9 1,129.6 1,150.7 1,127.4 1,081.3 1,072.5	3,378.3 3,431.8 3,482.5 3,698.5 3,641.7 3,820.5 4,035.0	11,301.4 11,817.0 12,395.7 12,970.5 13,651.4 14,365.2 15,126.5	8.8 14.3 10.2 1.9 -2.0 -4.1 8	3.1 1.6 1.5 .5 4.1 4.9 5.6	4.3 4.5 4.8 4.6 5.3 5.2 5.3
1998 1999 2000	1,095.5 1,122.5 1,087.4	4,381.8 4,639.2 4,921.7	16,153.0 17,219.9 18,074.8	2.1 2.5 -3.1	8.6 5.9 6.1	6.8 6.4 4.9
2001 2002 2003 2003 2004 2005 2006	1,181.9 1,219.7 1,306.1 1,376.3 1,376.3 1,367.1 1,364.4	5,433.5 5,779.2 6,071.2 6,421.6 6,691.7 7,035.5 7,447.1	19,213.4 20,615.8 22,325.5 24,317.4 26,528.0 28,854.7	8.7 3.2 7.1 5.4 1 5	10.4 6.4 5.1 5.8 4.2 5.1 5.9	6.4 7.3 8.1 8.9 9.1 8.8
2006: Jan	1,379.5 1,380.9 1,385.1 1,380.3 1,384.2 1,375.5	6,734.6 6,761.0 6,776.0 6,794.8 6,805.2 6,834.2	27,186.2	1.8 .6 1.2 .9 1.1	5.7 5.5 4.9 4.6 4.2 4.3	10.0
July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	1,371.3 1,370.5 1,361.8 1,368.8 1,371.6 1,367.1	6,861.8 6,882.3 6,905.9 6,958.1 6,993.7 7,035.5	28,249.3	-1.2 -1.5 -3.4 -1.7 -1.8 -1.2	3.8 3.6 3.8 4.8 5.5 5.9	7.2
2007: Jan	1,372.8 1,367.7 1,370.5 1,378.1 1,375.3	7,085.5 7,085.5 7,113.0 7,163.5 7,210.3 7,230.0	29,439.6	.2 4 1.3 1.4	6.5 6.7 7.5 7.2 6.8	8.0
June	1,366.3 1,368.7 1,367.9 1,365.8	7,247.1 7,271.2 7,320.7 7,350.7	29,973.2	.5 1 6 .0 7 -1.4	5.0 5.2 5.8 5.2 4.6	7.2 8.9
Oct Nov Dec	1,368.7 1,364.5 1,364.4	7,377.6 7,410.5 7,447.1		-1.4 -1.6 3	4.6 5.0 5.5	

¹ Consists of outstanding credit market debt of the U.S. Government, State and local governments, and private nonfinancial sectors.

Note.—The Federal Reserve no longer publishes the M3 monetary aggregate and most of its components. Institutional money market mutual funds is published as a memorandum item in the H.6 release, and the component on large-denomination time deposits is published in other Federal Reserve Board releases. For details, see H.6 release of March 23, 2006.

Money market mutual fund (MMMF). Money market deposit account (MMDA).
 Annual changes are from December to December; monthly changes are from six months earlier at a simple annual rate.
 Annual changes are from fourth quarter to fourth quarter. Quarterly changes are from previous quarter at annual rate.

Table B-70.—Components of money stock measures, 1965–2007

[Averages of daily figures; billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted]

	[Averages of dat	ly ligules, billions	of dollars, season		checkable deposits (OCDs)
Year and month	Currency	Nonbank travelers checks	Demand deposits	Total	At commercial banks	At thrift institutions
December: 1965	36.0 38.0 40.0 43.0	0.5 .6 .6 .7	131.3 133.4 142.5 153.6	0.1 .1 .1	0.0 .0 .0	0.1 .1 .1
1969	45.7 48.6 52.0 56.2 60.8 67.2 72.8 79.5	.8 .9 1.0 1.2 1.4 1.7 2.1 2.6	157.3 164.7 175.1 191.6 200.3 205.1 211.3 221.5	.2 .1 .2 .2 .3 .4 .9 2.7	.0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .2 .2 .4 1.3	.1 .1 .2 .2 .3 .4 .5
1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	87.4 96.0 104.8 115.3 122.5 132.5 146.2	2.9 3.3 3.5 3.9 4.1 4.1 4.7	236.4 249.5 256.6 261.2 231.4 234.1 238.5 243.4	4.2 8.5 16.8 28.1 78.7 104.1 132.1 147.1	1.8 5.3 12.7 20.8 63.0 80.5 97.3 104.7	2.3 3.1 4.2 7.3 15.6 23.6 34.8
1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989	167.7 180.4 196.7 212.0 222.3 246.5	5.0 5.6 6.1 6.6 7.0 6.9 7.7	266.9 302.9 287.7 287.1 278.6 276.8	179.5 235.2 259.2 280.6 285.1 293.7	124.7 161.0 178.2 192.5 197.4 208.7	42.4 54.9 74.2 81.0 88.1 87.7
1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	267.1 292.2 321.6 354.5 372.8 394.7 425.3 460.5 517.8	7.7 8.2 8.0 9.0 8.8 8.4 8.5 8.6	289.6 340.0 385.4 383.6 389.0 402.1 393.6 376.6 352.8	332.5 384.6 414.6 404.0 356.6 275.7 245.2 249.9 243.4	241.6 280.8 302.6 297.4 249.0 172.1 148.3 143.9 139.6	90.9 103.8 112.0 106.6 107.6 96.8 106.0 103.7
2000	531.2 581.2 626.3 662.5 697.6 773.9 748.9 759.0	8.3 8.0 7.8 7.7 7.5 7.2 6.7 6.3	309.6 335.2 306.2 325.8 343.2 324.9 306.4 293.1	238.4 257.4 279.4 310.1 328.0 318.5 305.0 306.1	133.1 142.0 154.3 175.2 186.5 176.8 173.0	105.2 115.5 125.1 134.8 141.2 138.0 128.2
2006: Jan	729.2 733.6 736.3 738.4 741.3 740.7 741.7 741.6 742.7 745.6 748.9	7.2 7.1 6.9 6.9 7.0 6.8 6.8 6.7 6.7 6.7	324.8 323.1 325.6 319.5 323.0 316.5 313.4 313.8 306.4 312.9 306.4	318.3 317.1 316.4 315.5 313.0 311.1 310.4 308.2 307.0 306.7 306.3 305.0	179.9 179.0 179.1 177.5 177.6 179.3 178.3 177.0 177.1 178.7 179.0	138.4 138.1 137.3 138.0 135.4 131.8 132.1 131.2 129.9 128.1 127.3 128.2
2007: Jan Feb Mar Mar May June July Aug. Sept Oct Nov. Dec Dec	750.5 751.0 752.5 754.4 756.4 756.0 758.0 758.1 759.2 761.2 759.0	6.7 6.6 6.6 6.6 6.5 6.5 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.3	308.0 305.2 303.9 306.9 304.7 302.5 301.9 300.7 296.1 295.5 293.1	307.6 304.9 307.5 310.3 308.6 301.3 302.3 302.6 304.1 304.1 301.4 306.1	177.6 176.1 176.2 176.8 175.8 171.2 171.4 171.0 170.9 172.1 171.4	130.0 128.7 131.3 133.5 132.7 130.1 130.9 131.6 133.1 132.5 130.0

See next page for continuation of table.

Table B-70.—Components of money stock measures, 1965-2007—Continued

[Averages of daily figures; billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted]

		avings deposits			nomination time			
Year and month	Total	At commercial banks	At thrift institutions	Total	At commercial banks	At thrift institutions	Retail money funds	Institutional money funds ³
December: 1965 1966 1967 1968	256.9 253.1 263.7 268.9 263.7	92.4 89.9 94.1 96.1 93.8	164.5 163.3 169.6 172.8 169.8	34.5 55.0 77.8 100.5 120.4	26.7 38.7 50.7 63.5 71.6	7.8 16.3 27.1 37.1 48.8	0.0 .0 .0 .0	0.0 .0 .0 .0
1969 1970 1971 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978	263.7 261.0 292.2 321.4 326.8 338.6 388.9 453.2 492.2 481.9 423.8	98.6 112.8 124.8 128.0 136.8 161.2 201.8 218.8 216.5	169.6 162.3 179.4 196.6 198.7 201.8 227.6 251.4 273.4 265.4 228.8	150.4 151.2 189.7 231.6 265.8 287.9 337.9 390.7 445.5 521.0 634.3	79.3 94.7 108.2 116.8 123.1 142.3 155.5 167.5 185.1 235.5	71.9 95.1 123.5 149.0 164.8 195.5 235.2 278.0 335.8 398.7	.0 .0 .0 .1 1.4 2.4 1.8 5.8 33.9	.0 .0 .0 .0 .2 .5 .6 1.0 3.5
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	400.3 343.9 400.1 684.9 704.7 815.3 940.9 937.4 926.4 893.7	185.7 159.0 190.1 363.2 389.3 456.6 533.5 534.8 542.4 541.1	214.5 184.9 210.0 321.7 315.4 358.6 407.4 402.6 383.9 352.6	728.5 823.1 850.9 784.1 888.8 885.7 858.4 921.0 1,037.1 1,151.3	286.2 347.7 379.9 350.9 387.9 386.4 369.4 391.7 451.2 533.8	442.3 475.4 471.0 433.1 500.9 499.3 489.0 529.3 585.9 617.6	62.5 151.7 184.3 136.0 164.8 174.7 208.2 222.6 244.1 320.4	16.0 38.2 48.8 40.9 62.4 65.5 86.4 93.9 93.9
1990	922.9 1,044.5 1,187.2 1,219.3 1,151.3 1,135.9 1,274.8 1,401.8 1,605.0	581.3 664.8 754.2 785.3 752.8 774.8 906.0 1,022.9 1,188.5 1,289.0	341.6 379.6 433.1 434.0 398.5 361.0 368.8 416.5 451.2	1,173.4 1,065.6 868.1 782.0 818.1 933.1 948.8 968.6 952.4	610.7 602.2 508.1 467.9 503.6 575.8 594.2 625.5 626.4 636.9	562.7 463.3 360.0 314.1 314.5 357.3 354.6 343.2 326.1 319.9	356.8 371.3 351.5 351.6 378.4 445.3 515.6 592.1 728.9 819.7	140.5 189.6 213.9 218.2 213.0 267.0 327.2 400.9 549.6 654.1
2000	1,878.8 2,312.8 2,778.2 3,169.1 3,518.3 3,621.4 3,698.6 3,889.8	1,424.6 1,739.5 2,060.4 2,337.7 2,631.0 2,771.5 2,905.7 3,034.8	454.2 573.4 717.8 831.4 887.3 849.9 792.9 855.0	1,047.6 976.5 896.0 818.7 829.9 995.8 1,170.4 1,216.8	700.2 635.4 590.8 541.3 551.0 644.6 758.0 815.0	347.5 341.1 305.2 277.4 278.8 351.3 412.4 401.7	908.0 962.3 885.3 777.4 697.1 699.9 799.4 976.1	808.2 1,214.3 1,265.7 1,132.2 1,082.8 1,147.5 1,344.3 1,860.9
2006: Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec Dec Dec Dec Dec Dec Feb Dec Dec	3,639.0 3,644.5 3,631.5 3,635.3 3,620.9 3,629.2 3,634.9 3,634.9 3,658.5 3,668.6	2,782.6 2,783.2 2,778.0 2,796.2 2,776.1 2,784.5 2,789.8 2,779.4 2,791.6 2,850.1 2,868.7 2,905.7	856.4 861.3 853.5 839.1 844.7 844.8 842.4 847.5 843.3 803.5 799.3	1,010.4 1,026.9 1,044.4 1,060.3 1,075.6 1,091.4 1,110.9 1,128.7 1,144.0 1,155.3 1,165.3	654.1 664.9 676.4 686.4 695.3 704.6 716.4 726.3 733.7 750.8 755.1	356.4 362.0 368.0 373.9 380.3 386.9 394.4 402.4 410.3 406.8 410.2 412.4	705.7 708.7 715.0 718.9 724.5 738.0 747.4 756.1 765.1 778.2 789.0	1,161.9 1,168.8 1,178.7 1,192.0 1,207.8 1,226.2 1,238.6 1,257.5 1,268.6 1,289.4 1,307.1 1,344.3
2007: Jan	3,725.1 3,744.8 3,772.8 3,802.9 3,818.5 3,831.5 3,838.3 3,864.0 3,867.7 3,871.8 3,885.1 3,889.8	2,921.6 2,932.0 2,925.4 2,936.8 2,940.4 2,949.3 2,966.7 2,995.6 3,010.5 3,012.6 3,027.4 3,034.8	803.5 812.8 847.5 866.1 878.1 882.2 871.5 868.4 857.2 859.2 857.7	1,175.5 1,180.1 1,183.4 1,187.4 1,188.8 1,189.8 1,191.9 1,201.4 1,208.3 1,213.1 1,216.8	760.6 765.2 755.2 756.7 757.3 758.4 763.6 765.4 799.0 814.5	414.8 414.9 428.3 430.6 431.3 430.4 426.2 426.4 429.0 409.3 398.7 401.7	812.2 820.4 836.8 841.9 847.6 860.4 874.4 897.0 915.8 928.7 947.7	1,345.5 1,364.7 1,393.6 1,426.7 1,466.0 1,495.7 1,526.3 1,600.3 1,680.2 1,763.4 1,824.7 1,860.9

¹ Savings deposits including money market deposits accounts (MMDAs); data prior to 1982 are savings deposits only.

Note.—See also Table B-69.

² Small-denomination deposits are those issued in amounts of less than \$100,000.

 $^{^{\}rm 3}$ Institutional money funds are not part of non-M1 M2.

Table B-71.—Aggregate reserves of depository institutions and the monetary base, 1965–2007 [Averages of daily figures 1; millions of dollars; seasonally adjusted, except as noted]

Other borrowings of depository institutions from the Federal Reserve (NSA) ³				
lary Seasona	I Adjustment			
	0 444			
	0 532			
	0 228 0 746			
	0 1,119			
	0 332 0 126			
	0 1,050			
3	2 548			
1	3 40			
5	5 514 5 734			
8	2 1,390			
3	3 415			
9	3 201			
7	6 227			
3	1 51			
4	0 217			
1	5 101			
3	3 34			
0 2	9			
0 5	2			
0 8	0			
1				
2 3	0			
0 31	2			
0 34	3 8			
5 2	8			
	8 0			
0 14	5			
19 25	5			
0 22	5			
0 5	ŏ			
	44 33 33 88 88 111 53 89 91 111 53 99 111 111 112 113 114 115 117 117 118 119 119 119 119 119 119 119			

¹ Data are prorated averages of biweekly (maintenance period) averages of daily figures.

¹ Data are prorated averages of bioMeany (maintenance period) averages of daily rigures.

² Aggregate reserves incorporate adjustments for discontinuities associated with regulatory changes to reserve requirements. For details on aggregate reserves series see *Federal Reserve Bulletin*.

³ Not seasonally adjusted (NSA).

⁴ Total includes borrowing under the terms and conditions established for the Century Date Change Special Liquidity Facility in effect from October 1, 1999 through April 7, 2000.

Table B-72.—Bank credit at all commercial banks, 1965–2007

[Monthly average; billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted 1]

	Securit	ies in bank o	redit		Loans and leases in bank credit							
	Total		U.S.		T			Real estate	:			
Year and month	bank credit	Total secu- rities	Treasury and agency securities	Other secu- rities	Total loans and leases ²	Com- mercial and industrial	Total	Revolv- ing home equity	Other	Con- sumer	Secu- rity	Other
December: 1965. 1966. 1967. 1968. 1969.	297.1 318.6 350.5 390.5 401.6	96.1 97.2 111.4 121.9 112.4	64.3 61.0 70.7 73.8 64.2	31.9 36.2 40.6 48.1 48.2	201.0 221.4 239.2 268.6 289.2	69.5 79.3 86.5 96.5 106.9	48.9 53.8 58.2 64.8 69.9			45.0 47.7 51.2 57.7 62.6	8.0 8.3 9.6 10.5 10.0	29.7 32.4 33.8 39.2 39.8
1970	434.4 485.2 555.3 638.6 701.7 732.9 790.7 876.0 989.4 1,111.4	129.7 147.5 160.6 168.4 173.8 206.7 228.6 236.3 242.2 260.7	73.4 79.8 85.4 89.7 87.9 117.9 137.3 137.4 138.4	56.3 67.7 75.2 78.7 85.9 88.9 91.3 98.9 103.8 113.4	304.6 337.6 394.7 470.1 527.9 526.2 562.1 639.7 747.2 850.7	111.6 118.0 133.6 162.8 193.0 184.3 186.3 205.8 239.0 282.2	72.9 81.7 98.8 119.4 132.5 137.2 151.3 178.0 213.5 245.0		119.4 132.5 137.2 151.3 178.0 213.5 245.0	65.3 73.3 85.4 98.3 102.1 104.6 115.9 138.1 164.6 184.5	10.4 10.9 14.4 11.2 10.6 12.7 17.7 20.7 19.1 17.4	44.5 53.9 62.5 78.4 89.6 87.5 91.0 97.2 110.9
1980	1,207.1 1,302.7 1,412.3 1,566.7 1,733.4 1,922.2 2,106.6 2,255.3 2,445.4 2,611.8	296.8 311.1 338.6 403.8 406.6 455.9 510.0 535.0 561.4 585.5	173.2 181.8 204.7 263.4 262.9 273.8 312.8 338.9 365.9 401.0	123.6 129.3 133.9 140.4 143.7 182.2 197.2 196.1 195.5 184.6	910.3 991.6 1,073.7 1,163.0 1,326.9 1,466.3 1,596.5 1,720.2 1,884.0 2,026.3	314.5 353.3 396.4 419.1 479.4 506.5 544.0 575.0 612.0 642.4	265.7 287.5 303.8 334.8 380.8 431.0 499.9 595.7 676.6 769.4	32.2 42.6 53.5	265.7 287.5 303.8 334.8 380.8 431.0 499.9 563.5 634.0 715.9	179.2 182.7 188.2 213.2 253.6 294.5 314.5 327.7 354.9 375.3	17.2 20.2 23.6 26.5 34.1 42.9 38.6 34.8 39.8 40.6	133.6 148.0 161.7 169.4 179.0 191.4 199.5 187.0 200.7 198.5
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1997	2,756.4 2,871.7 2,989.6 3,143.8 3,317.6 3,599.1 3,755.4 4,099.1 4,534.1 4,762.7	635.8 746.2 842.8 916.9 940.2 984.6 1,099.0 1,237.4 1,280.8	457.5 566.5 666.5 732.7 722.5 702.2 703.0 755.6 797.0 812.6	178.4 179.7 176.3 184.2 217.7 282.5 281.5 343.4 440.4 468.2	2,120.6 2,125.5 2,146.8 2,227.0 2,377.4 2,614.5 2,770.9 3,000.1 3,296.7 3,481.9	644.8 622.2 598.0 588.7 647.9 718.6 778.6 848.0 940.9 992.3	856.7 882.9 905.9 946.8 1,010.5 1,143.8 1,246.2 1,337.0 1,475.4	66.4 74.3 78.5 78.1 80.5 84.5 90.9 105.0 103.9 101.5	790.3 808.6 827.4 868.7 930.0 1,006.4 1,052.9 1,141.2 1,233.1	380.8 363.9 356.2 387.4 447.9 491.1 512.2 502.5 496.9 490.8	43.8 52.5 60.6 81.8 70.9 79.5 70.7 88.2 135.2 139.9	194.5 204.0 226.1 222.3 200.2 234.3 265.6 315.2 386.7 383.5
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007	5,221.4 5,423.3 5,886.5 6,259.2 6,805.8 7,514.0 8,349.0 9,224.4	1,347.4 1,487.2 1,715.0 1,849.1 1,936.2 2,050.4 2,227.4 2,440.9	790.1 848.3 1,022.6 1,104.8 1,153.3 1,141.4 1,196.0 1,110.9	557.3 638.9 692.3 744.3 782.8 909.0 1,031.4 1,330.0	3,874.0 3,936.1 4,171.5 4,410.0 4,869.6 5,463.6 6,121.7 6,783.5	1,080.3 1,019.6 956.8 897.7 920.5 1,039.1 1,193.8 1,437.1	1,658.1 1,785.7 2,030.8 2,225.9 2,568.2 2,928.9 3,369.5 3,583.6	130.2 155.8 213.7 281.0 399.9 446.7 471.3 486.6	1,528.0 1,629.9 1,817.1 1,944.9 2,168.2 2,482.2 2,898.1 3,097.1	540.2 557.4 588.0 645.1 697.0 708.0 741.8 804.0	160.6 134.0 171.8 195.4 194.2 241.8 266.0 288.5	434.8 439.3 424.2 445.9 489.7 545.8 550.7 670.3
2006: Jan	7,569.6 7,652.7 7,724.9 7,815.7 7,929.1 7,939.6 7,987.1 8,049.0 8,071.8 8,225.2 8,274.5 8,349.0	2,066.8 2,104.4 2,115.7 2,168.9 2,204.5 2,187.3 2,192.5 2,205.6 2,192.5 2,216.2 2,225.0 2,227.4	1,152.6 1,180.8 1,185.8 1,198.2 1,194.9 1,200.5 1,212.4 1,221.1 1,210.8 1,222.9 1,215.3 1,196.0	914.1 923.7 929.9 970.7 1,009.7 986.7 980.1 984.5 981.8 993.2 1,009.7 1,031.4	5,502.8 5,548.3 5,609.2 5,646.9 5,752.4 5,794.6 5,843.4 5,879.6 6,009.0 6,049.5 6,121.7	1,053.8 1,063.0 1,074.3 1,091.6 1,111.8 1,119.8 1,131.2 1,160.4 1,164.8 1,178.2 1,183.5 1,193.8	2,955.3 2,979.5 3,009.7 3,033.2 3,059.1 3,101.8 3,142.4 3,165.0 3,313.6 3,330.5 3,369.5	447.3 446.9 450.2 446.1 442.4 444.8 452.0 448.1 450.6 466.4 468.1 471.3	2,507.9 2,532.6 2,559.5 2,587.1 2,616.7 2,657.0 2,688.7 2,694.2 2,714.4 2,847.1 2,862.4 2,898.1	712.2 711.8 722.5 727.5 734.5 729.2 722.5 728.4 727.8 729.5 734.5	232.9 239.7 244.8 235.1 251.2 231.6 229.9 237.6 249.9 252.5 261.6 266.0	548.6 554.3 557.9 559.5 567.9 570.0 570.3 574.5 571.8 535.3 539.6
2007: Jan	8,407.5 8,479.7 8,458.7 8,521.3 8,578.6 8,628.8 8,694.4 8,821.3 8,947.4 9,063.8 9,181.7 9,224.4	2,233.4 2,248.2 2,272.4 2,284.0 2,289.5 2,308.9 2,318.3 2,342.6 2,371.8 2,403.1 2,466.5 2,440.9	1,198.5 1,202.9 1,210.5 1,186.3 1,173.9 1,177.8 1,180.6 1,186.1 1,171.0 1,135.4 1,118.5	1,034.9 1,045.3 1,061.9 1,097.7 1,115.6 1,131.1 1,137.7 1,156.5 1,200.7 1,267.7 1,348.0 1,330.0	6,174.0 6,231.5 6,186.3 6,237.3 6,289.2 6,319.9 6,376.1 6,478.7 6,575.7 6,660.7 6,715.2 6,783.5	1,201.4 1,211.5 1,219.9 1,226.8 1,243.8 1,261.8 1,281.0 1,313.4 1,361.3 1,396.4 1,411.9	3,400.4 3,430.9 3,373.4 3,396.4 3,441.6 3,458.6 3,471.2 3,496.0 3,549.6 3,569.4 3,583.6	471.3 471.0 462.6 458.1 458.3 459.6 462.4 465.9 470.1 476.3 481.3 486.6	2,927.1 2,959.9 2,910.8 2,938.2 2,955.7 2,982.0 2,996.2 3,005.3 3,025.9 3,073.3 3,088.1 3,097.1	749.8 749.8 747.2 753.2 756.7 767.0 774.7 777.2 784.4 781.8 792.3 804.0	267.8 278.6 284.7 282.0 295.5 269.2 270.6 285.7 280.7 264.4 278.4 288.5	554.6 560.8 561.1 578.9 579.2 580.3 591.2 631.3 653.2 668.4 663.3 670.3

¹ Data are prorated averages of Wednesday values for domestically chartered commercial banks, branches and agencies of foreign banks, New York State investment companies (through September 1996), and Edge Act and agreement corporations.

² Excludes Federal funds sold to, reverse repurchase agreements (RPs) with, and loans to commercial banks in the United States.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Table B-73.—Bond yields and interest rates, 1929-2007

[Percent per annum]

-		II S Ti	reasury sec	urition		Ciccint po	or annum						
Year and		lls ssues) 1		Constant maturities	2	Corpi bor (Mod	nds	High- grade muni- cipal	New- home mort-	Prime rate charged	Discount (Federal Re of New	t window eserve Bank York) ^{5, 6}	Federal funds
month	3-month	6-month	3-year	10-year	30-year	Aaa ³	Baa	bonds (Stand- ard & Poor's)	gage yields ⁴	by banks ⁵	Primary credit	Adjust- ment credit	rate ⁷
1929						4.73	5.90	4.27		5.50-6.00		5.16	
1933	0.515					4.49	7.76	4.71		1.50-4.00		2.56	
1939	.023					3.01	4.96	2.76		1.50		1.00	
1940	.014					2.84	4.75 4.33	2.50		1.50		1.00	
1941 1942	.103 .326					2.77 2.83	4.33 4.28	2.10 2.36		1.50 1.50		1.00 81.00	
1943	.373					2.73	3.91	2.06		1.50		8 1.00	
1944 1945	.375 .375					2.72 2.62	3.61 3.29	1.86 1.67		1.50 1.50		81.00 81.00	
1946	.375					2.53	3.05	1.64		1.50		⁸ 1.00	
1947 1948	.594 1.040					2.61 2.82	3.24 3.47	2.01 2.40		1.50-1.75 1.75-2.00		1.00 1.34	
1949	1.102					2.66	3.42	2.40		2.00		1.50	
1950	1.218					2.62	3.24	1.98		2.07		1.59	
1951 1952	1.552 1.766					2.86 2.96	3.41 3.52	2.00 2.19		2.56 3.00		1.75 1.75	
1953	1.931		2.47	2.85		3.20	3.74	2 72		3.00		1.99	
1954	.953 1.753		1.63 2.47	2.40 2.82		2.90 3.06	3.51	2.37		3.05 3.16		1.60 1.89	1.78
1955 1956	2.658		3.19	3.18		3.36	3.53 3.88	2.37 2.53 2.93		3.10		2.77	2.73
1957	3.267		3.98	3.65		3.89	4.71	3.60		4.20		3.12	3.11
1958 1959	1.839 3.405	3.832	2.84 4.46	3.32 4.33		3.79 4.38	4.73 5.05	3.56 3.95		3.83 4.48		2.15 3.36	1.57 3.30
1960	2.928	3.247	3.98	4.12		4.41	5.19	3.73		4.82		3.53	3.22
1961	2.378	2.605	3.54	3.88		4.35	5.08	3.46		4.50		3.00	1.96
1962 1963	2.778 3.157	2.908 3.253	3.47 3.67	3.95 4.00		4.33 4.26	5.02 4.86	3.18 3.23	5.89	4.50 4.50		3.00 3.23	2.68 3.18
1964	3.549	3.686	4.03	4.19		4.40	4.83	3.22	5.83	4.50		3.55	3.50
1965 1966	3.954 4.881	4.055 5.082	4.22 5.23	4.28 4.92		4.49 5.13	4.87 5.67	3.27 3.82	5.81 6.25	4.54 5.63		4.04 4.50	4.07 5.11
1967	4.321	4.630	5.03	5.07		5.51	6.23	3.98	6.46	5.61		4.19	4.22
1968 1969	5.339 6.677	5.470 6.853	5.68 7.02	5.65 6.67		6.18 7.03	6.94 7.81	4.51 5.81	6.97 7.81	6.30 7.96		5.16 5.87	5.66 8.20
1970	6.458	6.562	7.29	7.35		8.04	9.11	6.51	8.45	7.91		5.95	7.18
1971 1972	4.348 4.071	4.511 4.466	5.65 5.72	6.16 6.21		7.39 7.21	8.56	5.70 5.27	7.74 7.60	5.72 5.25		4.88 4.50	4.66 4.43
1973	7.041	7.178	6.95	6.84		7.44	8.16 8.24	5.18	7.00	8.03		6.44	8.73
1974	7.886 5.838	7.926 6.122	7.82 7.49	7.56 7.99		8.57 8.83	9.50 10.61	6.09 6.89	8.92 9.00	10.81 7.86		7.83 6.25	10.50 5.82
1975 1976	4.989	5.266	6.77	7.61		8.43	9.75	6.49	9.00	6.84		5.50	5.04
1977	5.265	5.510	6.69	7.42	7.75	8.02	8.97 9.49	5.56	9.02	6.83		5.46	5.54
1978 1979	7.221	7.572 10.017	8.29 9.71	8.41 9.44	8.49 9.28	8.73 9.63	10.69	5.90 6.39	9.56 10.78	9.06 12.67		7.46 10.28	7.93 11.19
1980	11.506	11.374	11.55	11.46	11.27	11.94	13.67	8.51	12.66	15.27		11.77	13.36
1981 1982	14.029 10.686	13.776 11.084	14.44 12.92	13.91 13.00	13.45 12.76	14.17 13.79	16.04 16.11	11.23 11.57	14.70 15.14	18.87 14.86		13.42 11.02	16.38 12.26
1983	8.63	8.75	10.45	11.10	11.18	12.04	13.55	9.47	12.57	10.79		8.50	9.09
1984 1985	9.58 7.48	9.80 7.66	11.89 9.64	12.44 10.62	12.41 10.79	12.71 11.37	14.19 12.72	10.15 9.18	12.38 11.55	12.04 9.93		8.80 7.69	10.23 8.10
1986	5.98	6.03	7.06	7.68	7.78	9.02	10.39	7.38	10.17	8.33		6.33	6.81
1987 1988	5.82 6.69	6.05 6.92	7.68 8.26	8.39 8.85	8.59 8.96	9.38 9.71	10.58 10.83	7.73 7.76	9.31 9.19	8.21 9.32		5.66 6.20	6.66 7.57
1989	8.12	8.04	8.55	8.49	8.45	9.26	10.03	7.70	10.13	10.87		6.93	9.21
1990	7.51	7.47	8.26	8.55	8.61	9.32	10.36	7.25	10.05	10.01		6.98	8.10
1991 1992	5.42 3.45	5.49 3.57	6.82 5.30	7.86 7.01	8.14 7.67	8.77 8.14	9.80 8.98	6.89 6.41	9.32 8.24	8.46 6.25		5.45 3.25	5.69 3.52
1993	3.43	3.14	4.44	5.87	6.59	7.22	7.93	5.63	7.20	6.00		3.23	3.02
1994 1995	4.29 5.51	4.66 5.59	6.27 6.25	7.09 6.57	7.37 6.88	7.96 7.59	8.62 8.20	6.19 5.95	7.49 7.87	7.15 8.83		3.60 5.21	4.21 5.83
1996	5.02	5.09	5.99	6.44	6.71	7.37	8.05	5.75		8.27		5.02	5.30
1997	5.07	5.18	6.10	6.35	6.61	7.26	7.86	5.55	7.80 7.71	8.44		5.00	5.46
1998 1999	4.81 4.66	4.85 4.76	5.14 5.49	5.26 5.65	5.58 5.87	6.53 7.04	7.22 7.87	5.12 5.43	7.07 7.04	8.35 8.00		4.92 4.62	5.46 5.35 4.97
2000	5.85	5.92	6.22	6.03	5.94	7.62	8.36	5.77	7.52	9.23		5.73	6.24
2001	3.45	3.39	4.09	5.02	5.49	7.08	7.95	5.19	7.00	6.91		3.40	6.24 3.88 1.67
2002	1.62 1.02	1.69 1.06	3.10 2.10	4.61 4.01		6.49 5.67	7.80 6.77	5.05 4.73	6.43 5.80	4.67 4.12	2.12	1.17	1.13
2004	1.38	1.58	2.78	4.27		5.63	6.39	4.63	5.77	4.34	2.34		1.35 3.22 4.97
2005 2006	3.16 4.73	3.40 4.81	3.93 4.77	4.29 4.80	4.91	5.24 5.59	6.06 6.48	4.29 4.42	5.94 6.63	6.19 7.96	4.19 5.96		4.97
2007	4.41	4.48	4.35	4.63	4.84	5.56	6.48	4.42	6.41	8.05	5.86		5.02

See next page for continuation of table.

Rate on new issues within period; bank-discount basis.
 Yields on the more actively traded issues adjusted to constant maturities by the Department of the Treasury. The 30-year Treasury constant maturity series was discontinued on February 18, 2002, and reintroduced on February 9, 2006.
 Beginning with December 7, 2001, data for corporate Aaa series are industrial bonds only.

TABLE B-73.—Bond yields and interest rates, 1929-2007—Continued

[Percent per annum]

Year and		U.S. Tr		Constant maturities 2 Corporate bonds grade bonds (Moody's) muni-cipal bonds cipal bonds mort-		Prime rate charged	Discount (Federal Re of New	serve Bank	Federal funds				
month	3-month	6-month	3-year	10-year	30-year	Aaa ³	Baa	bonds (Stand- ard & Poor's)	gage yields ⁴	by banks ⁵	Primary credit	Adjust- ment credit	rate ⁷
										High-low	High-low	High-low	
2003: Jan	1.17 1.16 1.13 1.14 1.08 .95 .90 .96 .95	1.21 1.18 1.12 1.15 1.09 .94 .95 1.04 1.02 1.01 1.02	2.18 2.05 1.98 2.06 1.75 1.51 1.93 2.44 2.23 2.26 2.45 2.44	4.05 3.90 3.81 3.96 3.57 3.33 3.98 4.45 4.27 4.29 4.30		6.17 5.95 5.89 5.74 5.22 4.97 5.49 5.72 5.72 5.70 5.65	7.35 7.06 6.95 6.85 6.38 6.19 6.62 7.01 6.79 6.73 6.66	4.88 4.80 4.72 4.71 4.35 4.32 4.71 5.08 4.91 4.84 4.74 4.65	6.12 5.82 5.75 5.92 5.75 5.51 5.53 5.77 5.97 5.92 5.92 5.59	4.25–4.25 4.25–4.25 4.25–4.25 4.25–4.25 4.25–4.25 4.25–4.00 4.00–4.00 4.00–4.00 4.00–4.00 4.00–4.00 4.00–4.00 4.00–4.00	2.25–2.25 2.25–2.25 2.25–2.25 2.25–2.25 2.25–2.20 2.00–2.00 2.00–2.00 2.00–2.00 2.00–2.00 2.00–2.00 2.00–2.00	0.75-0.75	1.24 1.26 1.25 1.26 1.26 1.22 1.01 1.03 1.01 1.01 1.00 .98
2004: Jan	.89 .92 .94 .94 1.04 1.27 1.35 1.48 1.65 1.75 2.06	.98 .99 .99 1.06 1.31 1.58 1.68 1.72 1.86 2.00 2.26 2.45	2.27 2.25 2.00 2.57 3.10 3.26 3.05 2.88 2.83 2.85 3.09 3.21	4.15 4.08 3.83 4.35 4.72 4.73 4.50 4.28 4.13 4.10 4.19 4.23		5.54 5.50 5.33 5.73 6.04 6.01 5.82 5.65 5.46 5.47 5.52 5.47	6.44 6.27 6.11 6.46 6.75 6.78 6.62 6.46 6.27 6.21 6.20 6.15	4.53 4.48 4.39 4.84 5.03 5.00 4.82 4.65 4.49 4.43 4.43 4.48	5.48 5.72 5.42 5.49 5.77 5.81 5.96 5.82 5.72 5.82 5.91 6.02	4.00-4.00 4.00-4.00 4.00-4.00 4.00-4.00 4.00-4.00 4.25-4.25 4.75-4.25 4.75-4.50 4.75-4.75 5.00-4.75 5.25-5.00	2.00-2.00 2.00-2.00 2.00-2.00 2.00-2.00 2.00-2.00 2.25-2.00 2.25-2.25 2.75-2.50 2.75-2.75 3.00-2.75 3.25-3.00		1.00 1.01 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.03 1.26 1.43 1.61 1.76 1.93 2.16
2005: Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov	2.32 2.53 2.75 2.79 2.86 2.99 3.22 3.45 3.47 3.70 3.90 3.89	2.60 2.76 3.00 3.06 3.10 3.13 3.41 3.67 3.68 3.98 4.16 4.19	3.39 3.54 3.91 3.79 3.72 3.69 3.91 4.08 3.96 4.29 4.43 4.39	4.22 4.17 4.50 4.34 4.14 4.00 4.18 4.26 4.20 4.46 4.54 4.47		5.36 5.20 5.40 5.33 5.15 4.96 5.09 5.13 5.35 5.42 5.37	6.02 5.82 6.06 6.05 6.01 5.86 5.95 6.03 6.30 6.39 6.32	4.28 4.14 4.42 4.31 4.16 4.08 4.15 4.21 4.28 4.49 4.53 4.43	6.01 5.75 5.82 5.84 5.82 5.76 5.76 5.83 5.99 6.03 6.20 6.39	5.25–5.25 5.50–5.25 5.75–5.50 5.75–5.75 6.00–5.75 6.25–6.00 6.25–6.25 6.75–6.50 6.75–6.75 7.00–7.00 7.25–7.00	3.25-3.25 3.50-3.25 3.75-3.50 3.75-3.75 4.00-3.75 4.25-4.20 4.25-4.25 4.50-4.25 4.75-4.75 5.00-5.00 5.25-5.00		2.28 2.50 2.63 2.79 3.00 3.04 3.20 3.50 3.62 3.78 4.00 4.16
2006: Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	4.20 4.41 4.51 4.59 4.72 4.79 4.96 4.98 4.82 4.89 4.85	4.30 4.51 4.61 4.72 4.81 4.95 5.09 4.99 4.90 4.91 4.96 4.88	4.35 4.64 4.74 4.89 4.97 5.09 5.07 4.85 4.69 4.72 4.64 4.58	4.42 4.57 4.72 4.99 5.11 5.09 4.88 4.72 4.73 4.60 4.56	4.54 4.73 5.06 5.20 5.15 5.13 5.00 4.85 4.69 4.68	5.29 5.35 5.53 5.84 5.95 5.89 5.68 5.51 5.51 5.33 5.32	6.24 6.27 6.41 6.68 6.75 6.78 6.76 6.59 6.43 6.42 6.20 6.22	4.31 4.41 4.60 4.61 4.64 4.64 4.32 4.30 4.31 4.31	6.12 6.40 6.53 6.64 6.69 6.79 6.81 6.87 6.72 6.69 6.55	7.50-7.25 7.50-7.50 7.75-7.55 7.75-7.75 8.00-7.75 8.25-8.25 8.25-8.25 8.25-8.25 8.25-8.25 8.25-8.25 8.25-8.25 8.25-8.25	5.50-5.25 5.50-5.50 5.75-5.75 6.00-5.75 6.25-6.00 6.25-6.25 6.25-6.25 6.25-6.25 6.25-6.25 6.25-6.25 6.25-6.25 6.25-6.25		4.29 4.49 4.59 4.79 4.94 5.25 5.25 5.25 5.25 5.25
2007: Jan Feb Mar Apr May July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	4.96 5.02 4.97 4.88 4.77 4.63 4.84 4.34 4.01 3.97 3.49 3.08	4.94 4.97 4.90 4.87 4.80 4.77 4.86 4.56 4.13 4.08 3.63 3.29	4.79 4.75 4.51 4.60 4.69 5.00 4.82 4.34 4.06 4.01 3.35 3.13	4.76 4.72 4.56 4.69 4.75 5.10 5.00 4.67 4.52 4.53 4.15	4.85 4.82 4.72 4.87 4.90 5.20 5.11 4.93 4.79 4.77 4.52 4.53	5.40 5.39 5.47 5.47 5.79 5.73 5.79 5.74 5.66 5.44 5.49	6.34 6.28 6.27 6.39 6.70 6.65 6.65 6.48 6.40 6.65	4.29 4.21 4.18 4.32 4.37 4.64 4.64 4.73 4.57 4.41 4.45 4.22	6.35 6.31 6.22 6.21 6.22 6.54 6.70 6.73 6.58 6.55 6.42	8.25–8.25 8.25–8.25 8.25–8.25 8.25–8.25 8.25–8.25 8.25–8.25 8.25–8.25 8.25–7.75 7.75–7.50 7.50–7.50 7.50–7.25	6.25–6.25 6.25–6.25 6.25–6.25 6.25–6.25 6.25–6.25 6.25–6.25 6.25–6.25 6.25–5.75 5.75–5.25 5.25–5.00 5.00–4.75		5.25 5.26 5.25 5.25 5.25 5.25 5.26 5.02 4.94 4.76 4.49 4.24

⁴ Effective rate (in the primary market) on conventional mortgages, reflecting fees and charges as well as contract rate and assuming, on the average, repayment at end of 10 years. Rates beginning with January 1973 not strictly comparable with prior rates.
⁵ For monthly data, high and low for the period. Prime rate for 1929-33 and 1947-48 are ranges of the rate in effect during the period.
⁶ Primary credit replaced adjustment credit as the Federal Reserve's principal discount window lending program effective January 9, 2003.

⁷ Since July 19, 1975, the daily effective rate is an average of the rates on a given day weighted by the volume of transactions at these rates. Prior to that date, the daily effective rate was the rate considered most representative of the day's transactions, usually the one at which most transactions occurred.
8 From October 30, 1942 to April 24, 1946, a preferential rate of 0.50 percent was in effect for advances secured by Government securities maturing in one vear or less.

Sources: Department of the Treasury, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Federal Housing Finance Board, Moody's Investors Service, and Standard & Poor's.

Table B-74.—Credit market borrowing, 1999-2007

[Billions of dollars; quarterly data at seasonally adjusted annual rates]

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
NONFINANCIAL SECTORS								
Domestic	1,028.8	843.9	1,155.6	1,402.4	1,677.3	1,977.1	2,210.6	2,329.9
By instrument Commercial paper Treasury securities Agency- and GSE-backed securities Municipal securities Corporate bonds	1,028.8	843.9	1,155.6	1,402.4	1,677.3	1,977.1	2,210.6	2,329.9
	37.4	48.1	-83.0	-57.9	-35.1	16.8	-7.9	23.4
	-71.0	-294.9	-5.1	257.1	398.4	362.5	307.3	183.7
	-0.2	-1.0	5	.5	-2.4	6	4	3
	54.4	23.6	122.8	159.4	137.6	130.5	194.9	177.3
	221.7	162.6	347.7	132.3	158.3	77.7	59.9	218.6
Banks loans n.e.c. Other loans and advances	77.3	95.1	-87.2	-106.6	-77.0	10.8	137.6	173.4
	26.1	77.4	4.4	15.7	5.5	20.4	47.7	47.3
	570.8	556.4	705.8	893.9	987.6	1,243.9	1,377.0	1,402.2
	427.6	427.0	551.5	759.4	798.3	1,041.6	1,060.7	1,076.6
	39.1	26.9	40.3	37.1	71.2	49.5	74.3	58.8
	100.0	105.1	110.3	90.5	119.4	150.2	237.4	259.3
	4.1	-2.5	3.8	6.9	-1.3	2.7	4.6	7.5
	112.4	176.5	150.7	107.9	104.4	115.0	94.5	104.4
By sector Household sector Nonfinancial business Corporate Nonfarm noncorporate Farm State and local governments Federal Government	1,028.8	843.9	1,155.6	1,402.4	1,677.3	1,977.1	2,210.6	2,329.9
	494.0	583.9	671.5	833.7	980.5	1,077.4	1,135.7	1,203.1
	567.5	540.4	384.0	167.2	180.6	422.5	596.5	792.2
	370.2	341.7	215.2	12.1	90.1	171.8	256.3	447.0
	194.3	196.8	162.2	148.0	92.1	244.7	327.5	326.9
	3.0	1.9	6.7	7.1	-1.6	6.1	12.7	18.4
	38.5	15.5	105.7	143.9	120.3	115.3	171.6	151.1
	-71.2	–295.9	-5.6	257.6	396.0	361.9	306.9	183.4
Foreign borrowing in the United States	19.0	63.0	-13.7	92.9	36.9	124.8	102.8	250.4
	16.3	31.7	15.8	58.3	12.9	62.8	38.5	93.1
	7.9	21.2	-18.5	31.6	28.7	61.8	54.5	150.9
	0.5	11.4	-7.3	5.3	-2.5	3.8	14.5	13.8
	–5.7	-1.3	-3.8	-2.3	-2.1	-3.6	-4.6	-7.4
Nonfinancial domestic and foreign borrowingFINANCIAL SECTORS	1,047.7	906.9	1,141.9	1,495.3	1,714.3	2,101.9	2,313.5	2,580.3
By instrument Open market paper GSE issues 1 Agency- and GSE-backed mortgage pool securities 1 Corporate bonds Banks loans n.e.c. Other loans and advances Mortgages	1,024.2	786.9	871.1	869.3	1,068.2	989.8	1,069.9	1,301.7
	176.2	131.7	-124.5	-99.5	-59.7	26.6	214.5	200.7
	318.8	235.2	304.1	219.8	250.9	75.0	–84.0	45.2
	274.6	199.7	338.5	326.8	330.6	62.7	174.2	295.2
	148.6	166.1	306.6	383.3	485.7	667.3	690.1	796.4
	-7.9	6.9	18.7	21.1	21.4	58.1	17.0	-64.1
	107.1	42.5	25.5	6.8	31.2	74.1	44.4	21.2
	6.9	4.9	2.2	11.0	8.2	25.9	13.9	7.0
By sector Commercial banking U.Schartered commercial banks Foreign banking offices in U.S. Bank holding companies Savings institutions Credit unions. Life insurance companies Government-sponsored enterprises Agency- and GSE-backed mortgage pools 1 Asset-backed securities issuers Finance companies REITs Brokers and dealers Funding corporations	1,024.2 67.2 41.8 -0.4 25.8 48.0 2.2 0.7 318.8 274.6 150.5 75.5 12.3 -17.2 91.6	786.9 60.0 36.8 .0 23.2 27.3 .0 7 235.2 199.7 162.6 86.3 2.6	871.1 52.9 30.2 9 23.6 -2.0 1.5 .6 304.1 338.5 255.9 10.9 3.2 1.4 -96.0	869.3 49.7 29.9 4 20.3 -23.4 2.0 2.19.8 326.8 212.5 66.2 27.3 -1.7 -11.9	1,068.2 48.5 13.2 1 35.4 34.5 2.2 2.9 250.9 330.6 242.1 111.1 31.5 6.4 7.6	989.8 978.4 18.7 1 59.5 89.0 2.3 3.0 75.0 62.7 425.3 134.3 98.3 15.2 6.1	1,069.9 85.1 36.9 .0 48.2 23.8 3.3 .4 -84.0 174.2 667.3 33.5 59.8 1106.5	1,301.7 177.4 107.5 -3 70.2 -111.9 4.2 2.7 45.2 295.2 2771.0 34.8 41.1 6.4 35.4
ALL SECTORS, BY INSTRUMENT	31.0	-1.0	-30.0	-11.3	7.0	0.1	100.5	33.4
Total Open market paper Treasury securities Agency- and GSE-backed securities Municipal securities Corporate and foreign bonds Bank loans n.e.c. Other loans and advances Mortgages Consumer credit	2,072.0	1,693.8	2,013.0	2,364.6	2,782.5	3,091.7	3,383.4	3,881.9
	229.9	211.6	-191.6	-99.1	-82.0	106.2	245.1	317.1
	-71.0	-294.9	-5.1	257.1	398.4	362.5	307.3	183.7
	593.1	433.9	642.1	547.2	579.1	137.1	89.7	340.0
	54.4	23.6	122.8	159.4	137.6	130.5	194.9	177.3
	378.2	349.9	635.8	547.2	672.7	806.8	804.4	1,166.0
	69.8	113.3	-75.8	-80.2	-58.1	72.7	169.1	123.1
	127.5	118.6	26.1	20.2	34.6	90.9	87.4	61.1
	577.7	561.3	708.0	904.8	995.8	1,269.8	1,390.9	1,409.2
	112.4	176.5	150.7	107.9	104.4	115.0	94.5	104.4

¹ Government-sponsored enterprises (GSE).

See next page for continuation of table.

Table B-74.—Credit market borrowing, 1999-2007—Continued

[Billions of dollars; quarterly data at seasonally adjusted annual rates]

la		20	06		2007			
ltem	1	II	III	IV	ı	П	III	
NONFINANCIAL SECTORS								
Domestic	2.645.8	2.262.2	1.990.3	2.421.5	2.313.9	2.134.4	2.670.	
By instrument	_,-,	2.262.2	1.990.3	2,421.5	2,313.9	2.134.4	2,670.	
Commercial paper		16.8	-37.7	95.6	-1.6	31.3	-48.I	
		49.7	172.4	135.8	327.5	-70.7	435.	
Treasury securities Agency- and GSE-backed securities ¹	-1.0	.2	-1.0	.5	-1.3	1		
Municipal securities	114.6	172.6	169.2	252.8	248.5	246.9	205.	
Corporate bonds	211.0 208.2	204.1 99.0	138.6 163.1	320.9 223.2	284.8 115.7	388.0 99.0	212. 430.	
Other loans and advances	65.1	93.9	-30.0	60.1	69.7	64.1	196.	
Mortgages		1,498.2	1,296.1	1,223.7	1,157.7	1,246.6	1,089.	
Home	1,281.9	1,200.4	964.9	859.0	815.1	830.1	732.	
Multifamily residential		49.6	44.0	76.0	61.5	95.1	100.	
Commercial Farm		241.3 6.9	279.6 7.6	280.7 7.9	275.8 5.3	317.1 4.4	251. 5.	
Consumer credit		127.8	119.7	108.9	113.0	129.2	150.	
By sector		2.262.2	1.990.3	2.421.5	2.313.9	2.134.4	2.670.	
Household sector		1,351.0	1,990.3	1.063.1	921.2	1.004.6	924.	
Nonfinancial business		724.8	595.4	1,003.8	842.7	987.6	1,132.	
Corporate	488.4	401.5	262.9	635.3	537.2	603.1	661.	
Nonfarm noncorporate		306.6	318.6	345.7	282.9	377.5	462.	
Farm		16.7 136.4	13.9 147.2	22.9 218.2	22.6 223.8	7.0 212.9	9. 178.	
State and local governments Federal Government		49.9	171.4	136.3	326.2	-70.8	435.	
Foreign borrowing in the United States Commercial paper	. 140.1 83.4	115.7 -51.7	518.1 357.8	227.7 -17.2	158.2 8.8	257.8 22.4	-3. -199.	
Bonds		144.6	180.2	218.0	174.8	191.1	170.	
Bank loans n.e.c.	5.2	30.8	-12.2	31.6	-22.5	47.1	26.	
Other loans and advances	-9.3	-8.0	-7.7	-4.6	-3.0	-2.9		
Nonfinancial domestic and foreign borrowing	2,785.8	2,377.8	2,508.3	2,649.2	2,472.1	2,392.2	2,667.	
FINANCIAL SECTORS								
By instrument	1.370.7	1.593.7	939.9	1.302.4	1.170.5	1.418.5	2.321.	
Open market paper		331.7	80.7	199.6	206.5	357.0	-681.	
GSE issues 1		204.7	-73.9	50.3	28.3	161.4	556.	
Agency- and GSE-backed mortgage pool securities 1	318.2	299.6	284.2	278.7	463.2	535.0	622.	
Corporate bonds		728.2 -15.7	654.0 -42.8	1,000.2 -216.8	467.2 51.0	306.9 48.8	965. 103.	
Other loans and advances	20.8	38.1	29.9	-3.9	-30.5	40.0	746.	
Mortgages		7.1	7.8	-5.8	-15.2	9.0	8.	
By sector	1,370.7	1.593.7	939.9	1.302.4	1.170.5	1,418.5	2,321.	
Commercial banking	85.7	171.8	51.6	400.6	90.7	147.3	496.	
U.Schartered commercial banks	49.0	58.7	14.9	307.6	8.6	22.4	355.	
Foreign banking offices in U.S	0.2	2	2	9	4	.2		
Bank holding companies	36.6 0.5	113.4 -1.8	36.9 17.1	94.0 -463.3	82.4 -20.5	124.7 -24.9	141. 363.	
Credit unions	-0.2	6.8	2.0	8.4	-10.5	10.6	37.	
Life insurance companies		1.3	2.4	4.3	4.9	12.6	26.	
Government-sponsored enterprises	-0.5	204.7	-73.9	50.3	28.3	161.4	556.	
Agency- and GSE-backed mortgage pools 1	318.2	299.6	284.2	278.7	463.2	535.0	622.	
Asset-backed securities issuers Finance companies		671.9 89.1	700.1 -36.6	906.2 69.0	435.1 13.9	485.3 9.3	49. 119.	
REITs		56.5	32.8	14.0	2.2	-9.9	4.	
Brokers and dealers	35.1	6.5	5.0	-20.9	59.5	39.9	-29.	
Funding corporations	44.1	87.2	-44.8	55.0	103.6	51.9	73.	
ALL SECTORS, BY INSTRUMENT								
Total	4,156.5	3,971.5	3,448.2	3,951.5	3,642.5	3,810.7	4,988.	
Open market paper	293.0	296.7	400.8	278.0	213.7	410.6	-929.	
Treasury securities	377.0	49.7	172.4	135.8	327.5	-70.7	435	
Agency' and GSE-backed securities ¹	316.7 114.6	504.6 172.6	209.3 169.2	329.5 252.8	490.2 248.5	696.3 246.9	1,178 205	
Corporate and foreign bonds	1,075.2	1,076.9	972.7	1.539.1	926.8	886.1	1,347	
Bank loans n.e.c.	232.3	114.2	108.1	38.0	144.2	195.0	560	
Other loans and advances	76.5	123.9	-7.8	51.6	36.2	61.7	941.	
Mortgages		1,505.3	1,303.9	1,217.9	1,142.5	1,255.6	1,098.	
Consumer credit	61.3	127.8	119.7	108.9	113.0	129.2	150.	

Table B-75.—Mortgage debt outstanding by type of property and of financing, 1949–2007 [Billions of dollars]

			Nonfarm properties				Nonfarm properties by type of mortgage					
		_					G	overnment	underwritte	n	Conver	itional ²
End of year or quarter	All proper- ties	Farm proper- ties	Total	1- to 4- family	Multi- family	Com- mercial		1- to	4-family ho	uses		1- to 4-
	100	1100	iotai	houses	proper- ties	proper- ties	Total ¹	Total	FHA- insured	VA- guar- anteed	Total	family houses
1949	62.3 72.7 82.1 91.3 101.1 113.6 129.9 144.5 156.5 171.8 207.4 228.0 251.4 278.5 305.9 333.3 356.5 381.0 410.8 441.4 473.7 524.2 672.4 672.4 732.5 791.9 878.6 1,103.0 1,1328.3 1,163.0 1,1328.3 1,163.0 1,1328.3 1,163.0 1,1328.3 1,163.0 1,1328.3 2,113.1 2,371.4 2,695.5 4,33.3 3,314.1 3,602.7 3,805.1 3,385.8 3,385.8 3,384.8 4,38	5.6 6.0 6.6 7.2 7.7 8.1 9.0 9.8 10.4 11.1 12.1 12.2 16.8 18.9 21.2 23.1 25.0 27.3 29.2 30.5 32.4 39.8 44.9 49.9 55.4 66.8 86.8 97.5 107.2 111.3 70.8 67.6 67.0 67.0 67.0 67.0 67.0 67.0 67.0	56.7 66.6 75.6 84.1 105.4 120.9 134.6 146.1 160.7 178.7 194.6 287.0 312.1 333.4 356.0 383.5 412.2 443.2 491.8 632.6 687.5 742.0 823.2 946.4 1.090.2 1.241.6 1.252.6 1.460.6 1.562.1 1.753.5 2.000.7 2.77.3 2.574.4 2.9119.6 3.243.3 3.534.0 3.243.3 3.535.0 3.2574.4 3.277.3 2.574.4 2.9119.6 3.243.3 3.535.0 3.243.3 3.535.0 3.2574.4 3.277.3 2.574.4 3.277.3 3.574.4	37.3 45.1 558.4 659.9 75.7 88.2 99.0 107.6 117.7 130.8 141.8 154.6 203.4 204.7 325.6 366.4 203.4 247.3 247.3 247.3 247.3 247.3 255.6 366.0 407.1 440.0 481.2 543.9 639.7 543.9 639.7 1,042.8 1,082.8 1	8.6 10.1 111.5 12.3 12.9 13.5 14.3 14.9 14.3 14.9 14.3 14.9 14.3 14.9 14.3 14.9 14.3 14.9 14.3 14.3 14.3 14.3 14.3 14.3 14.3 14.3	10.8 11.5 12.5 13.4 14.5 13.4 14.5 16.3 18.3 20.7 23.2 26.1 25.0 32.4 36.5 40.1 46.2 50.0 54.5 60.1 64.7 71.4 76.9 96.2 1131.1 173.4 192.3 147.5 173.4 192.3 213.9 238.8 259.8 32.9 68.9 769.6 769.6 769.5 820.7	17.1 22.1 26.6 29.3 32.1 36.2 42.9 47.8 51.6 55.2 52.3 65.6 69.4 73.4 77.2 84.1 100.2 109.2 120.7 147.0 147.0 154.0 154.0 155.0 147.0 147.0 154.0 154.0 155.0 140.2 147.0 154.0 154.0 154.0 155.0 147.0 156.0 157.0 158.0 147.0 158.0 147.0 158.0 147.0 158.0 147.0 158.0 147.0 158.0 147.0 158.0 147.0 158.0 147.0 158.0 147.0 158.	15.0 18.8 22.9 25.4 28.1 32.1 32.1 33.9 47.2 50.1 53.8 56.4 59.1 66.2 65.9 69.2 73.1 76.1 79.9 84.4 90.2 97.3 105.2 113.0 116.2 121.3 127.7 133.5 141.6 172.9 195.2 207.6 217.9 217.9 217.9 217.9 218.9 218.9 218.9 219.	6.9 8.5 9.7 10.8 8.1 12.0 12.8 12.0 12.8 14.3 15.5 16.5 19.7 23.8 26.7 29.5 322.3 35.0 44.8 47.4 50.6 65.1 66.1 66.5 68.0 71.4 81.0 93.6 66.2 65.1 166.5 16.5 10.6 31.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0	guar- anteed 8.1 10.3 13.2 14.6 16.1 19.3 24.6 30.7 30.0 29.7 29.9 30.9 31.1 31.3 32.5 33.8 35.7 37.3 39.5 44.7 50.0 67.0 67.0 73.6 68.0 92.0 101.6 106.2 109.9 121.4 129.1 135.8 155.4 157.3 160.0	39.6 44.6 49.0 54.8 61.3 78.0 86.8 94.6 94.6 105.5 119.4 132.2 148.5 166.9 249.3 267.8 290.1 312.0 249.3 371.1 430.7 497.5 547.3 595.0 669.1 7.404.6 1.140.4 7.241.7 1.313.2 2.783.6 3.047.1 3.219.5 3.341.1	house's 22.3 26.2 28.8 33.1 37.9 43.6 60.4 67.6 67.7 0 85.4 95.5 107.1 120.5 134.1 147.4 156.9 167.4 180.4 193.0 200.0 200.4 253.1 290.9 318.7 353.5 410.4 498.1 597.8 694.8 769.9 835.2 870.6 961.7 1,805.5 1,241.1 1,404.0 1,571.6 1,780.6 2,004.5 2,157.6 2,157.6 2,157.6 2,257.6
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	4,057.9 4,191.3 4,358.5 4,545.3 4,814.9 5,128.6 5,615.1 6,224.9	67.9 68.4 69.9 71.7 74.4 78.5 83.1 87.2	3,990.1 4,122.8 4,288.6 4,473.6 4,740.5 5,050.1 5,532.0 6,137.7	2,954.7 3,114.0 3,291.8 3,459.4 3,683.0 3,917.7 4,274.3 4,699.6	284.9 272.0 269.1 269.6 275.5 287.8 299.8 333.9 375.0 404.6	763.4 739.7 727.2 738.7 769.7 832.6 923.8 1,063.1	533.3 513.4 559.3 584.3 620.3 656.7 674.1 731.5	493.3 489.8 469.5 514.2 537.1 571.2 605.7 623.8 678.8 719.9	330.6 326.0 303.2 336.8 352.3 379.2 405.7 417.9 462.3 499.9	163.8 166.2 177.3 184.7 192.0 200.0 205.9 216.5	3,456.8 3,609.4 3,729.3 3,889.3 4,120.1 4,393.4 4,858.0 5,406.2	2,464.9 2,644.6 2,777.6 2,922.3 3,111.8 3,312.0 3,650.5 4,020.8
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006	6,786.4 7,494.4 8,399.3 9,395.1 10,679.7 12,070.6 13,481.8	84.7 88.5 95.4 94.1 96.9 101.5 111.1	6,701.7 7,405.9 8,303.9 9,300.9 10,582.8 11,969.1 13,370.8	5,126.5 5,678.0 6,437.4 7,227.8 8,284.2 9,344.8 10,421.4	446.5 485.2 564.9 619.1 691.5 751.1	1,170.6 1,281.4 1,381.3 1,508.3 1,679.6 1,932.7 2,198.3	773.1 772.7 759.3 709.2 661.5 606.6 600.2	718.5 704.0 653.3 605.4 550.4 543.5	497.4 486.2 438.7 398.1 348.4 336.9	220.1 221.2 217.7 214.6 207.3 202.0 206.6	5,928.6 6,633.2 7,544.6 8,591.8 9,921.3 11,362.5 12,770.6	4,406.6 4,959.5 5,733.4 6,574.5 7,678.8 8,794.4 9,877.9
2006:	12,455.5 12,847.0 13,180.9 13,481.8 13,751.5 14,082.4 14,363.8	103.4 105.2 108.4 111.1 112.4 115.1 116.4	12,352.1 12,741.8 13,072.5 13,370.8 13,639.0 13,967.3 14,247.4	9,653.1 9,966.4 10,216.7 10,421.4 10,614.4 10,835.5 11,027.9	708.4 719.8 732.5 751.1 767.6 789.9 813.4	1,990.7 2,055.6 2,123.3 2,198.3 2,257.1 2,341.9 2,406.1	599.9 594.9 599.1 600.2 597.9 598.3 610.6	543.7 539.1 542.7 543.5 541.0 541.7 551.0	343.3 339.8 338.6 336.9 335.6 335.6 342.6	200.4 199.3 204.2 206.6 205.4 206.1 208.4	11,752.2 12,146.9 12,473.4 12,770.6 13,041.2 13,369.0 13,636.8	9,109.4 9,427.3 9,674.0 9,877.9 10,073.4 10,293.8 10,476.9

Includes FHA-insured multifamily properties, not shown separately.
 Derived figures. Total includes multifamily properties, not shown separately, and commercial properties not shown here but are the same as nonfarm properties—commercial properties.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, based on data from various Government and private organizations.

Table B-76.—Mortgage debt outstanding by holder, 1949–2007

[Billions of dollars]

			Other holders				
End of year or quarter	Total	Total	Savings institutions ¹	Commercial banks ²	Life insurance companies	Federal and related agencies ³	Individuals and others ⁴
1949	62.3	42.9	18.3	11.6	12.9	2.0	17.5
1950		51.7	21.9	13.7	16.1	2.6	18.4
1951 1952		59.5 66.9	25.5 29.8	14.7 15.9	19.3 21.3	3.3 3.9	19.3 20.4
1953	101.1	75.0	34.8	16.9	23.3	4.4	21.7
954		85.7	41.1	18.6	26.0	4.7	23.2
955 956	. 129.9 144.5	99.3 111.2	48.9 55.5	21.0 22.7	29.4 33.0	5.3 6.2	25.3 27.1
957	. 156.5	119.7	61.2	23.3	35.2	7.7	29.1
958 959		131.5 145.5	68.9 78.1	25.5 28.1	37.1 39.2	8.0 10.2	32.3 35.1
960		157.5	86.9	28.8	41.8	11.5	38.4
961	. 228.0	172.6	98.0	30.4	44.2	12.2	43.1
962	. 251.4	192.5 217.1	111.1	34.5 39.4	46.9	12.6	46.3
963 964		241.0	127.2 141.9	39.4 44.0	50.5 55.2	11.8 12.2	49.5 52.
965	. 333.3	264.6	154.9	49.7	60.0	13.5	55.2
966 967		280.7 298.6	161.8 172.3	54.4 58.9	64.6 67.4	17.5 20.9	58.2 61.4
968	410.8	319.7	184.3	65.5	70.0	25.1	66.1
969		338.9	196.4	70.5	72.0	31.1	71.4
970		355.9 394.2	208.3 236.2	73.3	74.4 75.5	38.3	79.4 83.6
971 972	524.2	394.2 449.9	236.2	82.5 99.3	76.9	46.3 54.5	92.8
973	. 672.4	505.3	305.0	119.1	81.3	64.7	102.4
974 975	. 732.5 791.9	542.6 581.2	324.2 355.8	132.1 136.2	86.2 89.2	82.2 101.1	107.7 109.6
976		647.5	404.6	151.3	91.6	116.7	114.4
977	. 1,010.2	745.2	469.4	179.0	96.8	140.5	124.5
978 979		848.2 938.2	528.0 574.6	214.0 245.2	106.2 118.4	170.6 216.0	144.3 174.2
980	, , , , ,	996.8	603.1	262.7	131.1	256.8	209.4
981	1,587.8	1,040.5	618.5	284.2	137.7	289.4	257.9
982 983		1,021.3 1,108.1	578.1 626.6	301.3 330.5	142.0 151.0	355.4 433.3	296.7 325.8
984	2,113.1	1.247.8	709.7	381.4	156.7	490.6	374.7
985	. 2,371.4	1,363.5	760.5	431.2	171.8	580.9	427.0
986 987	2,658.5 2.995.4	1,476.5 1,667.6	778.0 860.5	504.7 594.8	193.8 212.4	733.7 857.9	448.: 469.:
988	3,314.1	1,834.3	924.5	676.9	232.9	937.8	542.1
989		1,935.2	910.3	770.7	254.2	1,067.3	600.2
990 991	3,805.1 3,945.8	1,918.8 1,846.2	801.6 705.4	849.3 881.3	267.9 259.5	1,258.9 1,422.5	627.4 677.2
392	. 4,057.9	1,770.4	627.9	900.5	242.0	1,558.1	729.4
993	4,191.3 4,358.5	1,770.1 1,824.7	598.4 596.2	947.8 1.012.7	223.9 215.8	1,682.8 1,788.0	738.: 745.
994 995		1,900.1	596.8	1,090.2	213.1	1,878.7	766.
996		1,981.9	628.3	1,145.4	208.2	2,006.1	826.
997 998	5,128.6 5,615.1	2,084.0 2,194.6	631.8 644.0	1,245.3 1,337.0	206.8 213.6	2,111.4 2,310.9	933.2 1,109.7
999		2,394.3	668.1	1,495.4	230.8	2,613.3	1,217.3
000		2,619.0	723.0	1,660.1	235.9	2,834.4	1,333.1
001 002		2,790.9 3,089.3	758.0 781.0	1,789.8 2,058.3	243.0 250.0	3,205.0 3,592.2	1,498.5 1,717.8
003	9,395.1	3,387.3	870.6	2,255.8	260.9	4,022.1	1.985.7
004	10,679.7	3,926.3	1,057.4	2,595.6	273.3	4,093.9	2,659.5
005 006	12,070.6 13,481.8	4,396.2 4,780.8	1,152.7 1,074.0	2,958.0 3,403.1	285.5 303.8	4,230.3 4,547.6	3,444.1 4,153.4
DO6: I		4.514.2	1,192.4	3,033.2	288.5	4,312.9	3,628.5
II	12,847.0	4,657.1	1,221.0	3,140.4	295.7	4.381.3	3,808.6
		4,730.7	1,249.0	3,181.3	300.4	4,467.1	3,983.1
N		4,780.8	1,074.0	3,403.1	303.8 306.3	4,547.6	4,153.4
007: I		4,801.8 4,887.6	1,117.3 1,112.8	3,378.2 3,462.9	306.3 311.9	4,666.3 4,794.8	4,283.4 4,400.0
P		4,977.1	1,146.9	3,513.8	316.3	4,972.9	4,413.9

¹ Includes savings banks and savings and loan associations. Data reported by Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation-insured institutions include loans in process for 1987 and exclude loans in process beginning with 1988.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, based on data from various Government and private organizations.

loans in process for 1987 and exclude loans in process beginning with 1988.

Includes Joans held by nondeposit trust companies but not loans held by bank trust departments.

Includes Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA or Ginnie Mae), Federal Housing Administration, Veterans Administration, Farmers Home Administration (FinlA), Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Resolution Trust Corporation (through 1995), and in earlier years Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Homeowners Loan Corporation, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, and Public Housing Administration. Also includes U.S.-sponsored agencies such as Federal National Mortgage Association (FMLMC or Freddie Mac), Federal Land Banks, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC or Freddie Mac), Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC or Freddie Mac), Federal Home Loan Banks (beginning 1997), and mortgage pass-through securities issued or guaranteed by GNMA, FHLMC, FNMA, FmHA, or Farmer Mac. Other U.S. agencies (amounts small or current separate data not readily available) included with "individuals and others."

⁴ Includes private mortgage pools.

Table B-77.—Consumer credit outstanding, 1959-2007

[Amount outstanding (end of month); millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted]

Year and month	Total consumer credit ¹	Revolving	Nonrevolving ²
December:			
1959	56,010.68		56,010.68
1960	60,025.31		60,025.31
1961 1962	62,248.53 68,126.72		62,248.53 68,126.72
1963	76.581.45		76,581.45
1964	85,959.57		85,959.57
1965 1966	95,954.72 101,788.22		95,954.72 101,788.22
1967	106,842.64		106,842.64
1968	117,399.09	2,041.54	115,357.55
1969	127,156.18	3,604.84	123,551.35
1970	131,551.55	4,961.46	126,590.09
1971 1972	146,930.18 166,189.10	8,245.33 9,379.24	138,684.84 156,809.86
1973	190,086.31	11,342.22	178,744.09
1974	198,917.84	13,241.26	185,676.58
1975 1976	204,002.00 225,721.59	14,495.27 16,489.05	189,506.73 209,232.54
1977	260.562.70	37.414.82	223,147.88
1978	260,562.70 306,100.39	37,414.82 45,690.95	260,409.43
1979	348,589.11	53,596.43	294,992.67
1980	351,920.05 371,301.44	54,970.05	296,950.00
1981 1982	371,301.44 389,848.74	60,928.00 66,348.30	310,373.44 323,500.44
1983	437.068.86	79.027.25	358,041.61
1984	437,068.86 517,278.98	79,027.25 100,385.63	416,893.35
1985	599,711.23 654,750.24	124,465.80 141.068.15	475,245.43 513,682.08
1986 1987	686,318.77	160,853.91	525,464.86
1988 3	731,917.76	184,593.12	547,324.64
1989	794,612.18	211,229.83	583,382.34
1990	808,230.57	238,642.62	569,587.95
1991 1992	798,028.97 806,118.69	263,768.55 278,449.67	534,260.42 527,669.02
1993	865,650,58	309,908.02	555,742.56
1994	997,301.74 1,140,744.36	365,569.56	631,732,19
1995 1996	1,140,744.36	443,920.09	696,824.27 745,920.52
1997	1,253,437.09 1,324,757.33	507,516.57 540,005.56	745,920.52 784,751.77
1998	1,420,454.41	581,101.72	839,352.69
1999	1,532,055.98	610,509.36	921,546.62
2000	1,717,483.23	683,652.74	1,033,830.48
2001 2002	1,867,199.37 1,974,092.97	716,650.81 748,854.82	1,150,548.55 1,225,238.16
2003	2,077,958.10	770,450.42	1,307,507.68
2004	2,191,323.04	800,016.91	1,391,306.13
2005	2,284,875.88 2,387,469.85	824,963.31 875,406.12	1,459,912.57
2006			1,512,063.73
2006: Jan Feb	2,295,350.95 2,298,170.10	826,986.09 828,193.98	1,468,364.86 1,469,976.12
Mar	2,299,756.33	829,176.25	1,470,580.08
Apr	2,305,469.58	830,599.08	1,474,870.50
May June	2,320,019.67 2,331,242.11 2,342,640.85	838,719.26 846,471.77	1,481,300.41
July	2,331,242.11	846,471.77 850,345.33	1,484,770.34 1,492,295.52
Aug	2.354.459.42	855.548.91	1,498,910.51
Sept Oct	2,360,703.20 2,362,903.89	858,586.79 863,346.55	1,502,116.41 1,499,557.33
Nov	2,381,861.30	872,955.01	1,508,906.28
Dec	2,387,469.85	875,406.12	1,512,063.73
2007: Jan	2,395,242.61	876,887.83	1.518.354.78
Feb	2,401,411.86	879,869.62	1,521,542.23
Mar Apr	2,415,711.78 2,418,967.51	887,188.18 887,612.43	1,528,523.60 1,531,355.08
May	2 437 898 23	897,091.03	1,540,807.20
June	2,448,008.42	902.188.83	1,545,819.59
July	2,448,008.42 2,461,753.55 2,482,580.62	909,487.56 917,556.63	1,552,265.98
Aug Sept	2,482,580.62 2,487,886.54	917,556.63 922,142.31	1,565,023.99 1,565,744.23
Oct	2,489,908.97	928,710.59	1,561,198.38
Nov ^p	2,505,358.25	937,463.50	1,567,894.76

¹ Covers most short- and intermediate-term credit extended to individuals. Credit secured by real estate is excluded.

Overest most since and interineural elementation of included in revolving credit, such as loans for mobile homes, education, boats, trailers, or vacations. These loans may be secured or unsecured. Beginning with 1977, includes student loans extended by the Federal Government and by SLM Holding Corporation.
3 Data newly available in January 1989 result in breaks in these series between December 1988 and subsequent months.

GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Table B-78.—Federal receipts, outlays, surplus or deficit, and debt, fiscal years, 1940-2009 [Billions of dollars; fiscal years]

	Total			,	On-budget		Off-budget			Federa (end of	Adden-	
Fiscal year or period	Receipts	Outlays	Surplus or deficit (–)	Receipts	Outlays	Surplus or deficit (–)	Receipts	Outlays	Surplus or deficit (–)	Gross Federal	Held by the public	dum: Gross domestic product
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948	6.5 8.7 14.6 24.0 43.7 45.2 39.3 38.5 41.6 39.4	9.5 13.7 35.1 78.6 91.3 92.7 55.2 34.5 29.8 38.8	-2.9 -4.9 -20.5 -54.6 -47.6 -15.9 4.0 11.8	6.0 8.0 13.7 22.9 42.5 43.8 38.1 37.1 39.9 37.7	9.5 13.6 35.1 78.5 91.2 92.6 55.0 34.2 29.4 38.4	-3.5 -5.6 -21.3 -55.6 -48.7 -48.7 -17.0 2.9 10.5 7	0.6 .7 .9 1.1 1.3 1.3 1.2 1.5 1.6	-0.0 .0 .1 .1 .1 .1 .2 .3 .4	0.6 .7 .8 1.0 1.2 1.2 1.0 1.2 1.2	50.7 57.5 79.2 142.6 204.1 260.1 271.0 257.1 252.0 252.6	42.8 48.2 67.8 127.8 184.8 235.2 241.9 224.3 216.3 214.3	96.8 114.1 144.3 180.3 209.2 221.4 222.7 233.2 256.0 271.1
1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958	39.4 51.6 66.2 69.6 69.7 65.5 74.6 80.0 79.6	42.6 45.5 67.7 76.1 70.9 68.4 70.6 76.6 82.4 92.1	-3.1 6.1 -1.5 -6.5 -1.2 -3.0 3.9 3.4 -2.8 -12.8	37.3 48.5 62.6 65.5 65.1 60.4 68.2 73.2 71.6 71.0	42.0 44.2 66.0 73.8 67.9 64.5 65.7 70.6 74.9 83.1	-4.7 4.3 -3.4 -8.3 -2.8 -4.1 2.5 2.6 -3.3 -12.1	2.1 3.1 3.6 4.1 4.6 5.1 6.4 6.8 8.0 8.3	.5 1.3 1.7 2.3 2.9 4.0 5.0 6.0 7.5 9.0	1.6 1.8 1.9 1.8 1.7 1.1 1.5 .8 .5 7	256.9 255.3 259.1 266.0 270.8 274.4 272.7 272.3 279.7 287.5	219.0 214.3 214.8 218.4 224.5 226.6 222.2 219.3 226.3 234.7	273.0 320.6 348.6 372.9 377.3 394.6 427.2 450.3 460.5 491.5
1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	92.5 94.4 99.7 106.6 112.6 116.8 130.8 148.8 153.0 186.9	92.2 97.7 106.8 111.3 118.5 118.2 134.5 157.5 178.1 183.6	.3 -3.3 -7.1 -4.8 -5.9 -1.4 -3.7 -8.6 -25.2 3.2	81.9 82.3 87.4 92.4 96.2 100.1 111.7 124.4 128.1 157.9	81.3 86.0 93.3 96.4 102.8 101.7 114.8 137.0 155.8 158.4	.5 -3.8 -5.9 -4.0 -6.5 -1.6 -3.1 -12.6 -27.7 5	10.6 12.1 12.3 14.2 16.4 16.7 19.1 24.4 24.9 29.0	10.9 11.7 13.5 15.0 15.7 16.5 19.7 20.4 22.3 25.2	2 .4 -1.3 8 .6 .2 6 4.0 2.6 3.7	290.5 292.6 302.9 310.3 316.1 322.3 328.5 340.4 368.7 365.8	236.8 238.4 248.0 254.0 256.8 260.8 263.7 266.6 289.5 278.1	517.9 530.8 567.6 598.7 640.4 687.1 752.9 811.8 866.6 948.6
1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 <i>Transition quarter</i> 1977 1978	192.8 187.1 207.3 230.8 263.2 279.1 298.1 81.2 355.6 399.6 463.3	195.6 210.2 230.7 245.7 269.4 332.3 371.8 96.0 409.2 458.7 504.0	-2.8 -23.0 -23.4 -14.9 -6.1 -53.2 -73.7 -14.7 -53.7 -59.2 -40.7	159.3 151.3 167.4 184.7 209.3 216.6 231.7 63.2 278.7 314.2 365.3	168.0 177.3 193.5 200.0 216.5 270.8 301.1 77.3 328.7 369.6 404.9	-8.7 -26.1 -26.1 -15.2 -7.2 -54.1 -69.4 -14.1 -49.9 -55.4 -39.6	33.5 35.8 39.9 46.1 53.9 62.5 66.4 18.0 85.4 98.0	27.6 32.8 37.2 45.7 52.9 61.6 70.7 18.7 80.5 89.2 99.1	5.9 3.0 2.7 .3 1.1 .9 -4.3 7 -3.7 -3.8 -1.1	380.9 408.2 435.9 466.3 483.9 541.9 629.0 643.6 706.4 776.6 829.5	283.2 303.0 322.4 340.9 343.7 394.7 477.4 495.5 549.1 607.1 640.3	1,012.2 1,079.9 1,178.3 1,307.6 1,439.3 1,560.7 1,736.5 456.7 1,974.3 2,217.0 2,500.7
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	517.1 599.3 617.8 600.6 666.5 734.1 769.2 854.4 909.3 991.2	590.9 678.2 745.7 808.4 851.9 946.4 990.4 1,004.1 1,064.5 1,143.8	-73.8 -79.0 -128.0 -207.8 -185.4 -212.3 -221.2 -149.7 -155.2 -152.6	403.9 469.1 474.3 453.2 500.4 547.9 569.0 641.0 667.8 727.5	477.0 543.0 594.9 660.9 685.7 769.4 806.9 809.3 860.1 932.9	-73.1 -73.9 -120.6 -207.7 -185.3 -221.5 -237.9 -168.4 -192.3 -205.4	113.2 130.2 143.5 147.3 166.1 186.2 200.2 213.4 241.5 263.7	113.9 135.3 150.9 147.4 166.2 176.9 183.5 194.8 204.4 210.9	7 -5.1 -7.4 1 1 9.2 16.7 18.6 37.1 52.8	909.0 994.8 1,137.3 1,371.7 1,564.6 1,817.4 2,120.5 2,346.0 2,601.1 2,867.8	711.9 789.4 924.6 1,137.3 1,307.0 1,507.3 1,740.6 1,889.8 2,051.6 2,190.7	2,726.7 3,054.7 3,227.6 3,440.7 3,840.2 4,141.5 4,412.4 4,647.1 5,008.6 5,400.5
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	1,032.1 1,055.1 1,091.3 1,154.5 1,258.7 1,351.9 1,453.2 1,579.4 1,722.0	1,253.1 1,324.3 1,381.6 1,409.5 1,461.9 1,515.9 1,560.6 1,601.3 1,652.7 1,702.0	-221.0 -269.2 -290.3 -255.1 -203.2 -164.0 -107.4 -21.9 69.3 125.6	750.4 761.2 788.9 842.5 923.7 1,000.9 1,085.7 1,187.4 1,306.2	1,028.1 1,082.6 1,129.3 1,142.9 1,182.5 1,227.2 1,259.7 1,290.7 1,336.1 1,381.3	-277.6 -321.4 -340.4 -300.4 -258.8 -226.4 -174.0 -103.2 -29.9	281.7 293.9 302.4 311.9 335.0 351.1 367.5 392.0 415.8	225.1 241.7 252.3 266.6 279.4 288.7 300.9 310.6 316.6 320.8	56.6 52.2 50.1 45.3 55.7 62.4 66.6 81.4 99.2 123.7	3,206.3 3,598.2 4,001.8 4,351.0 4,643.3 4,920.6 5,181.5 5,369.2 5,478.2 5,605.5	2,411.6 2,689.0 2,999.7 3,248.4 3,433.1 3,604.4 3,734.1 3,772.3 3,721.1 3,632.4	5,735.4 5,935.1 6,239.9 6,575.5 6,961.3 7,325.8 7,694.1 8,182.4 8,627.9 9,125.3
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 (estimates) 2009 (estimates)	2,025.5 1,991.4 1,853.4 1,782.5 1,880.3 2,153.9 2,407.3 2,568.2 2,521.2 2,699.9	1,789.2 1,863.2 2,011.2 2,160.1 2,293.0 2,472.2 2,655.4 2,730.2 2,931.2 3,107.4	236.2 128.2 -157.8 -377.6 -412.7 -318.3 -248.2 -162.0 -410.0 -407.4	1,544.9 1,483.9 1,338.1 1,258.7 1,345.5 1,576.4 1,798.9 1,933.2 1,859.0 2,004.4	1,458.5 1,516.4 1,655.5 1,797.1 1,913.5 2,070.0 2,233.4 2,276.6 2,461.2 2,615.5	86.4 -32.4 -317.4 -538.4 -568.0 -493.6 -434.5 -602.2 -611.1	480.6 507.5 515.3 523.8 534.7 577.5 608.4 635.1 662.2 695.6	330.8 346.8 355.7 363.0 379.5 402.2 422.1 453.6 470.1 491.9	149.8 160.7 159.7 160.8 155.2 175.3 186.3 181.5 192.2 203.7	5,628.7 5,769.9 6,198.4 6,760.0 7,354.7 7,905.3 8,451.4 8,950.7 9,654.4 10,413.4	3,409.8 3,319.6 3,540.4 3,913.4 4,295.5 4,592.2 4,829.0 5,035.1 5,428.6 5,856.2	9,709.8 10,057.9 10,377.4 10,808.6 11,499.9 12,237.9 13,015.5 13,667.5 14,311.5 15,027.0

Note.—Fiscal years through 1976 were on a July 1-June 30 basis; beginning with October 1976 (fiscal year 1977), the fiscal year is on an October 1-September 30 basis. The transition quarter is the 3-month period from July 1, 1976 through September 30, 1976.

See Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2009, for additional information.

Sources: Department of Commerce (Bureau of Economic Analysis), Department of the Treasury, and Office of Management and Budget.

Table B–79.—Federal receipts, outlays, surplus or deficit, and debt, as percent of gross domestic product, fiscal years 1934–2009

[Percent; fiscal years]

		Out	ays	Surplus	Federal debt (end of period)		
Fiscal year or period	Receipts	Total	National defense	or deficit (–)	Gross Federal	Held by public	
1934	4.8	10.7		-5.9			
1935 1936	5.2 5.0	9.2 10.5		-4.0 -5.5			
1937	6.1	8.6		-2.5			
1938	7.6	7.7		1			
1939	7.1	10.3		-3.2	54.2	46.6	
1940	6.8 7.6	9.8 12.0	1.7 5.6	-3.0 -4.3	52.4 50.4	44.2 42.3	
1941 1942	10.1	24.3	17.8	-4.3 -14.2	54.9	42.3 47.0	
1943	13.3	43.6	37.0	-30.3	79.1	70.9	
1944 1945	20.9 20.4	43.6 41.9	37.8 37.5	-22.7 -21.5	97.6 117.5	88.3 106.2	
1946	17.6	24.8	19.2	-21.3 -7.2	121.7	108.6	
1947	16.5	14.8	5.5	1.7	110.3	96.2	
1948 1949	16.2 14.5	11.6 14.3	3.6 4.9	4.6 .2	98.4 93.2	84.5 79.1	
	14.4	15.6	5.0	-1.1	94.1	80.2	
1950 1951	16.1	14.2	7.4	1.9	79.6	66.9	
1952	19.0	19.4	13.2	4	74.3	61.6	
1953 1954	18.7 18.5	20.4 18.8	14.2 13.1	-1.7 3	71.3 71.8	58.6 59.5	
1955	16.6	17.3	10.8	3 8	69.5	57.4	
1956	17.5	16.5	10.0	.9	63.8	52.0	
1957 1958	17.8 17.3	17.0 17.9	10.1 10.2	.8 6	60.5 60.7	48.7 49.2	
1959	16.1	18.7	10.0	-2.6	58.5	47.8	
1960	17.9	17.8	9.3	.1	56.1	45.7	
1961	17.8	18.4	9.3	6	55.1	44.9	
1962 1963	17.6 17.8	18.8 18.6	9.2 8.9	-1.3 8	53.4 51.8	43.7 42.4	
1964	17.6	18.5	8.6	9	49.4	40.1	
1965	17.0	17.2	7.4	2	46.9	38.0	
1966 1967	17.4 18.3	17.9 19.4	7.7 8.8	5 -1.1	43.6 41.9	35.0 32.8	
1968	17.7	20.6	9.5	-2.9	42.5	33.4	
1969	19.7	19.4	8.7	.3	38.6	29.3	
1970	19.0	19.3	8.1	3	37.6	28.0	
1971 1972	17.3 17.6	19.5 19.6	7.3 6.7	-2.1 -2.0	37.8 37.0	28.1 27.4	
1973	17.7	18.8	5.9	-1.1	35.7	26.1	
1974	18.3	18.7	5.5	4	33.6	23.9	
1975 1976	17.9 17.2	21.3 21.4	5.5 5.2	-3.4 -4.2	34.7 36.2	25.3 27.5	
Transition quarter	17.8	21.0	4.9	-3.2	35.2	27.1	
1977	18.0	20.7	4.9 4.7	-2.7 -2.7	35.8	27.8 27.4	
1978 1979	18.0 18.5	20.7 20.2	4.7	-2.7 -1.6	35.0 33.2	27.4 25.6	
1980	19.0	21.7	4.9	-2.7	33.3	26.1	
1981	19.6	22.2	5.2	-2.6	32.6	25.8	
1982 1983	19.1 17.5	23.1 23.5	5.7 6.1	-4.0 -6.0	35.2 39.9	28.6 33.1	
1984	17.3	22.2	5.9	-0.0 -4.8	40.7	34.0	
1985	17.7	22.9	6.1	-5.1	43.9	36.4	
1986 1987	17.4 18.4	22.4 21.6	6.2 6.1	-5.0 -3.2	48.1 50.5	39.4 40.7	
1988	18.2	21.3	5.8	-3.1 -3.1	51.9	41.0	
1989	18.4	21.2	5.6	-2.8	53.1	40.6	
1990	18.0	21.8	5.2	-3.9	55.9	42.0	
1991 1992	17.8 17.5	22.3 22.1	4.6 4.8	-4.5 -4.7	60.6 64.1	45.3 48.1	
1993	17.6	21.4	4.4	-3.9	66.2	49.4	
1994	18.1	21.0	4.0	-2.9	66.7	49.3	
1995	18.5 18.9	20.7 20.3	3.7 3.5	-2.2 -1.4	67.2 67.3	49.2 48.5	
1997	19.3	19.6			65.6	46.1	
1998	20.0	19.2	3.3 3.1 3.0	3 .8	63.5	/13.1	
1999	20.0	18.7		1.4	61.4	39.8	
2000	20.9 19.8	18.4 18.5	3.0	2.4 1.3	58.0 57.4	35.1 33.0	
2002	17.9	18.5 19.4	3.0 3.4 3.7	-1.5	59.7	34.1	
2003	16.5	20.0	3.7	-3.5	62.5	36.2	
2004	16.4 17.6	19.9 20.2	4.0 4.0	-3.6 -2.6	64.0 64.6	37.4 37.5	
2006	18.5	20.4	4.0	-1.9	64.9	37.1	
2007	18.8	20.0	4.0	-1.2	65.5	36.8	
2008 (estimates)	17.6 18.0	20.5 20.7	4.2 4.5	-2.9 -2.7	67.5 69.3	37.9 39.0	
2009 (estimates)	10.0	ZU./	4.5	-Z./	09.3	აშ.Ս	

Note.—See Note, Table B-78.

Sources: Department of the Treasury and Office of Management and Budget.

Table B-80.—Federal receipts and outlays, by major category, and surplus or deficit, fiscal years 1940-2009

[Billions of dollars; fiscal years]

	Rec	eipts (on-	budget a	nd off-bud		illions o	uonara	s; πscai ye 		n-budge	t and off-	-budget)				Surplus
Fiscal year or period	Total	Indi- vidual income taxes	Corpo- ration income taxes	Social insur- ance and retire- ment receipts	Other	Total		Depart- ment of Defense, military	Inter- na- tional affairs	Health	Medi- care	In- come secu- rity	Social secu- rity	Net inter- est	Other	or deficit () (on- budget and off- budget)
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948	6.5 8.7 14.6 24.0 43.7 45.2 39.3 38.5 41.6 39.4	0.9 1.3 3.3 6.5 19.7 18.4 16.1 17.9 19.3 15.6	1.2 2.1 4.7 9.6 14.8 16.0 11.9 8.6 9.7 11.2	1.8 1.9 2.5 3.0 3.5 3.5 3.1 3.4 3.8 3.8	2.7 3.3 4.2 4.9 5.7 7.3 8.2 8.5 8.8	9.5 13.7 35.1 78.6 91.3 92.7 55.2 34.5 29.8 38.8	1.7 6.4 25.7 66.7 79.1 83.0 42.7 12.8 9.1 13.2		0.1 1.0 1.3 1.4 1.9 5.8 4.6 6.1	0.1 .1 .1 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2		1.5 1.9 1.8 1.7 1.5 1.1 2.4 2.8 2.5 3.2	0.0 .1 .1 .2 .2 .3 .4 .5 .6	0.9 .9 1.1 1.5 2.2 3.1 4.1 4.2 4.3 4.5	5.3 4.1 5.4 7.0 6.6 3.1 3.6 8.2 8.5 11.1	-2.9 -4.9 -20.5 -54.6 -47.6 -47.6 -15.9 4.0 11.8
1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1956 1957 1958	39.4 51.6 66.2 69.6 69.7 65.5 74.6 80.0 79.6 79.2	15.8 21.6 27.9 29.8 29.5 28.7 32.2 35.6 34.7 36.7	10.4 14.1 21.2 21.2 21.1 17.9 20.9 21.2 20.1 17.3	4.3 5.7 6.4 6.8 7.2 7.9 9.3 10.0 11.2 11.7	8.9 10.2 10.6 11.7 11.9 11.0 12.2 13.2 13.6 13.5	42.6 45.5 67.7 76.1 70.9 68.4 70.6 76.6 82.4 92.1	13.7 23.6 46.1 52.8 49.3 42.7 42.5 45.4 46.8 49.0		4.7 3.6 2.7 2.1 1.6 2.2 2.4 3.1 3.4 3.1	.3 .3 .3 .3 .3 .4 .5 .5 .7		4.1 3.4 3.7 3.8 4.4 5.1 4.7 5.4 7.5 8.2	.8 1.6 2.1 2.7 3.4 4.4 5.5 6.7 8.2 9.7	4.8 4.7 4.7 5.2 4.8 4.9 5.1 5.4 5.6 5.8	14.2 8.4 8.1 9.1 7.1 8.9 10.1 10.3 15.5	-3.1 6.1 -1.5 -6.5 -1.2 -3.0 3.9 3.4 -2.8 -12.8
1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1967 1968	92.5 94.4 99.7 106.6 112.6 116.8 130.8 148.8 153.0 186.9	40.7 41.3 45.6 47.6 48.7 48.8 55.4 61.5 68.7 87.2	21.5 21.0 20.5 21.6 23.5 25.5 30.1 34.0 28.7 36.7	14.7 16.4 17.0 19.8 22.0 22.2 25.5 32.6 33.9 39.0	15.6 15.7 16.5 17.6 18.5 20.3 19.8 20.7 21.7 23.9	92.2 97.7 106.8 111.3 118.5 118.2 134.5 157.5 178.1 183.6	48.1 49.6 52.3 53.4 54.8 50.6 58.1 71.4 81.9 82.5	50.1 51.1 52.6 48.8 56.6 70.1 80.4 80.8	3.0 3.2 5.6 5.3 4.9 5.6 5.6 5.6 4.6	.8 .9 1.2 1.5 1.8 1.8 2.5 3.4 4.4 5.2	0.1 2.7 4.6 5.7	7.4 9.7 9.2 9.3 9.7 9.5 9.7 10.3 11.8 13.1	11.6 12.5 14.4 15.8 16.6 17.5 20.7 21.7 23.9 27.3	6.9 6.7 6.9 7.7 8.2 8.6 9.4 10.3 11.1 12.7	14.4 15.2 17.2 18.3 22.6 25.0 28.5 32.1 35.1 32.6	.3 -3.3 -7.1 -4.8 -5.9 -1.4 -3.7 -8.6 -25.2 3.2
1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1976 Transition quarter 1977 1979	192.8 187.1 207.3 230.8 263.2 279.1 298.1 81.2 355.6 399.6 463.3	90.4 86.2 94.7 103.2 119.0 122.4 131.6 38.8 157.6 181.0 217.8	32.8 26.8 32.2 36.2 38.6 40.6 41.4 8.5 54.9 60.0 65.7	44.4 47.3 52.6 63.1 75.1 84.5 90.8 25.2 106.5 121.0 138.9	25.2 26.8 27.8 28.3 30.6 31.5 34.3 8.8 36.6 37.7 40.8	195.6 210.2 230.7 245.7 269.4 332.3 371.8 96.0 409.2 458.7 504.0	81.7 78.9 79.2 76.7 79.3 86.5 89.6 22.3 97.2 104.5 116.3	80.1 77.5 77.6 75.0 77.9 84.9 87.9 21.8 95.1 102.3 113.6	4.3 4.2 4.8 4.1 5.7 7.1 6.4 2.5 6.4 7.5	5.9 6.8 8.7 9.4 10.7 12.9 15.7 3.9 17.3 18.5 20.5	6.2 6.6 7.5 8.1 9.6 12.9 15.8 4.3 19.3 22.8 26.5	15.7 22.9 27.7 28.3 33.7 50.2 60.8 15.0 61.1 61.5 66.4	30.3 35.9 40.2 49.1 55.9 64.7 73.9 19.8 85.1 93.9 104.1	14.4 14.8 15.5 17.3 21.4 23.2 26.7 6.9 29.9 35.5 42.6	37.2 40.0 47.3 52.8 52.9 74.8 82.7 21.4 93.0 114.7 120.2	-2.8 -23.0 -23.4 -14.9 -6.1 -53.2 -73.7 -14.7 -53.7 -59.2 -40.7
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	517.1 599.3 617.8 600.6 666.5 734.1 769.2 854.4 909.3 991.2	244.1 285.9 297.7 288.9 298.4 334.5 349.0 392.6 401.2 445.7	64.6 61.1 49.2 37.0 56.9 61.3 63.1 83.9 94.5 103.3	157.8 182.7 201.5 209.0 239.4 265.2 283.9 303.3 334.3 359.4	50.6 69.5 69.3 65.6 71.8 73.1 73.2 74.6 79.3 82.8	590.9 678.2 745.7 808.4 851.9 946.4 990.4 1,004.1 1,064.5 1,143.8	134.0 157.5 185.3 209.9 227.4 252.7 273.4 282.0 290.4 303.6	130.9 153.9 180.7 204.4 220.9 245.1 265.4 273.9 281.9 294.8	12.7 13.1 12.3 11.8 15.9 16.2 14.2 11.6 10.5 9.6	23.2 26.9 27.4 28.6 30.4 33.5 35.9 40.0 44.5 48.4	32.1 39.1 46.6 52.6 57.5 65.8 70.2 75.1 78.9 85.0	86.6 100.3 108.2 123.0 113.4 129.0 120.6 124.1 130.4 137.4	118.5 139.6 156.0 170.7 178.2 188.6 198.8 207.4 219.3 232.5	52.5 68.8 85.0 89.8 111.1 129.5 136.0 138.6 151.8 169.0	131.3 133.0 125.0 121.8 117.9 131.0 141.4 125.3 138.8 158.4	-73.8 -79.0 -128.0 -207.8 -185.4 -212.3 -221.2 -149.7 -155.2 -152.6
1990	1,032.1 1,055.1 1,091.3 1,154.5 1,258.7 1,351.9 1,453.2 1,579.4 1,722.0 1,827.6	466.9 467.8 476.0 509.7 543.1 590.2 656.4 737.5 828.6 879.5	93.5 98.1 100.3 117.5 140.4 157.0 171.8 182.3 188.7 184.7	380.0 396.0 413.7 428.3 461.5 484.5 509.4 539.4 571.8 611.8	99.0 113.8 120.2 115.5 120.3 132.9	1,253.1 1,324.3 1,381.6 1,409.5 1,461.9 1,515.9 1,560.6 1,601.3 1,652.7	299.3 273.3 298.4 291.1 281.6 272.1 265.8 270.5 268.2 274.8	289.7 262.3 286.8 278.5 268.6 259.4 253.1 258.3 255.8 261.2	13.8 15.9 16.1 17.2 17.1 16.4 13.5 15.2 13.1	57.7 71.2 89.5 99.4 107.1 115.4 119.4 123.8 131.4 141.1	98.1 104.5 119.0 130.6 144.7 159.9 174.2 190.0 192.8 190.4	148.7 172.5 199.6 210.0 217.2 223.8 229.7 235.0 237.8 242.5	248.6 269.0 287.6 304.6 319.6 335.8 349.7 365.3 379.2 390.0	184.3 194.4 199.3 198.7 202.9 232.1 241.1 244.0 241.1 229.8	202.6 223.6 172.2 158.0 171.7 160.3 167.3 157.4 189.0 218.2	-221.0 -269.2 -290.3 -255.1 -203.2 -164.0 -107.4 -21.9 69.3 125.6
2000	1,991.4 1,853.4 1,782.5 1,880.3 2,153.9	1,004.5 994.3 858.3 793.7 809.0 927.2 1,043.9 1,163.5 1,219.7 1,259.0	207.3 151.1 148.0 131.8 189.4 278.3 353.9 370.2 345.3 339.2	652.9 694.0 700.8 713.0 733.4 794.1 837.8 869.6 910.1 949.4	160.9 152.0 146.2 144.1 148.5 154.2 171.6 164.9 46.1 152.3	1,789.2 1,863.2 2,011.2 2,160.1 2,293.0 2,472.2 2,655.4 2,730.2 2,931.2 3,107.4	294.4 304.8 348.5 404.8 455.8 495.3 521.8 552.6 607.3 675.1	281.1 290.2 331.9 387.2 436.5 474.1 499.3 529.8 583.1 651.2	17.2 16.5 22.4 21.2 26.9 34.6 29.5 28.5 34.8 38.0	154.5 172.3 196.5 219.6 240.1 250.6 252.8 266.4 284.5 299.4	197.1 217.4 230.9 249.4 269.4 298.6 329.9 375.4 396.3 413.3	253.7 269.8 312.7 334.6 333.1 345.8 352.5 366.0 388.4 401.7	409.4 433.0 456.0 474.7 495.5 523.3 548.5 586.2 615.3 649.3	222.9 206.2 170.9 153.1 160.2 184.0 226.6 237.1 243.9 260.2	239.9 243.4 273.3 302.7 311.9 339.9 393.8 318.1 360.7 370.3	236.2 128.2 -157.8 -377.6 -412.7 -318.3 -248.2 -162.0 -410.0 -407.4

Note.—See Note, Table B-78.

Sources: Department of the Treasury and Office of Management and Budget.

Table B-81.—Federal receipts, outlays, surplus or deficit, and debt, fiscal years 2004–2009 [Millions of dollars; fiscal years]

		Act	ual		Estir	nates
Description	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
RECEIPTS, OUTLAYS, AND SURPLUS OR DEFICIT						
Total: Receipts	1,880,279 2,293,006 -412,727	2,153,859 2,472,205 -318,346	2,407,254 2,655,435 -248,181	2,568,239 2,730,241 -162,002	2,521,175 2,931,222 –410,047	2,699,947 3,107,355 -407,408
Receipts Outlays Surplus or deficit (–) Off-budget:	1,345,534 1,913,495 -567,961	1,576,383 2,069,994 -493,611	1,798,872 2,233,366 -434,494	1,933,150 2,276,604 -343,454	1,858,960 2,461,157 –602,197	2,004,383 2,615,476 –611,093
Receipts	534,745 379,511 155,234	577,476 402,211 175,265	608,382 422,069 186,313	635,089 453,637 181,452	662,215 470,065 192,150	695,564 491,879 203,685
OUTSTANDING DEBT, END OF PERIOD						
Gross Federal debt Held by Federal Government accounts Held by the public Federal Reserve System	7,354,657 3,059,113 4,295,544 700,341	7,905,300 3,313,088 4,592,212 736,360	8,451,350 3,622,378 4,828,972 768,924	8,950,744 3,915,615 5,035,129 779,632	9,654,436 4,225,818 5,428,619	10,413,414 4,557,261 5,856,153
Other	3,595,203	3,855,852	4,060,048	4,255,497		
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE						
Total: On-budget and off-budget	1,880,279 808,959 189,371 733,407 198,662 534,745 69,855	2,153,859 927,222 278,282 794,125 216,649 577,476 73,094	2,407,254 1,043,908 353,915 837,821 229,439 608,382 73,961	2,568,239 1,163,472 370,243 869,607 234,518 635,089 65,069	2,521,175 1,219,661 345,336 910,125 247,910 662,215 68,835	2,699,947 1,259,041 339,224 949,377 253,813 695,564 68,946
Estate and gift taxes Customs duties and fees Miscellaneous receipts ¹ Deposits of earnings by Federal Reserve System All other ¹	24,831 21,083 32,773 19,652 13,121	24,764 23,379 32,993 19,297 13,696	27,877 24,810 44,962 29,945 15,017	26,044 26,010 47,794 32,043 15,751	26,757 29,208 -78,747 31,358 -110,105	26,313 29,122 27,924 31,652 -3,728
OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION						
Total: On-budget and off-budget	2,293,006	2,472,205	2,655,435	2,730,241	2,931,222	3,107,355
National defense International affairs General science, space and technology Energy Natural resources and environment Agriculture Commerce and housing credit On-budget Off-budget	455,847 26,891 23,053 -166 30,725 15,440 5,266 9,396 -4,130	495,326 34,595 23,628 429 28,023 26,566 7,567 9,358 -1,791	521,840 29,549 23,616 7825 33,055 25,970 6,188 7,263 -1,075	552,568 28,510 25,566 -860 31,772 17,663 488 -4,605 5,093	607,263 34,826 27,631 3,005 35,549 20,967 7,361 6,426 935	675,084 38,027 29,170 3,104 35,546 19,070 4,182 3,111 1,071
Transportation. Community and regional development Education, training, employment, and social services. Health Medicare Income security Social security On-budget Off-budget	64,627 15,822 87,990 240,134 269,365 495,548 14,348 481,200	67,894 26,264 97,567 250,614 298,638 345,847 523,305 16,526 506,779	70,244 54,531 118,560 252,780 329,868 352,477 548,549 16,058 532,491	72,905 29,567 91,676 266,432 375,407 365,975 586,153 19,307 566,846	80,268 27,601 93,389 284,499 396,333 388,440 615,256 18,728 596,528	83,901 23,345 88,313 299,393 413,324 401,711 649,332 22,890 626,442
Veterans benefits and services Administration of justice General government Net interest On-budget Off-budget	59,779 45,576 22,347 160,245 246,473 -86,228	70,151 40,019 17,010 183,986 275,822 –91,836	69,842 41,016 18,215 226,603 324,325 -97,722	72,847 41,244 17,457 237,109 343,112 –106,003	86,618 46,202 19,809 243,947 358,258 –114,311	91,875 51,143 21,534 260,231 382,081 –121,850
Allowances Undistributed offsetting receipts On-budget Off-budget	-58,537 -47,206 -11,331	-65,224 -54,283 -10,941	-68,250 -56,625 -11,625	-82,238 -69,939 -12,299	-87,742 -74,655 -13,087	-495 -80,435 -66,651 -13,784

¹ Includes Economic Growth Package.

Note.—See Note, Table B-78.

Sources: Department of the Treasury and Office of Management and Budget.

 ${\it Table B-82.--Federal\ and\ State\ and\ local\ government\ current\ receipts\ and\ expenditures,\ national\ and\ support of the property o$ income and product accounts (NIPA), 1959-2007

	To	otal governmen	nt	Fed	deral Governm	ent	State a	and local gove	rnment	Adden-
Year or quarter	Current receipts	Current expendi- tures	Net govern- ment saving (NIPA)	Current receipts	Current expendi- tures	Net Federal Govern- ment saving (NIPA)	Current receipts	Current expendi- tures	Net State and local govern- ment saving (NIPA)	dum: Grants- in-aid to State and local govern- ments
1959	123.0	115.8	7.1	87.0	83.6	3.3	40.6	36.9	3.8	3.8
1960	134.4 139.0 150.6 162.2 166.6 180.3 202.8 217.6 252.0 283.4	122.9 132.1 142.8 151.1 159.2 170.4 192.8 220.0 246.8 266.7	11.5 6.9 7.8 11.1 7.4 9.9 10.0 -2.4 5.2 16.7	93.9 95.5 103.6 111.8 120.9 137.9 146.9 171.2 192.5	86.7 92.8 101.1 106.4 117.6 135.7 156.2 173.5 183.8	7.2 2.6 2.5 5.4 1.0 3.3 2.3 -9.4 -2.3 8.7	44.5 48.1 52.0 56.0 61.3 66.5 74.9 82.5 93.5 105.5	40.2 43.8 46.8 50.3 54.9 60.0 67.2 75.5 86.0 97.5	4.3 4.3 5.2 5.7 6.4 6.5 7.8 7.0 7.5 8.0	4.0 4.5 5.0 5.6 6.5 7.2 10.1 11.7 12.7
1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1977	286.7 303.4 346.8 390.0 431.3 441.6 505.5 566.8 645.6 728.2	294.8 325.3 355.5 385.6 435.8 508.2 549.9 597.7 653.4 726.5	-8.1 -21.9 -8.8 4.4 -4.4 -66.6 -44.4 -31.0 -7.8 1.7	186.0 191.7 220.1 250.4 279.5 277.2 322.5 363.4 423.5 486.2	201.1 220.0 244.4 261.7 293.3 346.2 374.3 407.5 450.0 497.5	-15.2 -28.4 -24.4 -11.3 -13.8 -69.0 -51.7 -44.1 -26.5 -11.3	120.1 134.9 158.4 174.3 188.1 209.6 233.7 259.9 287.6 308.4	113.0 128.5 142.8 158.6 178.7 207.1 226.3 246.8 268.9 295.4	7.1 6.5 15.6 15.7 9.3 2.5 7.4 13.1 18.7	19.3 23.2 31.7 34.8 36.3 45.1 50.7 56.6 65.5 66.3
1980	798.0	842.8	-44.8	532.1	585.7	-53.6	338.2	329.4	8.8	72.3
	917.2	962.9	-45.7	619.4	672.7	-53.3	370.2	362.7	7.6	72.5
	938.5	1,072.6	-134.1	616.6	748.5	-131.9	391.4	393.6	-2.2	69.5
	999.4	1,167.5	-168.1	642.3	815.4	-173.0	428.6	423.7	4.9	71.6
	1,112.5	1,256.6	-144.1	709.0	877.1	-168.1	480.2	456.2	23.9	76.7
	1,213.5	1,366.1	-152.6	773.3	948.2	-175.0	521.1	498.7	22.3	80.9
	1,289.3	1,459.1	-169.9	815.2	1,006.0	-190.8	561.6	540.7	21.0	87.6
	1,403.2	1,535.8	-132.6	896.6	1,041.6	-145.0	590.6	578.1	12.4	83.9
	1,502.2	1,618.7	-116.6	958.2	1,092.7	-134.5	635.5	617.6	17.9	91.6
	1,626.3	1,735.6	-109.3	1,037.4	1,167.5	-130.1	687.3	666.5	20.8	98.3
1990	1,707.8 1,758.8 1,843.7 1,945.8 2,089.0 2,212.6 2,376.1 2,551.9 2,724.2 2,895.0	1,872.6 1,976.7 2,140.4 2,218.4 2,290.8 2,397.6 2,492.1 2,568.6 2,633.4 2,741.0	-164.8 -217.9 -296.7 -272.6 -201.9 -184.9 -116.0 -16.7 90.8 154.0	1,081.5 1,101.3 1,147.2 1,222.5 1,320.8 1,406.5 1,524.0 1,653.1 1,773.8 1,891.2	1,253.5 1,315.0 1,444.6 1,496.0 1,533.1 1,603.5 1,665.8 1,708.9 1,734.9	-172.0 -213.7 -297.4 -273.5 -212.3 -197.0 -141.8 -55.8 38.8 103.6	737.8 789.2 845.7 886.9 942.9 990.2 1,043.3 1,097.4 1,163.2 1,236.7	730.5 793.3 845.0 886.0 932.4 978.2 1,017.5 1,058.3 1,111.2 1,186.3	7.2 -4.2 .7 .9 10.5 12.0 25.8 39.1 52.0 50.4	111.4 131.6 149.1 163.7 174.7 184.1 191.2 198.6 212.8 232.9
2000	3,125.9	2,886.5	239.4	2,053.8	1,864.4	189.5	1,319.5	1,269.5	50.0	247.3
	3,113.1	3,061.6	51.5	2,016.2	1,969.5	46.7	1,373.0	1,368.2	4.8	276.1
	2,958.7	3,240.8	-282.1	1,853.2	2,101.1	-247.9	1,410.1	1,444.3	-34.2	304.6
	3,035.6	3,428.1	-392.5	1,879.9	2,252.1	-372.1	1,494.2	1,514.5	-20.4	338.5
	3,254.1	3,623.2	-369.1	2,008.9	2,379.5	-370.6	1,594.3	1,592.8	1.5	349.1
	3,589.1	3,892.2	-303.1	2,243.4	2,561.6	-318.3	1,706.9	1,691.7	15.2	361.2
	3,934.8	4,130.3	-195.4	2,495.8	2,715.8	-220.0	1,797.7	1,773.0	24.6	358.6
2004:	3,153.4	3,572.4	-419.0	1,939.5	2,350.6	-411.1	1,555.2	1,563.1	-7.9	341.3
	3,221.6	3,597.7	-376.1	1,989.7	2,363.8	-374.1	1,582.5	1,584.5	-1.9	350.6
	3,263.7	3,637.9	-374.2	2,023.5	2,385.4	-361.9	1,584.8	1,597.0	-12.3	344.6
	3,377.8	3,684.9	-307.1	2,082.8	2,418.2	-335.4	1,654.8	1,626.5	28.3	359.8
2005: I	3,531.9	3,797.9	-266.0	2,209.2	2,507.2	-298.0	1,681.1	1,649.1	32.0	358.3
	3,592.2	3,853.9	-261.6	2,247.5	2,535.0	-287.5	1,705.6	1,679.7	25.9	360.8
	3,537.6	3,926.5	-388.9	2,188.5	2,582.9	-394.3	1,709.3	1,703.8	5.4	360.2
	3,694.7	3,990.4	-295.6	2,328.3	2,621.4	-293.2	1,731.8	1,734.3	-2.5	365.4
2006:	3,849.7	4,033.7	-184.0	2,436.5	2,656.2	-219.6	1,767.8	1,732.1	35.6	354.6
	3,916.9	4,113.9	-197.0	2,471.5	2,711.4	-239.9	1,803.7	1,760.9	42.8	358.4
	3,955.6	4,182.5	-226.9	2,513.1	2,752.3	-239.2	1,806.7	1,794.4	12.3	364.2
	4,017.3	4,191.1	-173.9	2,561.9	2,743.4	-181.5	1,812.4	1,804.8	7.6	357.1
2007:	4,102.3	4,326.6	-224.3	2,619.7	2,838.2	-218.5	1,856.6	1,862.4	-5.8	374.0
	4,183.9	4,377.2	-193.4	2,670.1	2,876.9	-206.8	1,889.9	1,876.5	13.4	376.1
	4,200.8	4,446.4	-245.6	2,687.0	2,919.7	-232.6	1,892.8	1,905.8	-13.0	379.1

Note.—Federal grants-in-aid to State and local governments are reflected in Federal current expenditures and State and local current receipts. Total government current receipts and expenditures have been adjusted to eliminate this duplication.

Table B-83.—Federal and State and local government current receipts and expenditures, national income and product accounts (NIPA), by major type, 1959-2007

				Cui	rrent recei	pts					Curre	nt expend	itures		
Year or quarter	Total	Total ¹	Per- sonal current taxes	Taxes on produc- tion and imports	Taxes on corpo- rate income	Contri- butions for govern- ment social insur- ance	Income re- ceipts on assets	Current trans- fer re- ceipts	Current surplus of govern- ment enter- prises	Total ²	Con- sump- tion expen- ditures	Current trans- fer pay- ments	Interest pay- ments	Sub- si- dies	Net govern- ment saving
1959	123.0 134.4 139.0 150.6 160.2 166.6 180.3 202.8 217.6 252.0 283.4 286.7 303.4 346.8 390.0 431.3 441.6 505.5 566.8 645.6 728.2 938.5 999.4 1,112.5 1,213.5 1,21	107.1 113.4 117.1 126.1 134.6 149.5 203.2 229.3 240.4 485.0 299.4 333.4 445.0 663.9 669.9 669.9 669.9 669.1 1,180.3 1,	42.3 46.1 47.3 51.6 54.6 55.1 57.7 66.4 73.0 87.0 104.5 103.1 101.7 123.6 132.4 151.0 147.6 172.3 197.5 229.4 268.7 298.9 345.2 354.1 352.3 377.4 4417.4 437.3 489.1 505.0 566.1 592.8 586.7 610.6 646.6 690.7 744.1 832.1 926.3 1,027.0 1,107.5	41.1 44.6 47.0 50.4 57.3 60.8 63.3 68.0 76.5 84.0 91.5 100.6 108.1 117.3 125.0 135.5 146.6 159.9 171.2 180.4 200.7 230.5 323.7 290.2 308.5 374.9 374.9 374.9 374.9 374.9 374.9 374.9 374.9 375.4 457.5	23.6. 22.7. 24.0. 26.2. 28.0. 30.9. 33.7. 33.4. 37.7. 34.4. 37.7. 39.4. 37.7. 39.4. 31.1. 51.8. 81.1. 63.1. 137.2. 141.5. 140.6. 143.1. 140.6. 143.1. 140.6. 143.1. 140.6. 237.1. 239.2. 248.8	13.8 8 16.4 4 17.0 19.1 19.1 19.1 19.1 19.1 19.1 19.1 19	0.3 2.7 2.9 3.2 2.3 4.1 4.7 4.7 5.5 5.6 6.4 0.7 11.6 6.1 11.6 3.3 3.9 9.5 5.2 9.0 0.5 8.9 9.5 6.3 3.0 9.5 6.3 3.0 9.5 6.3 9.5 6.3 3.0 9.5 6.3 3.0 9.5 6.3 3.0 9.5 6.3 9.5 6.3 3.0 9.5 6.3 9.5 6.5 9.5 6.5 9.5 6.5 9.5 6.5 9.5 6.5 9.5 6.5 9.5 6.5	0.8 8 9.1 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.6 6.1 1.9 2.2 2.5 2.6 7.2 2.9 3.1 1.5 8.8 8.0 9.1 1.4 8.8 9.1 1.4 8.8 9.1 1.5 5.1 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5	1.0	115.8 8 122.9 1 142.8 151.1 142.8 151.1 142.8 151.1 159.2 170.4 1 159.2 170.4 1 159.2 170.4 1 159.2 170.4 1 159.2 170.4 1 159.2 170.4 1 159.2 1 159.2 1 169.3	80.7 3 83.3 3 88.2 2 95.8 88.2 2 95.8 102.7 1132.0 1149.7 165.8 24.8 115.9 2 204.7 7 294.6 316.6 657.6 657.6 657.6 657.6 11.047.8	26.8 8 28.0 28.0 31.8 32.6 34.1 37.8 41.8 37.5 51.1 58.1 169.2 114.2 27.8 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.8 3	7.3 10.4 10.2 11.1 12.9 13.7 15.1 16.4 188 20.2 23.1 24.3 35.6 40.3 35.6 40.3 35.6 40.3 35.6 40.3 35.6 40.3 35.6 35.6 35.6 35.6 35.6 35.6 35.6 35	1.1 1.1 1.1 2.0 2.3 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.3 4.5 5.1 7.1 8.9 9.8 8.5 5.1 7.1 2.1 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.3 2.2 2.3 3.3 2.2 3.3 3.3	7.1 11.5 6.9 7.8 11.1 7.4 9.9 9.0 9.0 -2.4 5.2 16.7 -8.1 -21.9 -8.8 4.4 -4.4 -4.4 -31.0 -134.1 -152.6 -168.1 -134.1 -152.6 -109.3 -134.6 -109.3 -136.7 -272.6 -201.9 -184.9 -184.9 -184.0 -185.1 -186.7 -186.7 -186.7
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006	3,125.9 3,113.1 2,958.7 3,035.6 3,254.1 3,589.1 3,934.8 3,153.4	2,206.8 2,168.0 2,004.5 2,050.3 2,213.4 2,518.7 2,769.8 2,131.7	1,235.7 1,237.3 1,051.8 1,001.1 1,046.3 1,209.1 1,354.3 1,008.1	708.9 728.6 762.8 807.2 863.8 921.6 967.3 844.8	255.0 194.9 182.6 233.1 293.3 376.5 435.5 269.1	702.7 731.1 750.0 778.6 828.8 874.8 927.6 810.8	117.4 113.7 98.4 95.8 99.1 105.6 111.9 96.6	93.7 101.8 104.9 109.2 117.0 105.2 139.5 116.9	5.3 -1.4 .9 1.7 -4.2 -15.1 -13.9 -2.5	2,886.5 3,061.6 3,240.8 3,428.1 3,623.2 3,892.2 4,130.3 3,572.4	1,417.1 1,501.6 1,616.9 1,736.5 1,844.0 1,965.7 2,089.3 1,808.8	1,062.4 1,160.6 1,270.4 1,343.2 1,425.3 1,521.7 1,618.3	362.8 344.1 315.1 300.6 309.3 346.2 372.9 304.9	44.3 55.3 38.4 47.9 44.6 58.5 49.7 43.7	239.4 51.5 -282.1 -392.5 -369.1 -303.1 -195.4 -419.0
2004: 1 V 2006: 1	3,733.4 3,221.6 3,263.7 3,377.8 3,531.9 3,592.2 3,537.6 3,694.7 3,849.7	2,183.5 2,227.0 2,311.5 2,450.4 2,500.8 2,523.5 2,600.0 2,697.9	1,006.1 1,024.5 1,062.1 1,090.7 1,166.4 1,195.5 1,223.5 1,251.0 1,318.6	857.1 867.8 885.5 899.5 917.7 930.0 939.2 953.3	292.9 288.6 322.6 373.1 377.9 357.0 397.9 415.9	822.9 836.1 845.5 861.0 867.9 881.7 888.5	98.0 99.8 102.2 103.2 105.6 106.1 107.4 109.7	120.4 105.5 125.1 125.9 128.3 54.0 112.7 134.9	-2.3 -3.3 -4.7 -6.5 -8.5 -10.4 -27.7 -13.9	3,597.7 3,637.9 3,684.9 3,797.9 3,853.9 3,926.5 3,990.4 4,033.7	1,831.3 1,859.4 1,876.5 1,922.0 1,944.0 1,993.0 2,003.7	1,418.2 1,421.7 1,444.6 1,499.1 1,508.5 1,527.4 1,551.9 1,575.3	303.7 312.5 316.2 322.5 343.3 346.5 372.6 352.8	42.9 44.2 47.6 54.3 58.1 59.6 62.2 53.2	-415.0 -376.1 -374.2 -307.1 -266.0 -261.6 -388.9 -295.6 -184.0
2006: 1 II IV 2007: 1 II	3,849.7 3,916.9 3,955.6 4,017.3 4,102.3 4,183.9 4,200.8	2,760.8 2,789.7 2,830.7 2,889.7 2,962.3 2,962.7	1,318.6 1,342.6 1,355.2 1,401.0 1,454.7 1,477.6 1,489.2	953.3 965.9 971.2 978.9 990.8 1,004.1 1,014.4	415.9 441.8 451.9 432.5 432.1 468.6 446.6	920.1 926.8 944.6 969.8 972.2 981.5	111.5 112.6 113.7 112.9 114.0 115.3	134.9 137.9 140.9 144.3 147.6 150.3 153.5	-11.7 -13.4 -14.5 -16.0 -17.8 -15.0 -12.2	4,113.9 4,182.5 4,191.1 4,326.6 4,377.2 4,446.4	2,052.3 2,076.7 2,101.0 2,127.2 2,156.5 2,205.7 2,242.1	1,675.3 1,608.0 1,640.0 1,650.0 1,729.6 1,716.3 1,749.1	352.8 379.6 393.1 366.2 393.5 407.9 408.6	49.7 48.3 47.8 47.0 47.3 46.6	-184.0 -197.0 -226.9 -173.9 -224.3 -193.4 -245.6

Includes taxes from the rest of the world, not shown separately.
 Includes an item for the difference between wage accruals and disbursements, not shown separately.

Table B-84.—Federal Government current receipts and expenditures, national income and product accounts (NIPA), 1959-2007

				Cu	rrent recei	pts					Curre	ent expend	itures		
Year or quarter				x receipts Taxes	Taxes	Contri- butions for	Income re-	Current trans-	Current surplus of		Con- sump-	Current trans-	Interest	Sub-	Net Federal Govern-
quarter	Total	Total ¹	Per- sonal current taxes	on produc- tion and imports	on corpo- rate income	govern- ment social insur- ance	ceipts on assets	fer re- ceipts	govern- ment enter- prises	Total ²	tion expen- ditures	fer pay- ments ³	pay- ments	si- dies	ment saving
1959	87.0	73.3	38.5	12.2	22.5	13.4	0.0	0.4	-0.1	83.6	50.0	26.2	6.3	1.1	3.3
1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	93.9 95.5 103.6 111.8 120.9 137.9 146.9 171.2 192.5	76.5 77.5 83.3 88.6 87.8 95.7 104.8 109.9 129.8 146.1	41.8 42.7 46.5 49.1 46.0 51.1 58.6 64.4 76.4 91.7	13.1 13.2 14.2 14.7 15.5 15.5 14.5 15.2 17.0 17.9	21.4 21.5 22.5 24.6 26.1 28.9 31.4 30.0 36.1 36.1	16.0 16.5 18.6 21.0 21.7 22.7 30.5 34.0 37.8 43.1	1.4 1.5 1.7 1.8 1.8 1.9 2.1 2.5 2.9 2.7	.4 .5 .5 .6 .7 1.1 1.2 1.1 1.1	3 5 3 3 6 6 3 5	86.7 92.8 101.1 106.4 110.8 117.6 135.7 156.2 173.5 183.8	49.8 51.6 57.8 60.8 62.8 65.7 75.9 87.1 95.4 98.4	27.5 31.3 32.3 34.1 35.2 38.3 44.2 52.6 59.3 65.1	8.4 7.9 8.6 9.3 10.0 10.6 11.6 12.7 14.6 15.8	1.1 2.0 2.3 2.2 2.7 3.0 3.9 3.8 4.1 4.5	7.2 2.6 2.5 5.4 1.0 3.3 2.3 -9.4 -2.3 8.7
1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	186.0 191.7 220.1 250.4 279.5 277.2 322.5 363.4 423.5 486.2	138.0 138.7 158.4 173.1 192.2 187.0 218.1 247.4 286.9 326.2	88.9 85.8 102.8 109.6 126.5 120.7 141.2 162.2 188.9 224.6	18.2 19.1 18.6 19.9 20.2 22.2 21.6 22.9 25.6 26.0	30.6 33.5 36.6 43.3 45.1 43.6 54.6 61.6 71.4 74.4	45.3 50.0 57.9 74.0 83.5 87.5 99.1 110.3 127.9 148.9	3.1 3.5 3.6 3.8 4.2 4.9 5.9 6.7 8.5	1.1 1.3 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.6 1.9 2.4 2.8	-1.5 -1.6 -1.1 -1.8 -1.8 -3.6 -2.2 -2.9 -2.1 -2.3	201.1 220.0 244.4 261.7 293.3 346.2 374.3 407.5 450.0 497.5	98.6 102.0 107.7 108.9 118.0 129.6 137.2 150.7 163.3 179.0	80.0 95.5 111.9 124.9 145.7 183.5 198.5 212.9 232.7 254.6	17.7 17.9 18.8 22.8 26.0 28.9 33.8 37.1 45.3 55.7	4.8 4.6 6.6 5.1 3.2 4.3 4.9 6.9 8.7 8.2	-15.2 -28.4 -24.4 -11.3 -13.8 -69.0 -51.7 -44.1 -26.5 -11.3
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	532.1 619.4 616.6 642.3 709.0 773.3 815.2 896.6 958.2 1,037.4	355.9 408.1 386.8 393.6 425.7 460.6 479.6 544.0 566.7 621.7	250.0 290.6 295.0 286.2 301.4 336.0 350.1 392.5 402.9 451.5	34.0 50.3 41.4 44.8 47.8 46.4 44.0 46.3 50.3 50.2	70.3 65.7 49.0 61.3 75.2 76.3 83.8 103.2 111.1 117.2	162.6 191.8 204.9 221.8 252.8 276.5 297.5 315.9 353.1 376.3	13.7 18.3 22.2 23.8 26.6 29.1 31.4 27.9 30.0 28.6	3.5 3.8 5.2 6.0 7.3 9.4 8.2 10.7 10.8 12.4	-3.6 -2.5 -2.4 -2.9 -3.4 -2.4 -1.5 -2.0 -2.3 -1.6	585.7 672.7 748.5 815.4 877.1 948.2 1,006.0 1,041.6 1,092.7 1,167.5	207.5 238.3 263.3 286.5 310.0 338.4 358.2 374.3 382.5 399.2	299.1 329.5 358.8 383.0 396.5 419.3 445.1 452.9 481.9 522.0	69.7 93.9 111.8 124.6 150.3 169.4 178.2 184.6 199.3 219.3	9.4 11.1 14.5 20.8 20.6 20.9 24.5 29.9 29.0 26.8	-53.6 -53.3 -131.9 -173.0 -168.1 -175.0 -190.8 -145.0 -134.5 -130.1
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	1,081.5 1,101.3 1,147.2 1,222.5 1,320.8 1,406.5 1,524.0 1,653.1 1,773.8 1,891.2	642.8 636.1 660.4 713.4 781.9 845.1 932.4 1,030.6 1,116.8 1,195.7	470.2 461.3 475.3 505.5 542.7 586.0 663.4 744.3 825.8 893.0	51.4 62.2 63.7 66.7 79.4 75.9 73.2 78.2 81.1 83.9	118.1 109.9 118.8 138.5 156.7 179.3 190.6 203.0 204.2 213.0	400.1 418.6 441.8 463.6 493.7 519.2 542.8 576.4 613.8 651.6	30.2 30.1 25.7 26.2 23.4 23.7 26.9 25.9 21.5 21.5	13.5 17.9 19.4 21.1 22.3 19.1 23.1 19.9 21.5 22.7	-5.1 -1.4 -1.8 4 6 -1.2 .3 .1 3	1,253.5 1,315.0 1,444.6 1,496.0 1,533.1 1,603.5 1,665.8 1,708.9 1,734.9 1,787.6	419.8 439.5 445.2 441.9 440.8 440.5 446.3 457.7 454.6 475.1	569.9 597.6 718.7 764.7 799.2 839.0 888.3 918.8 946.5 986.1	237.5 250.9 251.3 253.4 261.3 290.4 297.3 300.0 298.8 282.7	26.4 26.9 29.5 36.0 31.8 33.7 34.0 32.4 35.0 43.8	-172.0 -213.7 -297.4 -273.5 -212.3 -197.0 -141.8 -55.8 38.8 103.6
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006	2,053.8 2,016.2 1,853.2 1,879.9 2,008.9 2,243.4 2,495.8	1,313.6 1,252.2 1,075.5 1,070.8 1,152.3 1,362.7 1,537.5	999.1 994.5 830.5 774.5 797.4 932.4 1,053.2	87.8 85.8 87.3 89.7 94.6 99.0 98.6	219.4 164.7 150.5 197.8 250.3 319.8 373.1	691.7 717.5 734.3 758.9 805.2 849.3 901.6	25.2 24.9 20.2 22.9 23.8 24.5 24.7	25.7 27.1 24.8 25.0 28.8 11.6 35.2	-2.3 -5.5 -1.6 2.3 -1.2 -4.8 -3.2	1,864.4 1,969.5 2,101.1 2,252.1 2,379.5 2,561.6 2,715.8	499.3 531.9 591.5 662.7 723.7 768.5 812.8	1,038.1 1,131.4 1,243.0 1,328.7 1,390.6 1,479.1 1,576.1	283.3 258.6 229.1 212.9 221.0 255.9 277.5	43.8 47.6 37.5 47.8 44.2 58.2 49.4	189.5 46.7 -247.9 -372.1 -370.6 -318.3 -220.0
2004: I II IV	1,939.5 1,989.7 2,023.5 2,082.8	1,100.7 1,139.0 1,159.4 1,209.9	767.5 785.8 809.6 826.6	93.8 94.3 95.1 95.3	229.7 249.8 246.4 275.3	788.3 799.6 812.1 820.9	23.6 23.4 23.9 24.2	27.6 28.5 29.4 29.9	6 8 -1.4 -2.1	2,350.6 2,363.8 2,385.4 2,418.2	709.6 721.2 734.6 729.6	1,382.9 1,383.2 1,382.5 1,413.7	216.3 215.3 224.4 227.8	43.3 42.6 43.9 47.2	-411.1 -374.1 -361.9 -335.4
2005: I II III IV	2,209.2 2,247.5 2,188.5 2,328.3	1,321.4 1,351.7 1,362.3 1,415.2	897.1 920.4 946.1 966.1	96.5 100.7 99.8 98.8	316.4 320.9 303.5 338.3	836.0 842.6 856.1 862.6	24.6 25.5 24.3 23.8	30.5 32.0 -48.2 32.2	-3.3 -4.2 -6.0 -5.6	2,507.2 2,535.0 2,582.9 2,621.4	759.1 761.7 784.1 769.0	1,460.6 1,462.0 1,483.7 1,510.1	233.5 253.6 255.8 280.5	54.0 57.7 59.2 61.8	-298.0 -287.5 -394.3 -293.2
2006: I II III IV	2,436.5 2,471.5 2,513.1 2,561.9	1,488.0 1,521.1 1,555.3 1,585.4	1,022.7 1,032.9 1,057.4 1,099.8	98.7 99.0 99.3 97.2	356.4 378.6 387.1 370.1	892.8 894.1 900.9 918.8	24.2 24.6 24.8 25.4	33.8 34.6 35.5 36.7	-2.3 -2.9 -3.3 -4.3	2,656.2 2,711.4 2,752.3 2,743.4	804.8 806.6 813.3 826.4	1,539.5 1,571.1 1,594.3 1,599.6	259.0 284.4 296.7 270.0	52.8 49.3 47.9 47.4	-219.6 -239.9 -239.2 -181.5
2007: I II III	2,619.7 2,670.1 2,687.0	1,619.0 1,663.2 1,666.6	1,138.8 1,151.7 1,170.1	97.9 98.3 101.4	370.3 401.3 382.5	944.0 946.3 955.6	24.6 25.1 25.3	38.1 38.5 39.4	-6.1 -3.0 .2	2,838.2 2,876.9 2,919.7	829.8 849.8 867.7	1,665.6 1,670.9 1,696.4	296.3 309.4 309.3	46.6 46.9 46.2	-218.5 -206.8 -232.6

Includes taxes from the rest of the world, not shown separately.
 Includes an item for the difference between wage accruals and disbursements, not shown separately.
 Includes Federal grants-in-aid to State and local governments. See Table B–82 for data on Federal grants-in-aid.

Table B-85.—State and local government current receipts and expenditures, national income and product accounts (NIPA), 1959–2007

				Cu	rrent recei	pts					Curre	nt expend	itures		
Year or quarter	Total	Total	Per- sonal current taxes	Taxes on produc- tion and imports	Taxes on corpo- rate income	Contri- butions for govern- ment social insur- ance	Income re- ceipts on assets	Current transfer re- ceipts ¹	Current surplus of govern- ment enter- prises	Total ²	Con- sump- tion expen- ditures	Govern- ment social benefit pay- ments to per- sons	Interest pay- ments	Sub- si- dies	Net State and local govern- ment saving
1959	40.6 44.5 48.1 52.0 56.0 61.3 66.5 74.9 82.5 93.5 105.5 120.1 134.9 158.4 174.3 188.1 209.6 233.7 259.9 287.6	33.8 37.0 39.7 42.8 45.8 45.8 49.8 53.9 58.8 64.0 73.4 82.5 91.3 101.7 115.6 126.3 136.0 147.4 165.7 183.7 198.2	3.8 4.2 4.6 5.0 5.4 6.1 6.6 7.8 8.6 10.6 12.8 14.2 15.9 20.9 22.8 24.5 26.9 31.1 35.4 40.5	28.8 31.5 33.8 36.3 38.7 41.8 45.3 48.8 52.8 59.5 66.0 73.3 81.5 89.4 97.4 104.8 113.2 125.0 136.9 145.6	1.2 1.3 1.5 1.7 1.8 2.0 2.2 2.6 3.3 3.6 3.7 4.3 5.3 6.0 7.3 9.6 11.4	0.4 .55 .5 .6 .6 .7 .8 .8 .9 .9 .1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.5 1.7 1.8 2.2 2.8	1.1 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.6 1.9 2.2 2.6 3.0 3.5 4.3 5.2 5.5 5.9 7.8 10.2 11.2 10.4 11.7	4.2 4.5 5.2 5.8 6.4 7.3 8.0 11.1 13.1 14.2 16.2 21.1 25.2 34.0 37.3 39.3 48.7 55.0 61.4	1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.6 1.6 1.7 1.6 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.4 1.6 1.6 1.5 1.4 1.6 1.6 1.5 1.5 1.4 1.6 1.6 1.7 1.6 1.6 1.7 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6	36.9 40.2 43.8 46.8 50.3 54.9 60.0 67.2 75.5 86.0 97.5 113.0 128.5 142.8 158.6 178.7 207.1 226.3 246.8 268.9	30.7 33.5 36.6 39.0 41.9 45.8 50.2 56.1 62.6 70.4 79.9 91.5 102.7 113.2 126.0 143.7 165.1 179.5 195.9 213.2	4.3 4.6 5.0 5.3 5.7 6.2 6.7 7.6 9.2 11.4 19.3 22.0 24.1 25.3 30.8 34.1 37.0 40.8	1.8 2.1 2.2 2.4 2.7 2.9 3.1 3.4 3.7 4.2 4.4 5.3 6.5 7.5 8.5 9.6 11.1 12.5 13.7	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.1 1.1	3.8 4.3 4.3 5.2 5.7 6.4 6.5 7.0 7.5 8.0 7.5 15.6 15.7 9.3 2.5 7.4 13.1 18.7
1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	308.4 338.2 370.2 391.4 428.6 480.2 521.1 561.6 590.6 635.5 687.3	212.0 230.0 255.8 273.2 300.9 337.3 363.7 389.5 422.1 452.8 488.0	44.0 48.9 54.6 59.1 66.1 76.0 81.4 96.6 102.1	154.4 166.7 185.7 200.0 218.9 242.5 262.1 279.7 301.6 324.6 349.1	13.6 14.5 15.4 14.0 15.9 18.8 20.2 22.7 23.9 26.0 24.2	3.9 3.6 3.9 4.0 4.1 4.7 4.9 6.0 7.2 8.4 9.0	20.1 26.3 32.0 36.7 41.4 47.7 54.9 58.4 58.1 60.5 65.7	72.7 79.5 81.0 79.1 82.4 89.0 94.5 105.0 100.0 109.0	3 -1.2 -2.4 -1.6 2 1.5 3.2 2.8 3.1 4.8 6.5	295.4 329.4 362.7 393.6 423.7 456.2 498.7 540.7 578.1 617.6 666.5	233.3 258.4 282.3 304.9 324.1 347.7 381.8 417.9 440.9 470.4 502.1	44.3 51.2 57.1 61.2 66.9 71.2 77.3 84.3 90.7 98.5 109.3	17.2 19.4 22.8 27.1 32.3 37.0 39.4 38.2 46.2 48.4 54.6	.3 .4 .4 .5 .4 .4 .3 .3 .3 .4 .4	13.0 8.8 7.6 -2.2 4.9 23.9 22.3 21.0 12.4 17.9 20.8
1990	737.8 789.2 845.7 886.9 942.9 990.2 1,043.3 1,097.4 1,163.2 1,236.7 1,319.5 1,373.0 1,410.1 1,494.2	519.1 544.3 579.8 604.7 644.2 672.1 709.6 749.9 794.9 840.4 893.2 915.8 929.0 979.4 1,061.2	122.6 125.3 135.3 141.1 148.0 158.1 168.7 182.0 201.2 214.5 236.6 242.7 221.3 226.6 249.0	374.1 395.3 420.1 436.8 466.3 482.4 507.9 533.8 558.8 590.2 621.1 642.8 675.5 717.5 769.2	22.5 23.6 24.4 26.9 30.0 31.7 33.0 34.1 34.9 35.8 35.5 30.2 32.2 35.3 43.0	10.0 11.6 13.1 14.1 14.5 13.6 12.5 10.8 10.4 9.8 11.0 13.6 15.8 19.8 23.6	68.4 68.0 64.8 61.4 63.2 68.4 73.3 77.8 80.9 85.3 92.2 88.8 78.2 72.9 75.4	133.5 158.2 180.3 197.7 211.9 224.1 234.1 246.6 266.8 290.8 315.4 350.8 384.7 422.7 437.2	6.7 7.1 7.7 9.0 9.0 12.0 13.9 10.2 10.4 7.7 4.0 2.5 -3.0	730.5 793.3 845.0 886.0 932.4 978.2 1,017.5 1,058.3 1,111.2 1,186.3 1,269.5 1,368.2 1,444.3 1,514.5	544.6 574.6 602.7 630.3 696.1 724.8 758.9 801.4 858.9 917.8 969.8 1,025.3 1,120.3	127.7 156.5 180.0 195.2 206.7 217.6 235.8 252.4 271.7 305.2 332.0 353.0 383.8	57.9 61.7 61.9 60.2 62.0 64.2 68.1 71.4 73.6 74.6 79.5 85.5 86.0 87.7 88.4	.4 .4 .4 .3 .3 .3 .4 .4 .4 .5 .7.7 .9 .1	7.2 -4.2 -7. 9 10.5 12.0 25.8 39.1 52.0 50.4 50.0 4.8 -34.2 -20.4 1.5 15.2
2005 2006 2004: I III IV 2005: I	1,706.9 1,797.7 1,555.2 1,582.5 1,584.8 1,654.8 1,681.1 1,705.6	1,156.0 1,232.3 1,031.0 1,044.6 1,067.5 1,101.6 1,128.9 1,149.1	276.7 301.2 240.6 238.6 252.5 264.1 269.3 275.1	822.6 868.8 751.0 762.9 772.7 790.1 803.0 817.0	56.7 62.4 39.4 43.1 42.3 47.3 56.7 57.0	25.5 26.0 22.5 23.3 24.0 24.6 25.0 25.4	81.0 87.1 73.0 74.6 75.9 78.0 78.6 80.1	454.8 462.9 430.5 442.5 420.6 455.1 453.7 457.2	-10.3 -10.7 -1.9 -2.5 -3.3 -4.4 -5.1 -6.2	1,691.7 1,773.0 1,563.1 1,584.5 1,597.0 1,626.5 1,649.1 1,679.7	1,197.2 1,276.5 1,099.2 1,110.2 1,124.8 1,147.0 1,162.9 1,182.3	403.8 400.8 375.0 385.6 383.7 390.8 396.8 407.4	90.4 95.4 88.6 88.3 88.1 88.4 89.0 89.7	.4 .4 .4 .4 .4	24.6 -7.9 -1.9 -12.3 28.3 32.0 25.9
2006: I IV 2007: I 2007: I	1,709.3 1,731.8 1,767.8 1,803.7 1,806.7 1,812.4 1,856.6 1,889.9 1,892.8	1,161.1 1,184.8 1,209.9 1,239.7 1,234.4 1,245.3 1,270.6 1,299.1 1,296.1	277.4 284.9 295.9 309.7 297.7 301.3 315.9 325.9 319.1	830.2 840.3 854.6 866.9 872.0 881.6 893.0 905.8 913.0	53.5 59.6 59.4 63.2 64.8 62.4 61.8 67.4 64.1	25.6 25.8 26.0 26.0 26.0 25.9 25.8 25.9 25.9	81.8 83.6 85.5 86.9 87.8 88.3 88.3 88.9 90.0	462.4 445.9 455.7 461.6 469.6 464.7 483.6 487.9 493.1	-21.7 -8.3 -9.4 -10.5 -11.1 -11.7 -11.8 -12.0 -12.4	1,703.8 1,734.3 1,732.1 1,760.9 1,794.4 1,804.8 1,862.4 1,876.5 1,905.8	1,208.9 1,234.7 1,247.4 1,270.0 1,287.7 1,300.8 1,326.7 1,355.9 1,374.3	403.8 407.1 390.4 395.3 409.9 407.5 438.1 421.5 431.7	90.7 92.1 93.9 95.2 96.4 96.1 97.3 98.6 99.3	.4 .4 .4 .4 .4 .4	5.4 -2.5 35.6 42.8 12.3 7.6 -5.8 13.4 -13.0

¹ Includes Federal grants-in-aid. See Table B–82 for data on Federal grants-in-aid.
² Includes an item for the difference between wage accruals and disbursements, not shown separately.

Table B-86.—State and local government revenues and expenditures, selected fiscal years, 1938-2005

[Millions of dollars]

			General	revenues by	source 2				General ex	penditures b	by function ²	
Fiscal year ¹	Total	Property taxes	Sales and gross receipts taxes	Individual income taxes	Corpora- tion net income taxes	Revenue from Federal Govern- ment	All other ³	Total ⁴	Edu- cation	High- ways	Public welfare ⁴	All other ^{4, 5}
1938	9,228	4,440	1,794	218	165	800	1,811	8,757	2,491	1,650	1,069	3,547
1940	9,609	4,430	1,982	224	156	945	1,872	9,229	2,638	1,573	1,156	3,862
1942	10,418	4,537	2,351	276	272	858	2,123	9,190	2,586	1,490	1,225	3,889
1944	10,908	4,604	2,289	342	451	954	2,269	8,863	2,793	1,200	1,133	3,737
1946	12,356	4,986	2,986	422	447	855	2,661	11,028	3,356	1,672	1,409	4,591
1948	17,250	6,126	4,442	543	592	1,861	3,685	17,684	5,379	3,036	2,099	7,170
1950	20,911	7,349	5,154	788	593	2,486	4,541	22,787	7,177	3,803	2,940	8,867
1952	25,181	8,652	6,357	998	846	2,566	5,763	26,098	8,318	4,650	2,788	10,342
1953	27,307	9,375	6,927	1,065	817	2,870	6,252	27,910	9,390	4,987	2,914	10,619
1954	29,012	9,967	7,276	1,127	778	2,966	6,897	30,701	10,557	5,527	3,060	11,557
1955	31,073	10,735	7,643	1,237	744	3,131	7,584	33,724	11,907	6,452	3,168	12,197
1956	34,667	11,749	8,691	1,538	890	3,335	8,465	36,711	13,220	6,953	3,139	13,399
1957	38,164	12,864	9,467	1,754	984	3,843	9,252	40,375	14,134	7,816	3,485	14,940
1958	41,219	14,047	9,829	1,759	1,018	4,865	9,699	44,851	15,919	8,567	3,818	16,547
1959	45,306	14,983	10,437	1,994	1,001	6,377	10,516	48,887	17,283	9,592	4,136	17,876
1960	50,505	16,405	11,849	2,463	1,180	6,974	11,634	51,876	18,719	9,428	4,404	19,325
1961	54,037	18,002	12,463	2,613	1,266	7,131	12,563	56,201	20,574	9,844	4,720	21,063
1962	58,252	19,054	13,494	3,037	1,308	7,871	13,489	60,206	22,216	10,357	5,084	22,549
1963	62,890	20,089	14,456	3,269	1,505	8,722	14,850	64,816	23,776	11,136	5,481	24,423
1962-63	62,269	19,833	14,446	3,267	1,505	8,663	14,556	63,977	23,729	11,150	5,420	23,678
	68,443	21,241	15,762	3,791	1,695	10,002	15,951	69,302	26,286	11,664	5,766	25,586
	74,000	22,583	17,118	4,090	1,929	11,029	17,250	74,678	28,563	12,221	6,315	27,579
	83,036	24,670	19,085	4,760	2,038	13,214	19,269	82,843	33,287	12,770	6,757	30,029
	91,197	26,047	20,530	5,825	2,227	15,370	21,198	93,350	37,919	13,932	8,218	33,281
	101,264	27,747	22,911	7,308	2,518	17,181	23,599	102,411	41,158	14,481	9,857	36,915
	114,550	30,673	26,519	8,908	3,180	19,153	26,117	116,728	47,238	15,417	12,110	41,963
	130,756	34,054	30,322	10,812	3,738	21,857	29,973	131,332	52,718	16,427	14,679	47,508
1970-71	144,927	37,852	33,233	11,900	3,424	26,146	32,372	150,674	59,413	18,095	18,226	54,940
1971-72	167,535	42,877	37,518	15,227	4,416	31,342	36,156	168,549	65,813	19,021	21,117	62,598
1972-73	190,222	45,283	42,047	17,994	5,425	39,264	40,210	181,357	69,713	18,615	23,582	69,447
1973-74	207,670	47,705	46,098	19,491	6,015	41,820	46,542	198,959	75,833	19,946	25,085	78,095
1973-74	228,171	51,491	49,815	21,454	6,642	47,034	51,735	230,722	87,858	22,528	28,156	92,180
1974-75	256,176	57,001	54,547	24,575	7,273	55,589	57,191	256,731	97,216	23,907	32,604	103,004
1975-76	285,157	62,527	60,641	29,246	9,174	62,444	61,125	274,215	102,780	23,058	35,906	112,472
1976-77	315,960	66,422	67,596	33,176	10,738	69,592	68,435	296,984	110,758	24,609	39,140	122,478
1977-78	343,236	64,944	74,247	36,932	12,128	75,164	79,822	327,517	119,448	28,440	41,898	137,731
1978-79	382,322	68,499	79,927	42,080	13,321	83,029	95,467	369,086	133,211	33,311	47,288	155,276
1980-81	423,404	74,969	85,971	46,426	14,143	90,294	111,599	407,449	145,784	34,603	54,105	172,957
1981-82	457,654	82,067	93,613	50,738	15,028	87,282	128,925	436,733	154,282	34,520	57,996	189,935
1982-83	486,753	89,105	100,247	55,129	14,258	90,007	138,008	466,516	163,876	36,655	60,906	205,080
1983-84	542,730	96,457	114,097	64,529	17,141	96,935	153,571	505,008	176,108	39,419	66,414	223,068
1984-85	598,121	103,757	126,376	70,361	19,152	106,158	172,317	553,899	192,686	44,989	71,479	244,745
1985-86	641,486	111,709	135,005	74,365	19,994	113,099	187,314	605,623	210,819	49,368	75,868	269,568
1986-87	686,860	121,203	144,091	83,935	22,425	114,857	200,350	657,134	226,619	52,355	82,650	295,510
1987-88	726,762	132,212	156,452	88,350	23,663	117,602	208,482	704,921	242,683	55,621	89,090	317,527
1988-89	786,129	142,400	166,336	97,806	25,926	125,824	227,838	762,360	263,898	58,105	97,879	342,479
1989-90	849,502	155,613	177,885	105,640	23,566	136,802	249,996	834,818	288,148	61,057	110,518	375,094
1990-91	902,207	167,999	185,570	109,341	22,242	154,099	262,955	908,108	309,302	64,937	130,402	403,467
1991-92	979,137	180,337	197,731	115,638	23,880	179,174	282,376	981,253	324,652	67,351	158,723	430,526
1992-93	1,041,643	189,744	209,649	123,235	26,417	198,663	293,935	1,030,434	342,287	68,370	170,705	449,072
1993-94	1,100,490	197,141	223,628	128,810	28,320	215,492	307,099	1,077,665	353,287	72,067	183,394	468,916
1994-95	1,169,505	203,451	237,268	137,931	31,406	228,771	330,677	1,149,863	378,273	77,109	196,703	497,779
1995-96	1,222,821	209,440	248,993	146,844	32,009	234,891	350,645	1,193,276	398,859	79,092	197,354	517,971
1996-97	1,289,237	218,877	261,418	159,042	33,820	244,847	371,233	1,249,984	418,416	82,062	203,779	545,727
1997-98	1,365,762	230,150	274,883	175,630	34,412	255,048	395,639	1,318,042	450,365	87,214	208,120	572,343
1998-99	1,434,029	239,672	290,993	189,309	33,922	270,628	409,505	1,402,369	483,259	93,018	218,957	607,134
1999-2000	1,541,322	249,178	309,290	211,661	36,059	291,950	443,186	1,506,797	521,612	101,336	237,336	646,512
2000-01	1,647,161	263,689	320,217	226,334	35,296	324,033	477,592	1,626,066	563,575	107,235	261,622	693,634
	1,684,879	279,191	324,123	202,832	28,152	360,546	490,035	1,736,866	594,694	115,295	285,464	741,413
	1,763,212	296,683	337,787	199,407	31,369	389,264	508,702	1,821,917	621,335	117,696	310,783	772,102
	1,889,741	318,242	360,629	215,215	33,716	425,683	536,256	1,907,915	655,361	118,179	339,895	794,481
	2,020,926	335,678	383,264	240,930	43,138	438,156	579,760	2,014,357	689,376	123,900	366,661	834,421

¹ Fiscal years not the same for all governments. See Note.

Data prior to 1952 are not available for intervening years.

Source: Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census).

² Excludes revenues or expenditures of publicly owned utilities and liquor stores and of insurance-trust activities. Intergovernmental receipts and payments between State and local governments are also excluded.

³ Includes motor vehicle license taxes, other taxes, and charges and miscellaneous revenues.

Includes intergovernmental payments to the Federal Government.

Includes intergovernmental payments to the Federal Government.

Includes expenditures for libraries, hospitals, health, employment security administration, veterans' services, air transportation, water transport and terminals, parking facilities, transit subsidies, police protection, fire protection, correction, protective inspection and regulation, sewerage, natural resources, parks and recreation, housing and community development, solid waste management, financial administration, judicial and legal, general public buildings, other government administration, interest on general debt, and other general expenditures, not elsewhere classified.

Note.—Except for States listed, data for fiscal years listed from 1962-63 to 2004-05 are the aggregation of data for government fiscal years that ended in the 12-month period from July 1 to June 30 of those years; Texas used August and Alabama and Michigan used September as end dates. Data for 1963 and earlier years include data for governments fiscal years ending during that particular calendar year.

Table B-87.—U.S. Treasury securities outstanding by kind of obligation, 1969-2007 [Billions of dollars]

	Total				Marketable)				N	onmarketal	ole	
End of year or month	Treasury secu- rities out- stand-	Total ²	Treasury bills	Treasury notes	Treasury bonds	infla	Treasury ation-protei securities	cted	Total	U.S. savings secu-	Foreign series ⁴	Govern- ment account	Other ⁵
	ing 1					Total	Notes	Bonds		rities 3		series	
Fiscal year: 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975	351.7 369.0 396.3 425.4 456.4 473.2 532.1	226.1 232.6 245.5 257.2 263.0 266.6 315.6	68.4 76.2 86.7 94.6 100.1 105.0 128.6	78.9 93.5 104.8 113.4 117.8 128.4 150.3	78.8 63.0 54.0 49.1 45.1 33.1 36.8				125.6 136.4 150.8 168.2 193.4 206.7 216.5	51.7 51.3 53.0 55.9 59.4 61.9 65.5	4.1 4.8 9.3 19.0 28.5 25.0 23.2	66.8 76.3 82.8 89.6 101.7 115.4 124.2	3.1 4.1 5.8 3.7 3.7 4.3 3.6
1976 1977 1978 1979	619.3 697.6 767.0 819.0	392.6 443.5 485.2 506.7	161.2 156.1 160.9 161.4	191.8 241.7 267.9 274.2	39.6 45.7 56.4 71.1				226.7 254.1 281.8 312.3	69.7 75.4 79.8 80.4	23.2 21.5 21.8 21.7 28.1	130.6 140.1 153.3 176.4	4.9 16.8 27.1 27.4
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	906.4 996.5 1,140.9 1,375.8 1,559.6 1,821.0 2,122.7 2,347.8 2,599.9 2,836.3	594.5 683.2 824.4 1,024.0 1,176.6 1,360.2 1,564.3 1,676.0 1,802.9 1,892.8	199.8 223.4 277.9 340.7 356.8 384.2 410.7 378.3 398.5 406.6	310.9 363.6 442.9 557.5 661.7 776.4 896.9 1,005.1 1,089.6 1,133.2	83.8 96.2 103.6 125.7 158.1 199.5 241.7 277.6 299.9 338.0				311.9 313.3 316.5 351.8 383.0 460.8 558.4 671.8 797.0 943.5	72.7 68.0 67.3 70.0 72.8 77.0 85.6 97.0 106.2 114.0	25.2 20.5 14.6 11.5 8.8 6.6 4.1 4.4 6.3 6.8	189.8 201.1 210.5 234.7 259.5 313.9 365.9 440.7 536.5 663.7	24.2 23.7 24.1 35.6 41.8 63.3 102.8 129.8 148.0 159.0
1990	3,210.9 3,662.8 4,061.8 4,408.6 4,689.5 4,950.6 5,220.8 5,407.5 5,518.7 5,647.2	2,092.8 2,390.7 2,677.5 2,904.9 3,091.6 3,260.4 3,418.4 3,439.6 3,331.0 3,233.0	482.5 564.6 634.3 658.4 697.3 742.5 761.2 701.9 637.6 653.2	1,218.1 1,387.7 1,566.3 1,734.2 1,867.5 1,980.3 2,098.7 2,122.2 2,009.1 1,828.8	377.2 423.4 461.8 497.4 511.8 522.6 543.5 576.2 610.4 643.7	24.4 58.8 92.4	24.4 41.9 67.6	17.0	1,118.2 1,272.1 1,384.3 1,503.7 1,597.9 1,690.2 1,802.4 1,967.9 2,187.7 2,414.2	122.2 133.5 148.3 167.0 176.4 181.2 184.1 182.7 180.8 180.0	36.0 41.6 37.0 42.5 42.0 41.0 37.5 34.9 35.1	779.4 908.4 1,011.0 1,114.3 1,211.7 1,324.3 1,454.7 1,608.5 1,777.3 2,005.2	180.6 188.5 188.0 179.9 167.8 143.8 126.1 141.9 194.4 198.1
2000	5,622.1 5,807.5 6,228.2 6,783.2 7,379.1 7,932.7 8,507.0 9,007.7	2,992.8 2,930.7 3,136.7 3,460.7 3,846.1 4,084.9 4,303.0 4,448.1	616.2 734.9 868.3 918.2 961.5 914.3 911.5 958.1	1,611.3 1,433.0 1,521.6 1,799.5 2,109.6 2,328.8 2,447.2 2,458.0	635.3 613.0 593.0 576.9 552.0 520.7 534.7 561.1	115.0 134.9 138.9 166.1 223.0 307.1 395.6 456.9	81.6 95.1 93.7 120.0	33.4 39.7 45.1 46.1	2,629.3 2,876.7 3,091.5 3,322.5 3,533.0 3,847.8 4,203.9 4,559.5	177.7 186.5 193.3 201.6 204.2 203.6 203.7 197.1	25.4 18.3 12.5 11.0 5.9 3.1 3.0 3.0	2,242.9 2,492.1 2,707.3 2,912.2 3,130.0 3,380.6 3,722.7 4,026.8	183.3 179.9 178.4 197.7 192.9 260.5 274.5 332.6
2006: Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	8,196.1 8,269.9 8,371.2 8,355.7 8,356.8 8,420.0 8,444.3 8,515.0 8,507.0 8,584.3 8,633.2 8,680.2	4,194.8 4,277.6 4,340.4 4,283.2 4,269.2 4,254.0 4,381.0 4,338.0 4,381.0 4,342.0	956.3 999.6 1,042.1 965.1 954.4 916.7 932.7 962.3 911.5 929.5 989.0 944.2	2,361.1 2,391.7 2,409.7 2,409.7 2,408.0 2,427.4 2,416.9 2,439.2 2,447.2 2,444.4 2,433.9 2,441.9	516.6 526.7 526.7 526.7 523.2 523.2 523.2 534.7 534.7 534.7 530.7	346.9 345.6 347.9 367.7 369.7 372.8 393.7 394.5 395.6 415.4 413.4			4,001.2 3,992.3 4,030.8 4,072.5 4,087.5 4,166.0 4,163.9 4,170.4 4,203.9 4,246.4 4,252.2 4,338.3	205.6 205.9 206.0 206.1 205.7 205.2 204.8 204.0 203.7 203.2 202.8 202.4	3.8 3.6 3.4 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0	3,523.2 3,513.1 3,551.2 3,589.1 3,604.2 3,683.2 3,683.2 3,722.7 3,762.7 3,763.0 3,839.3	268.6 269.7 270.2 274.2 274.6 277.6 273.0 274.1 274.5 277.4 283.5 293.5
2007: Jan Feb Mar Apr Apr June July Aug Sept. Oct. Nov Dec	8,707.6 8,778.1 8,849.7 8,840.2 8,829.0 8,867.7 8,932.4 9,005.6 9,007.7 9,079.1 9,149.3 9,229.2	4,347.4 4,408.6 4,468.8 4,412.4 4,378.3 4,339.1 4,403.4 4,496.2 4,448.1 4,464.7 4,543.3 4,536.6	932.1 982.1 1,033.1 944.1 919.1 869.1 892.1 1,014.1 958.1 1,035.0 1,003.9	2,459.7 2,460.5 2,468.5 2,482.7 2,463.0 2,471.0 2,494.1 2,450.0 2,482.1 2,465.0 2,488.5	530.7 540.5 540.5 547.3 547.3 547.3 561.1 561.1 558.5 558.5	411.0 411.5 412.7 431.1 435.0 437.8 456.0 457.0 456.9 469.4 470.7			4,360.1 4,369.6 4,380.9 4,427.8 4,450.7 4,528.6 4,529.0 4,509.4 4,559.5 4,614.4 4,606.1 4,692.6	201.4 200.9 200.3 199.8 199.2 198.6 198.1 197.4 197.1 196.9 196.5	3.0 3.5 3.5 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0	3,853.8 3,859.4 3,859.2 3,897.3 3,912.3 3,989.3 3,994.2 3,976.4 4,026.8 4,073.7 4,164.3	302.0 306.3 317.8 327.2 336.3 337.7 332.6 332.6 333.1 332.8 328.9

Source: Department of the Treasury.

Data beginning with January 2001 are interest-bearing and non-interest-bearing securities; prior data are interest-bearing securities only.
 Data from 1986 to 2002 and 2005 to 2007 includes Federal Financing Bank securities, not shown separately.
 Through 1996, series is U.S. savings bonds. Beginning 1997, includes U.S. retirement plan bonds, U.S. individual retirement bonds, and U.S. savings notes previously included in "other" normarketable securities.

⁴ Nonmarketable certificates of indebtedness, notes, bonds, and bills in the Treasury foreign series of dollar-denominated and foreign-currency-denominated

⁵ Includes depository bonds, retirement plan bonds, Rural Electrification Administration bonds, State and local bonds, special issues held only by U.S. Government agencies and trust funds and the Federal home loan banks, and, for the period July 2003 through February 2004, depositary compensation securities.

Note.—Through fiscal year 1976, the fiscal year was on a July 1—June 30 basis; beginning with October 1976 (fiscal year 1977), the fiscal year is on an October 1—September 30 basis.

Table B-88.—Maturity distribution and average length of marketable interest-bearing public debt securities held by private investors, 1969-2007

	Amount			Maturity class				
End of year or month	outstanding, privately held	Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 20 years	20 years and over	Average	e length ¹
			Millions	of dollars			Years	Months
Fiscal year: 1969 1970	156,008 157,910	69,311 76,443	50,182 57,035	18,078 8,286	6,097 7,876	12,337 8,272	4 3	2
1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978	161,863 165,978 167,869 164,862 210,382 279,782 326,674 356,501	74,803 79,509 84,041 87,150 115,677 150,296 161,329 163,819	58,557 57,157 54,139 50,103 65,852 90,578 113,319 132,993	14,503 16,033 16,385 14,197 15,385 24,169 33,067 33,500	6,357 6,358 8,741 9,930 8,857 8,087 8,428 11,383	7,645 6,922 4,564 3,481 4,611 6,652 10,531 14,805	33332222333	8 6 3 1 11 8 7 11 3 7
1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1995 1986 1987 1988	380,530 463,717 549,863 682,043 862,631 1,017,488 1,185,675 1,354,275 1,445,366 1,555,208 1,654,660	181,883 220,084 256,187 314,436 379,579 437,941 472,661 506,903 483,582 524,201 546,751	127,574 156,244 182,237 221,783 294,955 332,808 402,766 467,348 526,746 552,993 578,333	32,279 38,809 48,743 75,749 99,174 130,417 159,383 189,995 209,160 232,453 247,428	18,489 25,901 32,569 33,017 40,826 49,664 62,853 70,664 72,862 74,186 80,616	20,304 22,679 30,127 37,058 48,097 66,658 88,012 119,365 153,016 171,375 201,532	3 3 4 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6	7 9 0 11 1 16 11 3 9 9
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	1,841,903 2,113,799 2,363,802 2,562,336 2,719,861 2,870,781 3,011,185 2,998,846 2,856,637 2,728,011	626,297 713,778 808,705 858,135 877,932 1,002,875 1,058,558 1,017,913 940,572 915,145	630,144 761,243 866,329 978,714 1,128,322 1,157,492 1,212,258 1,206,993 1,105,175 962,644	267,573 280,574 295,921 306,663 289,998 290,111 306,643 321,622 319,331 378,163	82,713 84,900 84,706 94,345 88,208 87,297 111,360 154,205 157,347 149,703	235,176 273,304 308,141 324,479 335,401 333,006 322,366 298,113 334,212 322,356	0 66 55 55 55 55 56	1 0 11 10 8 4 3 5
2000 2001 2002 2003 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007	2,469,152 2,328,302 2,492,821 2,804,092 3,145,244 3,334,411 3,496,359 3,634,666	858,903 900,178 939,986 1,057,049 1,127,850 1,100,783 1,140,553 1,176,510	791,540 650,522 802,032 955,239 1,150,979 1,279,646 1,295,589 1,309,871	355,382 329,247 311,176 351,552 414,728 499,386 589,748 677,905	167,082 174,653 203,816 243,755 243,036 281,229 290,733 291,963	296,246 273,702 235,811 196,497 208,652 173,367 179,736 178,417	6 6 5 5 4 4 4 4	2 1 6 1 11 10 11
2006: Jan	3,431,952 3,508,777 3,567,753 3,483,412 3,492,721 3,473,551 3,501,559 3,563,832 3,496,359 3,555,382 3,555,382 3,594,275 3,524,921	1,182,593 1,238,763 1,278,145 1,198,187 1,178,383 1,136,203 1,130,146 1,195,210 1,140,553 1,136,613 1,186,116 1,136,717	1,260,294 1,275,570 1,286,260 1,273,413 1,288,303 1,302,488 1,319,182 1,316,350 1,295,589 1,350,430 1,328,664 1,303,590	529,361 526,340 534,872 543,174 573,995 582,153 591,937 581,832 589,748 598,143 626,014 632,680	286,315 292,517 292,674 292,741 275,911 276,216 283,575 290,832 290,733 290,822 283,386 282,368	173,388 175,586 175,802 175,897 176,129 176,491 176,719 179,608 179,736 179,824 170,096 169,566	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	9 8 8 9 10 10 10 11 11 10 9
2007: Jan	3,554,471 3,613,660 3,649,732 3,611,093 3,573,898 3,514,691 3,598,529 3,702,458 3,634,666 3,671,046 3,749,458 3,781,877	1,124,464 1,171,311 1,220,133 1,128,525 1,123,310 1,075,672 1,102,053 1,215,692 1,176,510 1,171,587 1,272,770 1,295,981	1,335,480 1,332,822 1,324,286 1,357,728 1,305,310 1,296,936 1,349,349 1,333,432 1,309,871 1,332,632 1,309,028 1,309,642	634,734 640,611 636,049 655,774 682,977 679,143 677,402 682,935 677,905 696,633 692,196 700,562	290,298 298,399 298,554 298,188 286,028 286,376 291,975 291,963 310,684 310,814	169,494 170,517 170,648 170,878 176,272 176,564 176,838 178,425 178,417 178,337 164,780 164,878	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	10 9 10 11 11 11 10 10 9 9

¹ Treasury inflation-protected securities—notes, first offered in 1997, and bonds, first offered in 1998—are included in the average length calculation from 1997 forward.

Source: Department of the Treasury.

Note.—Through fiscal year 1976, the fiscal year was on a July 1—June 30 basis; beginning with October 1976 (fiscal year 1977), the fiscal year is on an October 1—September 30 basis.

Data shown in this table are as of January 16, 2008.

Table B-89.—Estimated ownership of U.S. Treasury securities, 1993-2007

[Billions of dollars]

			Fodoral				ŀ	Held by priv	ate investor	'S			
		Total	Federal Reserve and				Pension	n funds			State		
Eı	nd of month	public debt ¹	Govern- ment ac- counts ²	Total privately held	De- pository institu- tions ³	U.S. savings bonds ⁴	Private ⁵	State and local govern- ments	Insur- ance compa- nies	Mutual funds ⁶	and local govern- ments	Foreign and inter- national ⁷	Other inves- tors ⁸
1993:	Mar	4,230.6	1,328.6	2,902.0	362.6	163.6	112.4	205.0	208.0	201.9	434.0	585.9	628.7
	June	4,352.0	1,400.6	2,951.4	361.0	166.5	111.9	211.4	217.8	207.4	441.2	596.8	637.4
	Sept	4,411.5	1,422.2	2,989.3	366.1	169.1	125.5	221.8	229.4	217.6	434.0	619.1	606.6
	Dec	4,535.7	1,476.1	3,059.6	373.0	171.9	119.7	217.5	234.5	227.2	447.8	650.3	617.8
	Mar	4,575.9	1,476.0	3,099.9	397.4	175.0	120.1	224.3	233.4	212.8	443.4	661.1	632.3
	June	4,645.8	1,547.5	3,098.3	383.9	177.1	129.4	220.6	238.1	204.6	425.2	659.9	659.5
	Sept	4,692.8	1,562.8	3,130.0	364.0	178.6	136.4	217.4	243.7	201.5	398.2	682.0	708.1
	Dec	4,800.2	1,622.6	3,177.6	339.6	179.9	140.1	215.6	240.0	209.4	370.0	667.3	815.7
1995:	Mar	4,864.1	1,619.3	3,244.8	352.9	181.4	142.1	225.0	244.2	210.5	350.5	707.0	831.4
	June	4,951.4	1,690.1	3,261.3	339.9	182.6	142.9	217.2	245.0	202.4	313.7	762.5	855.1
	Sept	4,974.0	1,688.0	3,286.0	330.8	183.5	142.3	211.3	245.2	211.5	304.3	820.4	836.8
	Dec	4,988.7	1,681.0	3,307.7	315.4	185.0	143.0	208.2	241.5	224.9	289.8	835.2	864.8
1996:	Mar	5,117.8	1,731.1	3,386.7	322.1	185.8	144.7	213.5	239.4	240.8	283.6	908.1	848.8
	June	5,161.1	1,806.7	3,354.4	318.7	186.5	144.9	221.1	229.5	230.4	283.3	929.7	810.3
	Sept	5,224.8	1,831.6	3,393.2	310.9	186.8	141.6	213.4	226.8	226.4	263.7	993.4	830.1
	Dec	5,323.2	1,892.0	3,431.2	296.6	187.0	140.4	212.8	214.1	227.2	257.0	1,102.1	794.0
1997:	Mar	5,380.9	1,928.7	3,452.2	317.3	186.5	141.7	211.1	181.8	221.6	248.1	1,157.6	786.5
	June	5,376.2	1,998.9	3,377.3	300.2	186.3	142.1	214.9	183.1	216.4	243.3	1,182.7	708.2
	Sept	5,413.1	2,011.5	3,401.6	292.8	186.2	143.0	223.5	186.8	221.3	235.2	1,230.5	682.3
	Dec	5,502.4	2,087.8	3,414.6	300.3	186.5	144.1	219.0	176.6	232.3	239.3	1,241.6	674.9
	Mar	5,542.4	2,104.9	3,437.5	308.3	186.2	141.3	212.1	169.5	234.6	238.1	1,250.5	696.9
	June	5,547.9	2,198.6	3,349.3	290.9	186.0	139.0	213.2	160.6	230.8	258.5	1,256.0	614.4
	Sept	5,526.2	2,213.0	3,313.2	244.5	185.9	135.5	207.8	151.4	231.7	271.8	1,224.2	660.3
	Dec	5,614.2	2,280.2	3,334.0	237.4	186.6	133.2	212.6	141.7	257.6	280.8	1,278.7	605.4
	Mar	5,651.6	2,324.1	3,327.5	247.4	186.5	135.5	211.5	137.5	245.0	288.4	1,272.3	603.4
	June	5,638.8	2,439.6	3,199.2	240.6	186.5	142.9	213.8	133.6	228.1	298.6	1,258.8	496.3
	Sept	5,656.3	2,480.9	3,175.4	241.2	186.2	150.9	204.8	128.0	222.5	299.2	1,281.4	461.1
	Dec	5,776.1	2,542.2	3,233.9	248.7	186.4	153.0	198.8	123.4	228.7	304.5	1,268.7	521.7
	Mar	5,773.4	2,590.6	3,182.8	237.7	185.3	150.2	196.9	120.0	222.3	306.3	1,106.9	657.2
	June	5,685.9	2,698.6	2,987.3	222.2	184.6	149.0	194.9	116.5	205.4	309.3	1,082.0	523.5
	Sept	5,674.2	2,737.9	2,936.3	220.5	184.3	147.9	185.5	113.7	207.8	307.9	1,057.9	510.8
	Dec	5,662.2	2,781.8	2,880.4	201.5	184.8	145.0	179.1	110.2	225.7	310.0	1,034.2	490.0
2001:	Mar	5,773.7	2,880.9	2,892.8	188.0	184.8	153.4	177.3	109.1	225.3	316.9	1,029.9	508.1
	June	5,726.8	3,004.2	2,722.6	188.1	185.5	148.5	183.1	108.1	221.0	324.8	1,000.5	363.1
	Sept	5,807.5	3,027.8	2,779.7	189.1	186.4	149.9	166.8	106.8	234.1	321.2	1,005.5	419.8
	Dec	5,943.4	3,123.9	2,819.5	181.5	190.3	144.6	155.1	105.7	261.9	328.4	1,051.2	400.8
2002:	Mar	6,006.0	3,156.8	2,849.2	187.6	191.9	150.6	163.3	114.0	266.1	327.6	1,067.1	381.0
	June	6,126.5	3,276.7	2,849.8	204.7	192.7	149.0	153.9	122.0	253.8	333.6	1,135.4	304.6
	Sept	6,228.2	3,303.5	2,924.8	209.3	193.3	151.4	156.3	130.4	256.8	338.6	1,200.8	287.9
	Dec	6,405.7	3,387.2	3,018.5	222.9	194.9	150.8	158.9	139.7	281.0	354.7	1,246.8	268.9
2003:	Mar	6,460.8	3,390.8	3,069.9	153.9	196.9	162.9	162.1	139.5	296.6	350.0	1,286.3	321.7
	June	6,670.1	3,505.4	3,164.7	145.9	199.1	167.3	161.3	138.7	302.3	347.9	1,382.8	319.5
	Sept	6,783.2	3,515.3	3,268.0	147.4	201.5	164.6	155.5	137.4	287.1	357.7	1,454.2	362.7
	Dec	6,998.0	3,620.1	3,377.9	153.6	203.8	169.2	148.6	136.5	280.8	364.2	1,533.0	388.1
	Mar	7,131.1	3,628.3	3,502.8	163.2	204.4	167.0	143.6	141.0	280.8	374.1	1,677.1	351.5
	June	7,274.3	3,742.8	3,531.5	159.6	204.6	170.2	134.9	144.1	258.7	381.2	1,739.6	338.6
	Sept	7,379.1	3,772.0	3,607.0	139.6	204.1	170.6	140.8	147.4	255.0	381.7	1,798.7	369.1
	Dec	7,596.1	3,905.6	3,690.6	125.2	204.4	170.5	151.0	149.7	254.1	389.1	1,853.4	393.2
2005:	Mar	7,776.9	3,921.6	3,855.4	141.9	204.2	174.3	158.0	152.4	261.1	412.0	1,956.3	395.2
	June	7,836.5	4,033.5	3,803.0	127.0	204.2	177.5	171.3	155.0	248.7	437.3	1,879.6	402.5
	Sept	7,932.7	4,067.8	3,864.9	125.4	203.6	180.9	164.8	159.0	244.7	455.2	1,930.6	400.6
	Dec	8,170.4	4,199.8	3,970.6	117.2	205.1	181.2	153.8	160.4	251.3	463.2	2,036.0	402.3
	Mar	8,371.2	4,257.2	4,114.0	115.4	206.0	183.0	153.0	161.3	248.7	465.7	2,084.5	496.3
	June	8,420.0	4,389.2	4,030.8	117.4	205.2	188.4	150.9	161.2	244.2	476.7	1,979.8	506.9
	Sept	8,507.0	4,432.8	4,074.2	113.9	203.7	191.2	151.6	160.6	235.7	478.2	2,027.3	512.0
	Dec	8,680.2	4,558.1	4,122.1	115.1	202.4	193.2	153.0	159.0	250.7	497.7	2,105.0	445.9
	Mar June Sept Dec	8,849.7 8,867.7 9,007.7 9,229.2	4,576.6 4,715.1 4,738.0 4,833.5	4,273.1 4,152.6 4,269.7 4,395.7	120.2 110.6 118.4	200.3 198.6 197.1 196.5	198.5 202.2 205.9	155.1 156.1 157.5	160.7 162.2 163.0	264.2 267.2 306.8	524.6 549.2 545.8	2,196.7 2,193.4 2,240.3	452.6 312.9 334.9

Face value.

2 Federal Reserve holdings exclude Treasury securities held under repurchase agreements.

3 Includes commercial banks, savings institutions, and credit unions.

4 Current accrual value.

5 Includes Treasury securities held by the Federal Employees Retirement System Thrift Savi

Solution actual value.
 Includes Treasury securities held by the Federal Employees Retirement System Thrift Savings Plan "G Fund."
 Includes money market mutual funds, mutual funds, and closed-end investment companies.
 Includes nonmarketable foreign series, Treasury securities, and Treasury deposit funds. Excludes Treasury securities held under repurchase agreements in custody accounts at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Estimates reflect benchmarks to this series at differing intervals; for further detail, see *Treasury*

⁸ Includes individuals, Government-sponsored enterprises, brokers and dealers, bank personal trusts and estates, corporate and noncorporate businesses, and other investors.

Note.—Data shown in this table are as of January 16, 2008.

Source: Department of the Treasury.

Corporate Profits and Finance

Table B-90.—Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments, 1959-2007

[Billions of dollars; quarterly data at seasonally adjusted annual rates]

		Corporate profits	Toyen		ofits after tax with invent pital consumption adjust	
	Year or quarter	with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	Taxes on corporate income	Total	Net dividends	Undistributed profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments
1959 .		55.7	23.7	32.0	12.6	19.4
		53.8	22.8	31.0	13.4	17.6
		54.9 63.3	22.9 24.1	32.0 39.2	13.9 15.0	18.1 24.1
1963 .		69.0	26.4	42.6	16.2	26.4
1964 . 1965		76.5 87.5	28.2 31.1	48.3 56.4	18.2 20.2	30.1 36.2
1966 .		93.2	33.9	59.3	20.7	38.7
1967 . 1968		91.3 98.8	32.9 39.6	58.4 59.2	21.5 23.5	36.9 35.6
1969		95.4	40.0	55.4	24.2	31.2
		83.6	34.8	48.9	24.3	24.6
1971 . 1972		98.0 112.1	38.2 42.3	59.9 69.7	25.0 26.8	34.8 42.9
19/3.		125.5	50.0	75.5	29.9	45.6
1974 . 1975		115.8 134.8	52.8 51.6	63.0 83.2	33.2 33.0	29.8 50.2
1976 .		163.3	65.3	98.1	39.0	59.0
1977 .		192.4 216.6	74.4 84.9	118.0 131.8	44.8 50.8	73.2 81.0
1979		223.2	90.0	133.2	57.5	75.7
		201.1	87.2	113.9	64.1	49.9
1981 . 1982		226.1 209.7	84.3 66.5	141.8 143.2	73.8 77.7	68.0 65.4
1983 .		264.2	80.6	183.6	83.5	100.1
1984 . 1985		318.6 330.3	97.5 99.4	221.1 230.9	90.8 97.6	130.3 133.4
1986 .		319.5	109.7	209.8	106.2	103.7
		368.8 432.6	130.4 141.6	238.4 291.0	112.3 129.9	126.1 161.1
		426.6	146.1	280.5	158.0	122.6
		437.8	145.4	292.4	169.1	123.3
		451.2 479.3	138.6 148.7	312.6 330.6	180.7 187.9	131.9 142.7
1993 .		541.9	171.0	370.9	202.8	168.1
1994 . 1995		600.3 696.7	193.7 218.7	406.5 478.0	234.7 254.2	171.8 223.8
1996 .		786.2	231.7	554.5	297.6	256.9
		868.5 801.6	246.1 248.3	622.4 553.3	334.5 351.6	287.9 201.7
1999 .		851.3	258.6	592.6	337.4	255.3
		817.9	265.2	552.7	377.9	174.8
2001		767.3 886.3	204.1 192.6	563.2 693.7	370.9 399.2	192.3 294.5
2003 .		993.1	243.3 307.4	749.9 923.9	424.7 539.5	325.1 384.4
		1,231.2 1,372.8	307.4 392.9	923.9 979.9	601.4	378.6 378.6
2006 .		1,553.7	453.9	1,099.8	698.9	400.9
2004:	I	1,184.0 1,227.4	282.5 307.1	901.5 920.3	473.9 500.7	427.7 419.6
		1.218.7	302.5	916.2	528.5	387.7
	IV	1,294.8	337.3	957.4	654.8	302.6
2005:	 	1,376.7 1,404.0	389.0 393.8	987.7 1,010.3	566.0 588.1	421.7 422.2
	III	1,297.9	373.1	924.8	612.6	312.2
	IV	1,412.5	415.6	996.8	638.7	358.1
2006:	 	1,515.5 1,575.5	432.8 460.0	1,082.6 1,115.6	662.5 685.6	420.2 430.0
	III	1,592.5	470.4	1,122.1	711.1	411.1
00	N	1,531.2	452.4	1,078.8	736.4	342.4
2007:	 	1,547.7 1,642.4	452.5 490.1	1,095.2 1,152.2	759.4 784.2	335.8 368.0
		1,621.9	469.4	1,152.5	807.7	344.7

Table B–91.—Corporate profits by industry, 1959–2007

[Billions of dollars; quarterly data at seasonally adjusted annual rates]

			Corporat	e profits w	ith invent	ory valuati	on adjustr	nent and	without ca	pital consi	umption a	djustment		
							Domestic	industries						
Year or quarter	Takal			Financial					Nonfir	nancial				Rest of
	Total	Total	Total	Federal Reserve banks	Other	Total	Manu- factur- ing ¹	Trans- porta- tion ²	Utilities	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade	Infor- mation	Other	the world
SIC: 3 1959	53.5	50.8	7.6	0.7	6.9	43.2	26.5	7.1		2.9	3.3		3.4	2.7
1960	51.5	48.3	8.4	.9	7.5	39.9	23.8	7.5		2.5	2.8		3.3	3.1 3.3
1961 1962	51.8 57.0	48.5 53.3	8.3 8.6	.8 .9	7.6 7.7	40.2 44.7	23.4 26.3	7.9 8.5		2.5 2.8	3.0 3.4		3.4 3.6	3.8
1963 1964	62.1 68.6	58.1 64.1	8.3 8.8	1.0 1.1	7.3 7.6	49.8 55.4	29.7 32.6	9.5 10.2		2.8 3.4	3.6 4.5		4.1 4.7	4.1 4.5 4.7
1965 1966	78.9 84.6	74.2 80.1	9.3 10.7	1.3 1.7	8.0 9.1	64.9 69.3	39.8 42.6	11.0 12.0		3.8 4.0	4.9 4.9		5.4 5.9	4.5
1967 1968	82.0 88.8	77.2 83.2	11.2 12.8	2.0 2.5	9.2 10.3	66.0 70.4	39.2 41.9	10.9 11.0		4.1 4.6	5.7 6.4		6.1 6.6	4.8 5.6
1969 1970	85.5 74.4	78.9 67.3	13.6 15.4	3.1 3.5	10.5 11.9	65.3 52.0	37.3 27.5	10.7 8.3		4.9 4.4	6.4 6.0		6.1 5.8	6.6 7.1
1971 1972	88.3 101.2	80.4 91.7	17.6 19.1	3.3 3.3	14.3 15.8	62.8 72.6	35.1 41.9	8.9 9.5		5.2 6.9	7.2 7.4		6.4 7.0	7.9 9.5
1973 1974	115.3 109.5	100.4 92.1	20.5 20.2	4.5 5.7	16.0 14.5	79.9 71.9	47.2 41.4	9.1 7.6		8.2 11.5	6.6 2.3		8.7 9.1	14.9 17.5
1975 1976	135.0 165.6	120.4 149.0	20.2 25.0	5.6 5.9	14.6 19.1	100.2 124.1	55.2 71.3	11.0 15.3		13.8 12.9	8.2 10.5		12.0 14.0	14.6 16.5
1977 1978	194.7 222.4	175.6 199.6	31.9 39.5	6.1 7.6	25.8 31.9	143.7 160.0	79.3 90.5	18.6 21.8		15.6 15.6	12.4 12.3		17.8 19.8	19.1 22.9
1979	231.8	197.2	40.3	9.4	30.9	156.8	89.6	17.0		18.8	9.8		21.6	34.6
1980	211.4 219.1	175.9 189.4	34.0 29.1	11.8 14.4	22.2 14.7	141.9 160.3	78.3 91.1	18.4 20.3		17.2 22.4	6.2 9.9		21.8 16.7	35.5 29.7 32.6
1982 1983	191.0 226.5	158.5 191.4	26.0 35.5	15.2 14.6	10.8 20.9	132.4 155.9	67.1 76.2	23.1 29.5		19.6 21.0	13.4 18.7		9.2 10.4	35.1
1984 1985	264.6 257.5	228.1 219.4	34.4 45.9	16.4 16.3	18.0 29.5	193.7 173.5	91.8 84.3	40.1 33.8		29.5 23.9	21.1 22.2		11.1 9.2	36.6 38.1
1986 1987	253.0 301.4	213.5 253.4	56.8 59.8	15.5 15.7	41.2 44.1	156.8 193.5	57.9 86.3	35.8 41.9		24.1 18.6	23.5 23.4		15.5 23.4	39.5 48.0
1988 1989	363.9 367.4	306.9 300.3	68.7 77.9	17.6 20.2	51.1 57.8	238.2 222.3	121.2 110.9	48.4 43.3		20.1 21.8	20.3 20.8		28.3 25.5	57.0 67.1
1990 1991	396.6 427.9	320.5 351.4	94.4 124.2	21.4 20.3	73.0 103.9	226.1 227.3	113.1 98.0	44.2 53.3		19.2 21.7	20.7 26.7		29.0 27.5	76.1 76.5
1992 1993	458.3 513.1	385.2 436.1	129.8 136.8	17.8 16.2	111.9 120.6	255.4 299.3	99.5 115.6	58.4 69.5		25.1 26.3	32.6 39.1		39.7 48.9	73.1 76.9
1994 1995	564.6 656.0	487.6 563.2	119.9 162.2	18.1	101.8 139.7	367.7 401.0	147.0 173.7	83.2 85.8		30.9 27.3	46.2 43.1		60.4 71.2	77.1 92.8
1996 1997	736.1 812.3	634.2 701.4	172.6 193.0	22.5 22.1 23.8	150.5 169.2	461.6 508.4	188.8 209.0	91.3 84.2		39.8 47.6	51.9 64.2		89.7 103.4	101.9 110.9
1998 1999	738.5 776.8	635.5 655.3	165.9 196.4	25.2 26.3	140.7 170.1	469.6 458.9	173.5 175.2	78.9 56.8		52.3 52.6	73.4 74.6		91.5 99.7	103.0 121.5
2000 NAICS: 3	759.3	613.6	203.8	30.8	173.0	409.8	166.3	43.8		56.9	70.1		72.8	145.7
1998 1999	738.5 776.8	635.5 655.3	165.4 194.3	25.2 26.3	140.2 168.0	470.1 461.1	157.0 150.6	21.0 16.1	32.7 33.1	53.2 55.5	66.4 65.2	20.1 10.5	119.8 130.1	103.0 121.5
2000	759.3	613.6	200.2	30.8	169.4	413.4	144.3	14.9	24.4	59.7	59.6	-17.6	128.2	145.7
2001	719.2 766.2	549.5 610.4	227.6 276.4	28.3 23.7	199.3 252.7	322.0 334.0	52.6 48.2	1.3 9	24.7 10.6	52.1 49.3	71.0 79.4	-25.6 -8.5	145.9 155.8	169.7 155.8
2003	894.5 1,161.6	729.0 968.2	317.3 348.9	20.1 20.0	297.2 328.9	411.8 619.3	76.0 152.7	7.3 14.1	11.6 18.6	55.2 79.2	86.8 91.1	3.2 43.9	171.7 219.7	165.5 193.4
2005 2006	1,543.4 1,769.5	1,325.2 1,512.2	423.6 505.3	26.6 33.8	397.1 471.4	901.6 1,006.9	251.2 293.4	28.2 41.9	28.4 35.7	95.2 97.0	114.4 124.5	74.8 85.4	309.5 329.0	218.2 257.3
2005: I	1,513.0 1,559.3	1,309.0 1,347.6	464.8 429.3	23.1 25.9	441.8 403.3	844.2 918.4	244.2 244.9	25.0 29.8	30.2 30.4	89.0 107.4	99.6 122.6	62.2 74.1	293.8 309.4	204.0 211.6
III IV	1,495.4 1,605.9	1,255.0 1,389.3	364.8 435.6	26.9 30.4	338.0 405.1	890.2 953.8	252.5 263.1	31.1 26.7	19.9 32.9	87.2 97.4	108.5 126.9	79.7 83.2	311.3 323.6	240.4 216.6
2006: I	1,708.8	1,466.7	478.7	30.9	447.8	987.9 1,004.2	276.1 298.0	34.0 45.9	31.7 35.3	93.3	119.4	85.3	348.1	242.1 259.4
 	1,784.6 1,816.2	1,525.2 1,566.4	521.0 500.3	33.8 35.9 34.8	487.3 464.4 486.2	1,004.2 1,066.1 969.5	319.5	47.7	37.8 37.8 37.8	85.4 118.1 91.1	119.6 126.9	83.2 81.5 91.5	336.7 334.5 296.7	249.8 277.8
IV 2007:	1,768.2 1,775.6	1,490.4 1,477.7	521.0 493.0	38.5	454.5	984.7	280.2 298.9	40.0 39.1	36.4	97.8	132.1 134.3	109.5	268.7	297.9
 	1,876.8 1,859.4	1,562.1 1,518.3	546.4 514.2	39.2 38.4	507.2 475.8	1,015.7 1,004.1	347.0 296.8	45.8 55.4	41.2 46.4	104.9 109.8	134.4 140.2	92.9 100.8	249.5 254.7	314.6 341.0

See Table B-92 for industry detail.
 Data on Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) basis include transportation and public utilities. Those on North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has include transportation and warehousing. Utilities classified separately in NAICS (as shown beginning 1989).
 SIC-based industry data use the 1987 SIC for data beginning in 1987 and the 1972 SIC for prior data. NAICS-based data use 1997 NAICS.

Note.—Industry data on SIC basis and NAICS basis are not necessarily the same and are not strictly comparable.

Table B-92.—Corporate profits of manufacturing industries, 1959-2007

[Billions of dollars; quarterly data at seasonally adjusted annual rates]

	Corporate profits with inventory valuation adjustment and without capital consumption adjustment Durable goods ² Nondurable goods ²												
				Dı	urable good	S 2				Nor	ndurable go	ods ²	
Year or quarter	Total manu- factur- ing	Total ¹	Fabri- cated metal products	Ma- chinery	Computer and electronic products	Electrical equipment, appliances, and components	Motor vehi- cles, bodies and trailers, and parts	Other	Total	Food and bever- age and tobacco products	Chem- ical products	Petro- leum and coal products	Other
SIC-3 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1967	26.5 23.8 23.4 26.3 29.7 32.6 39.8 42.6 39.2 41.9 37.3	13.7 11.6 11.3 14.1 16.4 18.1 23.3 24.1 21.3 22.5 19.2	1.1 .8 1.0 1.2 1.3 1.5 2.1 2.4 2.5 2.3 2.0	2.2 1.8 1.9 2.4 2.6 3.3 4.0 4.6 4.2 4.2 3.8		1.7 1.3 1.3 1.5 1.6 1.7 2.7 3.0 2.9 2.3	3.0 2.5 4.0 4.9 4.6 6.2 5.2 4.0 5.5 4.8	3.5 2.7 2.9 3.4 4.0 4.4 5.2 5.2 4.9 5.6 4.9	12.9 12.2 12.1 12.3 13.3 14.5 16.5 18.6 18.0 19.4 18.1	2.5 2.2 2.4 2.7 2.7 2.9 3.3 3.3 3.2 3.1	3.5 3.1 3.3 3.2 3.7 4.1 4.6 4.9 4.3 5.3 4.6	2.6 2.3 2.2 2.2 2.4 2.9 3.4 4.0 3.8 3.4	4.3 4.2 4.2 4.4 4.7 5.3 6.1 6.9 6.4 7.1
1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978	27.5 35.1 41.9 47.2 41.4 55.2 71.3 79.3 90.5 89.6	10.5 16.6 22.7 25.1 15.3 20.6 31.4 37.9 45.4 37.1	1.1 1.5 2.2 2.7 1.8 3.3 3.9 4.5 5.0 5.3	3.1 3.1 4.5 4.9 3.3 5.1 6.9 8.6 10.7 9.5		1.3 2.0 2.9 3.2 6 2.6 3.8 5.9 6.7 5.6	1.3 5.2 6.0 5.9 .7 2.3 7.4 9.4 9.0	2.9 4.1 5.6 6.2 4.0 4.7 7.3 8.5 10.5 8.5	17.0 18.5 19.2 22.0 26.1 34.5 39.9 41.4 45.1 52.5	3.2 3.6 3.0 2.5 2.6 8.6 7.1 6.9 6.2 5.8	3.9 4.5 5.3 6.2 5.3 6.4 8.2 7.8 8.3 7.2	3.7 3.8 3.3 5.4 10.9 10.1 13.5 13.1 15.8 24.8	6.1 6.6 7.6 7.9 7.3 9.5 11.1 13.6 14.8
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	78.3 91.1 67.1 76.2 91.8 84.3 57.9 86.3 121.2	18.9 19.5 5.0 19.5 39.3 29.7 26.3 40.7 54.1 51.2	4.4 4.5 2.7 3.1 4.7 4.9 5.2 5.5 6.5	8.0 9.0 3.1 4.0 6.0 5.7 .8 5.4 11.1		5.2 5.2 1.7 3.5 5.1 2.6 2.7 5.9 7.7 9.3	-4.3 .0 5.3 9.2 7.4 4.6 3.7 6.2 2.7	2.7 -2.6 2.1 8.4 14.6 10.1 12.1 17.6 16.5 14.2	59.5 71.6 62.1 56.7 52.6 54.6 31.7 45.6 67.1 59.7	6.1 9.2 7.3 6.3 6.8 8.8 7.5 11.4 12.0	5.7 8.0 5.1 7.4 8.2 6.6 7.5 14.4 18.6 18.2	34.7 40.0 34.7 23.9 17.6 18.7 -4.7 -1.5 12.7 6.5	13.1 14.5 15.0 19.1 20.1 20.5 21.3 23.7 23.9
1990	113.1 98.0 99.5 115.6 147.0 173.7 188.8 209.0 173.5 175.2 166.3	43.8 34.4 40.6 55.8 74.4 80.9 90.6 103.1 87.3 78.8 64.8	6.0 5.3 6.2 7.4 11.1 11.8 14.5 17.0 16.4 16.2	11.8 5.7 7.5 7.5 9.1 14.8 16.9 16.7 19.5 12.4 16.3		8.5 10.0 10.4 15.2 22.8 21.5 20.1 25.3 8.9 5.3 4.7	-1.9 -5.4 -1.0 6.0 7.8 .0 4.2 4.8 5.9 7.3 -1.5	15.9 17.3 17.4 19.4 21.3 25.8 29.2 33.0 30.1 35.3 28.8	69.2 63.6 59.0 59.7 72.6 92.8 98.2 105.9 86.2 96.4 101.5	14.3 18.1 18.2 16.4 19.9 27.1 22.1 24.6 21.9 28.1 25.7	16.8 16.2 16.0 15.9 23.2 27.9 26.4 32.3 26.5 25.2 16.0	16.4 7.3 9 2.7 1.2 7.1 15.0 17.3 6.7 4.3 29.1	21.7 22.0 25.6 24.7 28.3 30.6 34.7 31.7 31.1 38.9 30.7
NAICS: 3 1998	157.0 150.6 144.3 52.6 48.2 76.0 152.7 251.2 293.4 244.2	83.4 72.3 60.0 -25.4 -9.9 -5.9 38.3 85.1 95.9 80.2 89.8	16.7 16.5 15.5 9.9 8.9 7.9 11.9 17.3 20.3 16.3	15.6 12.4 8.2 2.7 1.7 1.5 7.2 16.0 19.3 12.1	3.9 -6.5 4.0 -48.5 -35.3 -15.6 -4.9 10.1 7.7 5.5 10.4	6.1 6.3 5.6 1.9 1 2.1 .3 -3.7 -1.9 -3.7 -4.3	6.4 7.3 -1.0 -9.2 -5.0 -12.3 -7.6 .1 -1.1 2.7 2.9	34.6 36.4 27.7 17.8 20.0 10.5 31.3 45.3 51.7 47.3	73.6 78.3 84.3 78.0 58.1 81.9 114.5 166.0 197.5 164.0 155.1	21.8 30.7 25.4 28.0 24.9 23.6 24.2 27.8 29.2 28.9 26.7	25.1 23.0 14.2 12.6 18.4 19.5 25.4 29.7 37.6 42.2 26.2	4.9 1.8 26.9 29.6 1.6 23.3 48.9 89.8 110.4 74.9 81.5	21.8 22.7 17.8 7.8 13.2 15.5 16.0 18.7 20.3
2006: I	252.5 252.5 263.1 276.1 298.0 319.5 280.2 298.9 347.0 296.8	87.0 83.7 93.0 81.8 101.8 107.2 113.0 117.2	19.1 16.2 20.4 18.9 19.3 22.5 23.3 22.2 26.5	17.0 19.9 20.7 19.5 18.3 18.7 21.8 22.5 22.3	11.7 12.8 9.8 7.8 7.1 6.2 9.0 7.7 8.5	-4.3 -3.1 -3.9 -3.4 -2.9 -1.6 .2 1.3 .7 2.4	9 -4.3 -1.4 -2.8 -1.4 1.3 4.6 12.3 12.1	47.5 43.1 42.9 47.0 41.4 60.1 58.3 52.9 51.8 56.7	165.5 179.4 183.1 216.1 217.6 173.0 185.9 229.8 168.3	28.0 27.7 26.7 27.9 30.4 31.8 30.1 35.4 34.3	24.2 24.2 26.1 36.5 41.5 40.6 31.7 41.0 41.8 43.4	94.5 108.4 102.2 125.6 128.7 85.2 94.9 136.5 70.6	20.0 18.8 17.2 17.6 21.2 17.9 24.3 20.0 16.1

For Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) data, includes primary metal industries, not shown separately.
 Industry groups shown in column headings reflect North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) classification for data beginning 1998. For data on SIC basis, the industry groups would be industrial machinery and equipment (now machinery), electronic and other electric equipment (now electrical equipment, appliances, and components), motor vehicles and equipment (now motor vehicles, bodies and trailers, and parts), food and kindred products (now food and beverage and tabacco products), and chemicals and allied products (now chemical products).

³ See footnote 3 and Note, Table B-91.

Table B-93.—Sales, profits, and stockholders' equity, all manufacturing corporations, 1965–2007 [Billions of dollars]

	All r	manufacturi	ng corporati	ons	ı	Ourable goo	ds industrie	S	No	ondurable go	ods industr	ies
V		Pro	fits	0		Pro	fits	0. 1		Pro	fits	0: 1
Year or quarter	Sales (net)	Before income taxes ¹	After income taxes	Stock- holders' equity ²	Sales (net)	Before income taxes ¹	After income taxes	Stock- holders' equity ²	Sales (net)	Before income taxes ¹	After income taxes	Stock- holders' equity ²
1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	492.2 554.2 575.4 631.9 694.6	46.5 51.8 47.8 55.4 58.1	27.5 30.9 29.0 32.1 33.2	211.7 230.3 247.6 265.9 289.9	257.0 291.7 300.6 335.5 366.5	26.2 29.2 25.7 30.6 31.5	14.5 16.4 14.6 16.5 16.9	105.4 115.2 125.0 135.6 147.6	235.2 262.4 274.8 296.4 328.1	20.3 22.6 22.0 24.8 26.6	13.0 14.6 14.4 15.5 16.4	106.3 115.1 122.6 130.3 142.3
1970 1971 1972 1973	708.8 751.1 849.5 1,017.2	48.1 52.9 63.2 81.4	28.6 31.0 36.5 48.1	306.8 320.8 343.4 374.1	363.1 381.8 435.8 527.3	23.0 26.5 33.6 43.6	12.9 14.5 18.4 24.8	155.1 160.4 171.4 188.7	345.7 369.3 413.7 489.9	25.2 26.5 29.6 37.8	15.7 16.5 18.0 23.3	151.7 160.5 172.0 185.4
1973: IV	275.1	21.4	13.0	386.4	140.1	10.8	6.3	194.7	135.0	10.6	6.7	191.7
New series: 1973: IV	236.6	20.6	13.2	368.0	122.7	10.1	6.2	185.8	113.9	10.5	7.0	182.1
1974 1975 1976 1977 1978	1,060.6 1,065.2 1,203.2 1,328.1 1,496.4 1,741.8	92.1 79.9 104.9 115.1 132.5 154.2	58.7 49.1 64.5 70.4 81.1 98.7	395.0 423.4 462.7 496.7 540.5 600.5	529.0 521.1 589.6 657.3 760.7 865.7	41.1 35.3 50.7 57.9 69.6 72.4	24.7 21.4 30.8 34.8 41.8 45.2	196.0 208.1 224.3 239.9 262.6 292.5	531.6 544.1 613.7 670.8 735.7 876.1	51.0 44.6 54.3 57.2 62.9 81.8	34.1 27.7 33.7 35.5 39.3 53.5	199.0 215.3 238.4 256.8 277.9 308.0
1980	1,912.8 2,144.7 2,039.4 2,114.3 2,335.0 2,331.4 2,220.9 2,378.2 2,596.2 2,745.1	145.8 158.6 108.2 133.1 165.6 137.0 129.3 173.0 215.3 187.6	92.6 101.3 70.9 85.8 107.6 87.6 83.1 115.6 153.8 135.1	668.1 743.4 770.2 812.8 864.2 866.2 874.7 900.9 957.6 999.0	889.1 979.5 913.1 973.5 1,107.6 1,142.6 1,125.5 1,178.0 1,284.7 1,356.6	57.4 67.2 34.7 48.7 75.5 61.5 52.1 78.0 91.6 75.1	35.6 41.6 21.7 30.0 48.9 38.6 32.6 53.0 66.9 55.5	317.7 350.4 355.5 372.4 395.6 420.9 436.3 444.3 468.7 501.3	1,023.7 1,165.2 1,126.4 1,140.8 1,227.5 1,188.8 1,095.4 1,200.3 1,311.5 1,388.5	88.4 91.3 73.6 84.4 90.0 75.6 77.2 95.1 123.7 112.6	56.9 59.6 49.3 55.8 49.1 50.5 62.6 86.8 79.6	350.4 393.0 414.7 440.4 468.5 445.3 438.4 456.6 488.9 497.7
1990 1991 1992 4 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000	2,810.7 2,761.1 2,890.2 3,015.1 3,255.8 3,528.3 3,757.6 3,920.0 3,949.4 4,148.9 4,548.2	158.1 98.7 31.4 117.9 243.5 274.5 306.6 331.4 314.7 355.3 381.1	110.1 66.4 22.1 83.2 174.9 198.2 224.9 244.5 234.4 257.8 275.3	1,043.8 1,064.1 1,034.7 1,039.7 1,110.1 1,240.6 1,348.0 1,462.7 1,482.9 1,569.3 1,823.1	1,357.2 1,304.0 1,389.8 1,490.2 1,657.6 1,807.7 1,941.6 2,075.8 2,168.8 2,314.2 2,457.4	57.3 13.9 -33.7 38.9 121.0 130.6 146.6 167.0 175.1 198.8 190.7	40.7 7.2 -24.0 27.4 87.1 94.3 106.1 121.4 127.8 140.3 131.8	515.0 506.8 473.9 482.7 533.3 613.7 673.9 743.4 779.9 869.6 1,054.3	1,453.5 1,457.1 1,500.4 1,524.9 1,598.2 1,720.6 1,816.0 1,844.2 1,780.7 1,834.6 2,090.8	100.8 84.8 65.1 79.0 122.5 143.9 160.0 164.4 139.6 156.5	69.4 59.3 46.0 55.7 87.8 103.9 118.8 123.1 106.5 117.5 143.5	528.9 557.4 560.8 557.1 576.8 627.0 674.2 719.3 703.0 699.7 768.7
2000: IV	1,163.6	69.2	46.8	1,892.4	620.4	31.2	19.3	1,101.5	543.2	38.0	27.4	790.9
<i>NAICS:</i> ⁵ 2000: IV	1,128.8	62.1	41.7	1,833.8	623.0	26.9	15.4	1,100.0	505.8	35.2	26.3	733.8
2001	4,295.0 4,216.4 4,397.2 4,934.1 5,411.5 5,788.7	83.2 195.5 305.7 447.5 524.2 608.9	36.2 134.7 237.0 348.2 401.3 474.0	1,843.0 1,804.0 1,952.2 2,206.3 2,410.4 2,687.1	2,321.2 2,260.6 2,282.7 2,537.3 2,730.5 2,920.3	-69.0 45.9 117.6 200.0 211.3 253.2	-76.1 21.6 88.2 156.5 161.2 196.3	1,080.5 1,024.8 1,040.8 1,212.9 1,304.0 1,390.1	1,973.8 1,955.8 2,114.5 2,396.7 2,681.0 2,868.4	152.2 149.6 188.1 247.5 312.9 355.7	112.3 113.1 148.9 191.6 240.2 277.7	762.5 779.2 911.5 993.5 1,106.5 1,297.0
2005: I II III IV	1,258.4 1,352.2 1,384.2 1,416.6	117.6 137.8 142.1 126.7	89.8 106.7 108.5 96.4	2,351.3 2,389.1 2,437.8 2,463.6	642.5 692.1 684.2 711.8	45.3 62.2 56.4 47.4	34.4 47.6 43.8 35.4	1,279.1 1,294.3 1,319.7 1,322.7	616.0 660.0 700.1 704.8	72.3 75.6 85.7 79.4	55.5 59.1 64.7 61.0	1,072.2 1,094.8 1,118.0 1,140.9
2006: I II IV	1,397.4 1,485.6 1,467.1 1,438.5	149.1 159.8 164.4 135.7	119.8 122.4 126.3 105.5	2,606.1 2,674.4 2,738.8 2,729.1	702.1 748.0 729.4 740.8	63.9 64.5 66.6 58.3	51.7 49.5 50.8 44.3	1,351.7 1,389.7 1,409.5 1,409.5	695.3 737.6 737.8 697.7	85.2 95.3 97.8 77.5	68.1 72.9 75.5 61.2	1,254.4 1,284.6 1,329.3 1,319.5
2007: 	1,418.0 1,541.2 1,554.7	149.6 172.9 159.1	117.6 135.6 90.2	2,801.9 2,889.4 2,937.8	724.5 771.3 774.4	63.0 77.3 71.5	48.9 61.9 20.9	1,457.8 1,484.1 1,496.3	693.5 769.9 780.3	86.6 95.6 87.7	68.7 73.7 69.3	1,344.0 1,405.4 1,441.5

¹ In the old series, "income taxes" refers to Federal income taxes only, as State and local income taxes had already been deducted. In the new series, no income taxes have been deducted.

Source: Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census).

Annual data are average equity for the year (using four end-of-quarter figures).
Beginning with 1988, profits before and after income taxes reflect inclusion of minority stockholders' interest in net income before and after income taxes.

Data for 1992 (most significantly 1992:1) reflect the early adoption of Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement 106 (Employer's Accounting for Post-Retirement Benefits Other Than Pensions) by a large number of companies during the fourth quarter of 1992. Data for 1993 (1993:1) also reflect adoption of Statement 106. Corporations must show the cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle in the first quarter of the year in which the change is adopted.

5 Data based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Other data shown are based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

Note.—Data are not necessarily comparable from one period to another due to changes in accounting principles, industry classifications, sampling procedures, etc. For explanatory notes concerning compilation of the series, see Quarterly Financial Report for Manufacturing, Mining, and Trade Corporations, Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Table B-94.—Relation of profits after taxes to stockholders' equity and to sales, all manufacturing corporations, 1959–2007

	Ratio of profits to stock	after income taxes (nolders' equity—per	annual rate) cent ¹	Pro per	fits after income taxes dollar of sales—cent	3
Year or quarter	All manufacturing corporations	Durable goods industries	Nondurable goods industries	All manufacturing corporations	Durable goods industries	Nondurable goods industries
1959	10.4	10.4	10.4	4.8	4.8	4.9
1960	9.2	8.5	9.8	4.4	4.0	4.8
1961	8.9	8.1	9.6	4.3	3.9	4.7
1962	9.8	9.6	9.9	4.5	4.4	4.7
1963	10.3	10.1	10.4	4.7	4.5	4.9
1964	11.6	11.7	11.5	5.2	5.1	5.4
1965	13.0	13.8	12.2	5.6	5.7	5.5 5.6
1966 1967	13.4 11.7	14.2 11.7	12.7 11.8	5.6 5.0	5.6 4.8	0.0 5.2
1968	12.1	12.2	11.9	5.1	4.9	5.3 5.2
1969	11.5	11.4	11.5	4.8	4.6	5.0
1970	9.3	8.3	10.3	4.0	3.5	4.5
1971	9.7	9.0	10.3	4.1	3.8	4.5
1972	10.6	10.8	10.5	4.3	4.2	4.4
1973	12.8	13.1	12.6	4.7	4.7	4.8
1973: IV	13.4	12.9	14.0	4.7	4.5	5.0
New series:						
1973: IV	14.3	13.3	15.3	5.6	5.0	6.1
1974	14.9	12.6	17.1	5.5	4.7	6.4
1975	11.6	10.3	12.9	4.6	4.1	5.1
1976	13.9	13.7	14.2	5.4	5.2	5.5
1977	14.2	14.5	13.8	5.3	5.3	5.3
1978	15.0	16.0	14.2	5.4	5.5	5.3
1979	16.4	15.4	17.4	5.7	5.2	6.1
1980	13.9	11.2	16.3	4.8	4.0	5.6
1981	13.6	11.9	15.2	4.7	4.2	5.1
1982	9.2 10.6	6.1 8.1	11.9 12.7	3.5 4.1	2.4 3.1	4.4 4.9
1983 1984	12.5	12.4	12.7	4.1	3.1 4.4	4.9
1985	10.1	9.2	11.0	3.8	3.4	4.1
1986	9.5	7.5	11.5	3.7	2.9	4.6
1987	12.8	11.9	13.7	4.9	4.5	5.2
1988 2	16.1	14.3	17.8	5.9	5.2	6.6
1909	13.5	11.1	16.0	4.9	4.1	5.7
1990	10.6	7.9	13.1	3.9	3.0	4.8
1991 1992 ³	6.2 2.1	1.4 -5.1	10.6 8.2	2.4	.5 -1.7	4.1 3.1
1993	8.0	5.7	10.0	2.8	1.8	3.7
1994	15.8	16.3	15.2	5.4	5.3	5.5
1995	16.0	15.4	16.6	5.6	5.2	6.0
1996	16.7	15.7	17.6	6.0	5.5	6.5
1997	16.7 15.8	16.3	17.1 15.2	6.2	5.8	6.7
1998 1999	16.4	16.4 16.1	16.8	5.9 6.2	5.9 6.1	6.0 6.4
2000	15.1	12.5	18.7	6.1	5.4	6.9
2000: IV	9.9	7.0	13.9	4.0	3.1	5.1
NAICS: 4	0.0	7.0	10.0		0.1	0.1
2000: IV	9.1	5.6	14.3	3.7	2.5	5.2
	2.0	-7.0	14.7		-3.3	5.7
2001	2.0 7.5	-7.0 2.1	14.7	.8 3.2	-3.3 1.0	5.7 5.8
2003	12.1	8.5	16.3	5.4	3.9	7.0
2004	15.8	12.9	19.3	7.1	6.2	8.0
2005	16.7	12.4	21.7	7.4	5.9	9.0
2006	17.6	14.1	21.4	8.2	6.7	9.7
2005: 1	15.3	10.8	20.7	7.1	5.4	9.0
	17.9	14.7	21.6	7.9	6.9	9.0
III	17.8 15.6	13.3 10.7	23.1 21.4	7.8 6.8	6.4 5.0	9.2 8.7
		- 1				
2006:	18.4 18.3	15.3 14.2	21.7 22.7	8.6 8.2	7.4 6.6	9.8 9.9
	18.4	14.2	22.7	8.6	7.0	10.2
IV	15.5	12.6	18.5	7.3	6.0	8.8
2007: 1	16.8	13.4	20.5	8.3	6.8	9.9
	18.8	16.7	21.0	8.8	8.0	9.6
iii	12.3	5.6	19.2	5.8	2.7	8.9

¹ Annual ratios based on average equity for the year (using four end-of-quarter figures). Quarterly ratios based on equity at end of quarter. 2 See footnote 3, Table B–93. 3 See footnote 4, Table B–93. 4 See footnote 5, Table B–93.

See Note, Table B-93.

Source: Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census).

Note.—Based on data in millions of dollars.

Table B-95.—Historical stock prices and yields, 1949–2003

				Co	ommon stock	c prices ¹				(Standard	stock yields d & Poor's) cent) ⁵
		New York	Stock Excha	inge (NYSE)	indexes ²						
Year	Composite		Dece	mber 31, 196	35=50		Dow Jones	Standard & Poor's	Nasdaq composite	Dividend-	Earnings-
	(Dec. 31, 2002= 5,000) ³	Com- posite	Industrial	Transpor- tation	Utility ⁴	Finance	industrial average ²	composite index (1941-43=10) ²	index (Feb. 5, 1971=100) ²	price ratio ⁶	price ratio ⁷
1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954		9.02 10.87 13.08 13.81 13.67 16.19					179.48 216.31 257.64 270.76 275.97 333.94	15.23 18.40 22.34 24.50 24.73 29.69		6.59 6.57 6.13 5.80 5.80 4.95	15.48 13.99 11.82 9.47 10.26 8.57
1955		21.54 24.40 23.67 24.56 30.73 30.01					442.72 493.01 475.71 491.66 632.12 618.04	40.49 46.62 44.38 46.24 57.38 55.85		4.08 4.09 4.35 3.97 3.23 3.47	7.95 7.55 7.89 6.23 5.78 5.90
1960 1961 1962 1963 1964		35.37 33.49 37.51 43.76 47.39					691.55 639.76 714.81 834.05 910.88	66.27 62.38 69.87 81.37 88.17		2.98 3.37 3.17 3.01 3.00	4.62 5.82 5.50 5.32
1966 1967 1968 1969	487.92 536.84 585.47 578.01	46.15 50.77 55.37 54.67	46.18 51.97 58.00 57.44	50.26 53.51 50.58 46.96	90.81 90.86 88.38 85.60	44.45 49.82 65.85 70.49	873.60 879.12 906.00 876.72	85.26 91.93 98.70 97.84		3.40 3.20 3.07 3.24	5.59 6.63 5.73 5.67 6.08
1970 1971 1972 1973 1974	483.39 573.33 637.52 607.11 463.54	45.72 54.22 60.29 57.42 43.84	48.03 57.92 65.73 63.08 48.08	32.14 44.35 50.17 37.74 31.89	74.47 79.05 76.95 75.38 59.58	60.00 70.38 78.35 70.12 49.67	753.19 884.76 950.71 923.88 759.37	83.22 98.29 109.20 107.43 82.85	107.44 128.52 109.90 76.29	3.83 3.14 2.84 3.06 4.47	6.45 5.41 5.50 7.12 11.59
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	483.55 575.85 567.66 567.81 616.68	45.73 54.46 53.69 53.70 58.32	50.52 60.44 57.86 58.23 64.76	31.10 39.57 41.09 43.50 47.34	63.00 73.94 81.84 78.44 76.41	47.14 52.94 55.25 56.65 61.42	802.49 974.92 894.63 820.23 844.40	86.16 102.01 98.20 96.02 103.01	77.20 89.90 98.71 117.53 136.57	4.31 3.77 4.62 5.28 5.47	9.15 8.90 10.79 12.03 13.46
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	720.15 782.62 728.84 979.52 977.33	68.10 74.02 68.93 92.63 92.46	78.70 85.44 78.18 107.45 108.01	60.61 72.61 60.41 89.36 85.63	74.69 77.81 79.49 93.99 92.89	64.25 73.52 71.99 95.34 89.28	891.41 932.92 884.36 1,190.34 1,178.48	118.78 128.05 119.71 160.41 160.46	168.61 203.18 188.97 285.43 248.88	5.26 5.20 5.81 4.40 4.64	12.66 11.96 11.60 8.03 10.02
1985 1986 1987 1988 1989	1,142.97 1,438.02 1,709.79 1,585.14 1,903.36	108.09 136.00 161.70 149.91 180.02	123.79 155.85 195.31 180.95 216.23	104.11 119.87 140.39 134.12 175.28	113.49 142.72 148.59 143.53 174.87	114.21 147.20 146.48 127.26 151.88	1,328.23 1,792.76 2,275.99 2,060.82 2,508.91	186.84 236.34 286.83 265.79 322.84	290.19 366.96 402.57 374.43 437.81	4.25 3.49 3.08 3.64 3.45	8.12 6.09 5.48 8.01 7.42
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	1,939.47 2,181.72 2,421.51 2,638.96 2,687.02	183.46 206.33 229.01 249.58 254.12	225.78 258.14 284.62 299.99 315.25	158.62 173.99 201.09 242.49 247.29	181.20 185.32 198.91 228.90 209.06	133.26 150.82 179.26 216.42 209.73	2,678.94 2,929.33 3,284.29 3,522.06 3,793.77	334.59 376.18 415.74 451.41 460.42	409.17 491.69 599.26 715.16 751.65	3.61 3.24 2.99 2.78 2.82	6.47 4.79 4.22 4.46 5.83
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	3,078.56 3,787.20 4,827.35 5,818.26 6,546.81	291.15 358.17 456.54 550.26 619.16	367.34 453.98 574.52 681.57 774.78	269.41 327.33 414.60 468.69 491.60	220.30 249.77 283.82 378.12 473.73	238.45 303.89 424.48 516.35 530.86	4,493.76 5,742.89 7,441.15 8,625.52 10,464.88	541.72 670.50 873.43 1,085.50 1,327.33	925.19 1,164.96 1,469.49 1,794.91 2,728.15	2.56 2.19 1.77 1.49 1.25	6.09 5.24 4.57 3.46 3.17
2000 2001 2002 2003 ³	6,805.89 6,397.85 5,578.89 5,447.46	643.66 605.07 527.62	810.63 748.26 657.37 633.18	413.60 443.59 431.10 436.51	477.65 377.30 260.85 237.77	553.13 595.61 555.27 565.75	10,734.90 10,189.13 9,226.43 8,993.59	1,427.22 1,194.18 993.94 965.23	3,783.67 2,035.00 1,539.73 1,647.17	1.15 1.32 1.61 1.77	3.63 2.95 2.92 3.84

Sources: New York Stock Exchange, Dow Jones & Co., Inc., Standard & Poor's, and Nasdaq Stock Market.

¹ Averages of daily closing prices.
² Includes stocks as follows: for NYSE, all stocks listed; for Dow Jones industrial average, 30 stocks; for Standard & Poor's (S&P) composite index, 500 stocks; and for Nasdaq composite index, over 5,000.
³ The NYSE relaunched the composite index on January 9, 2003, incorporating new definitions, methodology, and base value. (The composite index based on December 31, 1965–50 was discontinued.) Subset indexes on financial, energy, and health care were released by the NYSE on January 8, 2004 (see Table B–96). NYSE indexes shown in this table for industrials, utilities, transportation, and finance were discontinued.
⁴ Effective April 1993, the NYSE doubled the value of the utility index to facilitate trading of options and futures on the index. Annual indexes prior to 1993 reflect the doubling.
⁵ Based on 500 stocks in the S&P composite index.
⁶ Aggregate cash dividends (based on latest known annual rate) divided by aggregate market value based on Wednesday closing prices. Monthly data are averages of weekly figures; annual data are averages of monthly figures.
⁷ Quarterly data are ratio of earnings (after taxes) for four quarters ending with particular quarter-to-price index for last day of that quarter. Annual data are averages of quarterly ratios.

averages of quarterly ratios

Table B-96.—Common stock prices and yields, 2000–2007

			Cor	mmon stock price	es ¹			Common s (Standard (perc	tock yields I & Poor's) ent) ⁴
Year or month	New	ork Stock Excha (December 31	nge (NYSE) index , 2002=5,000)		Dow Jones	Standard & Poor's composite	Nasdaq composite index	Dividend- price	Earnings- price
	Composite	Financial	Energy	Health Care	industrial average ²	index (1941-43=10) ²	(Feb. 5, 1971=100) ²	ratio ⁵	ratio ⁶
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007	6,805.89 6,397.85 5,578.89 5,447.46 6,612.62 7,349.00 8,357.99 9,648.82	5,583.00 6,822.18 7,383.70 8,654.40 9,321.39	5,273.90 6,952.36 9,377.84 11,206.94 13,339.99	5,288.67 5,924.80 6,283.96 6,685.06 7,191.79	10,734.90 10,189.13 9,226.43 8,993.59 10,317.39 10,547.67 11,408.67 13,169.98	1,427.22 1,194.18 993.94 965.23 1,130.65 1,207.23 1,310.46 1,477.19	3,783.67 2,035.00 1,539.73 1,647.17 1,986.53 2,099.32 2,263.41 2,578.47	1.15 1.32 1.61 1.77 1.72 1.83 1.87	3.63 2.95 2.92 3.84 4.89 5.36 5.78
2003: Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	5,055,78 4,738.56 4,724.19 4,977.45 5,269.96 5,583.42 5,567.94 5,580.87 5,748.42 5,894.39 5,989.42 6,239.14	5,092.08 4,723.86 4,685.40 5,036.82 5,357.20 5,690.39 5,790.61 5,776.36 5,897.76 6,187.33 6,282.53 6,475.68	4,900.65 4,802.42 4,855.44 4,916.44 5,190.65 5,522.45 5,276.08 5,368.25 5,453.23 5,552.99 5,474.84 5,973.31	5,043,19 4,788,19 4,854,73 5,078,71 5,316,27 5,557,87 5,457,98 5,263,19 5,402,56 5,428,31 5,521,85 5,751,14	8,474.59 7,916.18 7,977.73 8,332.09 8,623.41 9,098.07 9,154.39 9,284.78 9,492.54 9,682.46 9,762.20 10,124.66	895.84 837.62 846.62 890.03 935.96 988.00 992.54 989.53 1,019.44 1,038.73 1,049.90	1,389.56 1,313.26 1,348.50 1,409.83 1,524.18 1,631.75 1,716.85 1,724.82 1,856.22 1,907.88 1,939.25 1,956.98	1.80 1.95 1.93 1.83 1.75 1.66 1.71 1.78 1.73 1.71 1.69	3.57
2004: Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	6,569.76 6,661.38 6,574.75 6,600.77 6,371.44 6,548.06 6,4443.45 6,352.83 6,551.90 6,608.98 6,933.75 7,134.42	6,827.35 6,978.62 6,914.60 6,792.05 6,495.19 6,683.10 6,566.19 6,773.95 6,792.44 7,118.40 7,354.73	6,323.29 6,337.87 6,455.53 6,638.65 6,572.79 6,780.86 6,971.57 6,866.75 7,270.08 7,593.71 7,773.26 7,843.99	6,000.57 6,134.16 5,908.76 6,028.53 6,022.12 6,063.65 5,823.34 5,733.68 5,890.05 5,668.02 5,818.20 6,006.46	10,540.05 10,601.50 10,323.73 10,418.40 10,083.81 10,364.90 10,152.09 10,032.80 10,204.67 10,001.60 10,411.76 10,673.38	1,132.52 1,143.36 1,123.98 1,133.08 1,102.78 1,132.76 1,105.85 1,088.94 1,117.66 1,118.07 1,168.94 1,199.21	2,098.00 2,048.36 1,979.48 2,021.32 1,930.09 2,000.98 1,912.42 1,821.54 1,884.73 1,938.25 2,062.87 2,149.53	1.62 1.63 1.68 1.68 1.74 1.70 1.77 1.81 1.78 1.79 1.74	4.62 4.92 5.18
2005: Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	7,056.85 7,241.89 7,275.51 7,077.97 7,094.02 7,238.96 7,389.23 7,482.93 7,584.49 7,373.25 7,585.75 7,787.22	7,282.65 7,377.10 7,274.12 7,014.98 7,092.20 7,199.86 7,373.25 7,374.01 7,435.85 7,368.00 7,800.01 8,011.76	7,841.24 8,646.71 9,077.38 8,793.74 8,513.39 9,122.87 9,607.53 10,034.26 10,672.51 9,915.63 9,998.62	5,970.34 6,052.78 6,148.03 6,253.05 6,432.30 6,408.88 6,342.76 6,383.81 6,412.24 6,270.38 6,297.57 6,434.97	10,539.51 10,723.82 10,682.09 10,283.19 10,377.18 10,486.68 10,545.38 10,554.27 10,532.54 10,695.25 10,827.79	1,181.41 1,199.63 1,194.90 1,164.42 1,178.28 1,202.26 1,222.24 1,224.27 1,225.91 1,191.96 1,237.37	2,071.87 2,065.74 2,030.43 1,957.49 2,005.22 2,074.02 2,145.14 2,157.85 2,144.61 2,087.09 2,202.84 2,246.09	1.77 1.76 1.79 1.86 1.83 1.82 1.82 1.84 1.90 1.85	5.11 5.32 5.42 5.60
2006: Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	8,007.35 8,044.86 8,174.34 8,351.28 8,353.45 7,985,59 8,103.97 8,294.89 8,383.29 8,651.02 8,856.30 9,089.55	8,187.86 8,280.82 8,459.04 8,572.54 8,608.10 8,225.13 8,340.25 8,574.68 8,789.30 9,101.77 9,251.53 9,461.77	10,965.30 10,741.43 10,702.23 11,467.85 11,380.52 10,690.86 11,360.86 11,610.65 10,807.75 11,020.11 11,657.36 12,078.39	6,604.09 6,566.87 6,653.63 6,519.78 6,488.14 6,395.87 6,566.19 6,763.81 6,910.95 6,975.17 6,845.16 6,931.01	10,872.48 10,971.19 11,144.45 11,234.68 11,333.88 10,997.97 11,032.53 11,257.35 11,533.60 11,963.12 12,185.15 12,377.62	1,278.72 1,276.65 1,293.74 1,302.18 1,290.00 1,253.12 1,260.24 1,287.15 1,317.81 1,363.38 1,388.63 1,416.42	2,289.99 2,273.67 2,300.26 2,338.68 2,245.28 2,137.41 2,086.21 2,117.77 2,221.94 2,330.17 2,408.70 2,431.91	1.83 1.86 1.85 1.85 1.90 1.96 1.94 1.92 1.87 1.83 1.80	5.61 5.86 5.88 5.75
2007: Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	9,132.04 9,345.98 9,120.57 9,555.98 9,822.99 9,886.98 9,985.42 9,440.44 9,777.59 10,159.33 9,741.15 9,807.36	9,575.21 9,732.63 9,342.66 9,658.88 9,864.01 9,754.29 9,543.66 8,963.67 9,060.63 9,390.30 8,522.71 8,447.99	11,381.56 11,658.11 11,503.16 12,441.16 13,031.00 13,639.81 14,318.49 13,250.28 14,300.99 14,976.30 14,622.23 14,956.77	7,083.45 7,174.03 6,997.30 7,332.01 7,474.48 7,268.42 7,210.07 6,957.87 7,231.60 7,127.40 7,306.60	12,512.89 12,631.48 12,268.53 12,754.80 13,407.76 13,480.21 13,677.89 13,239.71 13,557.69 13,901.28 13,200.58 13,406.99	1,424.16 1,444.79 1,406.95 1,463.65 1,511.14 1,514.49 1,520.70 1,454.62 1,497.12 1,539.66 1,463.39 1,479.23	2,453.19 2,479.86 2,401.49 2,499.57 2,562.14 2,595.40 2,655.08 2,539.50 2,634.47 2,780.42 2,662.80 2,661.55	1.81 1.82 1.89 1.84 1.81 1.81 1.80 1.92 1.88 1.84 1.95	5.85 5.65 5.15

Sources: New York Stock Exchange, Dow Jones & Co., Inc., Standard & Poor's, and Nasdag Stock Market.

Averages of daily closing prices.
 Includes stocks as follows: for NYSE, all stocks listed (in 2007, over 2,750); for Dow Jones industrial average, 30 stocks; for Standard & Poor's (S&P) composite index, 500 stocks; and for Nasdaq composite index, in 2007, about 3,100.
 The NYSE relaunched the composite index on January 9, 2003, incorporating new definitions, methodology, and base value. Subset indexes on financial, energy, and health care were released by the NYSE on January 8, 2004.
 Based on 500 stocks in the S&P composite index.
 Suggregate cash dividends (based on latest known annual rate) divided by aggregate market value based on Wednesday closing prices. Monthly data are averages of weekly figures, annual data are averages of monthly figures.
 Guarterly data are ratio of earnings (after taxes) for four quarters ending with particular quarter-to-price index for last day of that quarter. Annual data are averages of guarterly ratios.

AGRICULTURE

Table B-97.—Farm income, 1945-2007

[Billions of dollars]

			In	come of farm ope	rators from farmin	ng		
			Gross far	m income				
Year		Cas	h marketing recei	pts	\/=l f	Disset	Production	Net
	Total ¹	Total	Livestock and products	Crops ²	Value of inventory changes ³	Direct Government payments ⁴	expenses	farm income
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	25.4 29.6 32.4 36.5 30.8 33.1	21.7 24.8 29.6 30.2 27.8	12.0 13.8 16.5 17.1 15.4 16.1	9.7 11.0 13.1 13.1 12.4	-0.4 .0 -1.8 1.7 9	0.7 .8 .3 .3 .2	13.1 14.5 17.0 18.8 18.0 19.5	12.3 15.1 15.4 17.7 12.8 13.6
1951 1952 1953 1954 1955	38.3 37.7 34.4 34.2 33.4 33.9	28.4 32.8 32.5 31.0 29.8 29.5 30.4	19.6 18.2 16.9 16.3 16.0 16.4	13.2 14.3 14.1 13.6 13.5 14.0	1.2 .9 6 .5 .2 5	.3 .3 .2 .3 .2 .6	22.3 22.8 21.5 21.8 22.2 22.7	15.9 14.9 13.0 12.4 11.3 11.2
1957 1958 1959 1960	34.8 39.0 37.9 38.6 40.5	29.7 33.5 33.6 34.0 35.2	17.4 19.2 18.9 19.0 19.5	12.3 14.2 14.7 15.0 15.7	.6 .8 .0 .4 .3	1.0 1.1 .7 .7 1.5	23.7 25.8 27.2 27.4 28.6	11.1 13.2 10.7 11.2 12.0
1962 1963 1964 1965 1966	42.3 43.4 42.3 46.5 50.5 50.5	36.5 37.5 37.3 39.4 43.4 42.8	20.2 20.0 19.9 21.9 25.0 24.4	16.3 17.4 17.4 17.5 18.4 18.4	.6 8 1.0 1	1.7 1.7 2.2 2.5 3.3 3.1	30.3 31.6 31.8 33.6 36.5 38.2	12.1 11.8 10.5 12.9 14.0 12.3
1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973	51.8 56.4 58.8 62.1 71.1 98.9	44.2 48.2 50.5 52.7 61.1 86.9	25.5 28.6 29.5 30.5 35.6 45.8	18.7 19.6 21.0 22.3 25.5 41.1	.1 .0 1.4 .9 3.4	3.5 3.8 3.7 3.1 4.0 2.6	39.5 42.1 44.5 47.1 51.7 64.6	12.3 14.3 14.4 15.0 19.5 34.4
1975 1975 1976 1977 1978	98.2 100.6 102.9 108.8 128.4 150.7	92.4 88.9 95.4 96.2 112.4 131.5	41.3 43.1 46.3 47.6 59.2 69.2	51.1 45.8 49.0 48.6 53.2 62.3	-1.6 3.4 -1.5 1.1 1.9 5.0	.5 .8 .7 1.8 3.0 1.4	71.0 75.0 82.7 88.9 103.2 123.3	27.3 25.5 20.2 19.9 25.2 27.4
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	149.3 166.3 164.1 153.9 168.0	139.7 141.6 142.6 136.8 142.8	68.0 69.2 70.3 69.6 72.9	71.7 72.5 72.3 67.2 69.9	-6.3 6.5 -1.4 -10.9 6.0	1.3 1.9 3.5 9.3 8.4	133.1 139.4 140.3 139.6 142.0	16.1 26.9 23.8 14.3 26.0
1985 1986 1987 1988 1989	161.1 156.1 168.4 177.9 191.6	144.0 135.4 141.8 151.3 160.5	70.1 71.6 76.0 79.6 83.6 89.1	73.9 63.8 65.8 71.6 76.9 80.2	-2.3 -2.2 -2.3 -4.1 3.8 3.3	7.7 11.8 16.7 14.5 10.9 9.3	132.6 125.0 130.4 138.3 145.1	28.5 31.1 38.0 39.6 46.5
1991 1992 1993 1994	192.0 200.6 205.0 216.1 210.8	168.0 171.5 178.3 181.4	85.8 85.8 90.5 88.3	82.2 85.7 87.8 93.1	2 4.2 -4.2 8.3 -5.0	8.2 9.2 13.4 7.9 7.3	151.8 151.8 150.4 158.3 163.5	46.3 40.2 50.2 46.7 52.6
1996 1997 1998 1999	235.8 238.0 232.6 234.9 243.7	199.4 207.8 196.5 187.8	92.9 96.5 94.2 95.7 99.6	106.5 111.3 102.2 92.1	7.9 .6 6 2	7.3 7.5 12.4 21.5	171.1 176.9 186.7 185.5 187.2	58.9 51.3 47.1 47.7 50.7
2001	251.9 232.8 260.0 296.0 299.6	200.1 195.0 215.6 237.3 240.7	106.7 94.0 105.6 123.6	93.4 101.1 109.9 113.7	1.1 -3.4 -2.4 11.2 -1.1	22.4 12.4 16.5 13.0 24.4	196.8 192.7 200.3 210.0 222.5	55.0 40.1 59.7 85.9 77.1
2006 2007 ^p	291.5 341.7	239.3 282.2	119.3 139.6	120.0 142.6	-1.6 5.8	15.8 12.1	232.5 254.2	59.0 87.5

Cash marketing receipts, Government payments, value of changes in inventories, other farm-related cash income, and nonmoney income produced by farms including imputed rent of operator residences.
 Crop receipts include proceeds received from commodities placed under Commodity Credit Corporation loans.
 Physical changes in beginning and ending year inventories of crop and livestock commodities valued at weighted average market prices during the year.
 Includes only Government payments made directly to farmers.

Note.—Data for 2007 are forecasts.

Table B-98.—Farm business balance sheet, 1950-2006 [Billions of dollars]

					Assets						Cla	ims	
			Ph	ysical asse	ets		Fir	nancial ass	ets				
End of year	Total assets	Real estate	Live- stock and poultry 1	Ma- chinery and motor vehi-	Crops ²	Pur- chased inputs ³	Total ⁴	Invest- ments in coopera- tives	Other ⁴	Total claims	Real estate debt ⁵	Non-real estate debt ⁶	Propri- etors' equity
1950	121.6 136.0 133.1 128.7 132.6 137.0	75.4 83.8 85.1 84.3 87.8 93.0	17.1 19.5 14.8 11.7 11.2	12.3 14.3 15.0 15.6 15.7	7.1 8.2 7.9 6.8 7.5 6.5		9.7 10.2 10.3 10.3 10.4 10.6	2.7 2.9 3.2 3.3 3.5	7.0 7.3 7.1 7.0 6.9 6.9	121.6 136.0 133.1 128.7 132.6 137.0	5.2 5.7 6.2 6.6 7.1 7.8	5.7 6.9 7.1 6.3 6.7 7.3	110.7 123.4 119.8 115.8 118.8 121.9
1956 1957 1958 1959	145.7 154.5 168.7 172.9	100.3 106.4 114.6 121.2	11.0 13.9 17.7 15.2	16.9 17.0 18.1 19.3	6.8 6.4 6.9 6.2		10.7 10.8 11.4 11.0	4.0 4.2 4.5 4.8	6.7 6.6 6.9 6.2	145.7 154.5 168.7 172.9	8.5 9.0 9.7 10.6	7.4 8.2 9.4 10.7	129.8 137.3 149.6 151.6
1960	174.4 181.6 188.9 196.7 204.2	123.3 129.1 134.6 142.4 150.5	15.6 16.4 17.3 15.9 14.5	19.1 19.3 19.9 20.4 21.2	6.4 6.5 6.5 7.4 7.0		10.0 10.4 10.5 10.7 11.0	4.2 4.5 4.6 5.0 5.2	5.8 5.9 5.9 5.7 5.8	174.4 181.6 188.9 196.7 204.2	11.3 12.3 13.5 15.0 16.9	11.1 11.8 13.2 14.6 15.3	151.9 157.5 162.2 167.1 172.1
1965	220.8 234.0 246.1 257.2 267.8	161.5 171.2 180.9 189.4 195.3	17.6 19.0 18.8 20.2 22.8	22.4 24.1 26.3 27.7 28.6	7.9 8.1 8.0 7.4 8.3		11.4 11.6 12.0 12.4 12.8	5.4 5.7 5.8 6.1 6.4	6.0 6.0 6.1 6.3 6.4	220.8 234.0 246.1 257.2 267.8	18.9 20.7 22.6 24.7 26.4	16.9 18.5 19.6 19.2 20.0	185.0 194.8 203.9 213.2 221.4
1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 ⁷	278.8 301.8 339.9 418.5 449.2	202.4 217.6 243.0 298.3 335.6	23.7 27.3 33.7 42.4 24.6	30.4 32.4 34.6 39.7 48.5	8.7 10.0 12.9 21.4 22.5		13.7 14.5 15.7 16.8 18.1	7.2 7.9 8.7 9.7 11.2	6.5 6.7 6.9 7.1 6.9	278.8 301.8 339.9 418.5 449.2	27.2 28.8 31.4 35.2 39.6	21.3 24.0 26.7 31.6 35.1	230.3 248.9 281.8 351.7 374.5
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	510.8 590.7 651.5 777.7 914.7	383.6 456.5 509.3 601.8 706.1	29.4 29.0 31.9 50.1 61.4	57.4 63.3 69.3 78.8 91.9	20.5 20.6 20.4 23.8 29.9		19.9 21.3 20.5 23.2 25.4	13.0 14.3 13.5 16.1 18.1	6.9 6.9 7.0 7.1 7.3	510.8 590.7 651.5 777.7 914.7	43.8 48.5 55.8 63.4 75.8	39.8 45.7 52.6 60.4 71.7	427.3 496.5 543.1 653.9 767.2
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	1,000.4 997.9 962.5 959.3 897.8	782.8 785.6 750.0 753.4 661.8	60.6 53.5 53.0 49.5 49.5	97.5 101.1 103.9 101.7 125.8	32.8 29.5 25.9 23.7 26.1	2.0	26.7 28.2 29.7 30.9 32.6	19.3 20.6 21.9 22.8 24.3	7.4 7.6 7.8 8.1 8.3	1,000.4 997.9 962.5 959.3 897.8	85.3 93.9 96.8 98.1 101.4	77.2 83.8 87.2 88.1 87.4	838.0 820.2 778.5 773.1 709.0
1985	775.9 722.0 756.5 788.5 813.7	586.2 542.4 563.7 582.3 600.1	46.3 47.8 58.0 62.2 66.2	86.1 79.0 78.7 81.0 84.1	22.9 16.3 17.8 23.7 23.9	1.2 2.1 3.2 3.5 2.6	33.3 34.4 35.2 35.9 36.7	24.3 24.4 25.3 25.6 26.3	9.0 10.0 9.9 10.4 10.4	775.9 722.0 756.5 788.5 813.7	94.1 84.1 75.8 70.8 68.8	78.1 67.2 62.7 62.3 62.3	603.8 570.7 618.0 655.4 682.7
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	840.6 844.2 867.8 909.2 934.7	619.1 624.8 640.8 677.6 704.1	70.9 68.1 71.0 72.8 67.9	86.3 85.9 84.8 85.4 86.8	23.2 22.2 24.2 23.3 23.3	2.8 2.6 3.9 3.8 5.0	38.3 40.5 43.0 46.3 47.6	27.5 28.7 29.4 31.0 32.1	10.9 11.8 13.6 15.3 15.5	840.6 844.2 867.8 909.2 934.7	67.6 67.4 67.9 68.4 69.9	63.5 64.4 63.7 65.9 69.0	709.5 712.3 736.2 774.9 795.8
1995 1996 1997 1998	965.7 1,002.9 1,051.3 1,083.4 1,138.8	740.5 769.5 808.2 840.4 887.0	57.8 60.3 67.1 63.4 73.2	87.6 88.0 88.7 89.8 89.8	27.4 31.7 32.7 29.9 28.3	3.4 4.4 4.9 5.0 4.0	49.1 49.0 49.6 54.7 56.5	34.1 34.9 35.7 40.5 41.9	15.0 14.1 13.9 14.2 14.6	965.7 1,002.9 1,051.3 1,083.4 1,138.8	71.7 74.4 78.5 83.1 87.2	71.3 74.2 78.4 81.5 80.5	822.8 854.3 894.4 918.7 971.1
2000	1,203.2 1,255.9 1,304.0 1,378.8 1,584.8	946.4 996.2 1,045.7 1,111.8 1,307.6	76.8 78.5 75.6 78.5 79.4	90.1 92.8 93.6 95.9 102.2	27.9 25.2 23.1 24.4 24.4	4.9 4.2 5.6 5.6 5.7	57.1 58.9 60.4 62.4 65.5	43.0 43.6 44.7 45.6	14.1 15.3 15.8 16.9	1,203.2 1,255.9 1,304.0 1,378.8 1,584.8	84.7 88.5 95.4 94.1 96.9	79.2 82.1 81.8 81.0 86.1	1,039.3 1,085.3 1,126.8 1,203.6 1,401.9
2005 2006	1,769.3 1,979.1	1,485.0 1,682.4	81.1 80.7	105.0 113.1	24.3 22.7	6.5 6.5	67.5 73.7			1,769.3 1,979.1	101.5 109.0	91.7 98.3	1,576.1 1,771.8

<sup>Excludes commercial broilers; excludes horses and mules beginning with 1959 data; excludes turkeys beginning with 1986 data.

Non-Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) crops held on farms plus value above loan rate for crops held under CCC.

Includes fertilizer, chemicals, fuels, parts, feed, seed, and other supplies.

Beginning in 2004, data available only for total financial assets. Data through 2003 for other financial assets are currency and demand deposits. Includes CCC storage and drying facilities loans.

Does not include CCC crop loans.

Beginning with 1974 data, farms are defined as places with sales of \$1,000 or more annually.</sup>

Note.—Data exclude operator households. Beginning with 1959, data include Alaska and Hawaii.

Table B-99.—Farm output and productivity indexes, 1948–2004 [1996=100]

		Farm o	output		Productivit	y indicators
		Primary	output		Farm	Farm
Year	Total	Livestock and products	Crops	Secondary output	output per unit of total factor input	output per unit of labor input
1948 1949	41 41	44 47	42 40	20 18	42 40	 13 13
1950	41 43 44 45 45	49 52 53 54 56	38 40 41 42 41	17 18 20 21 21	40 41 42 43 44	13 15 15 16 17
1955	46 47 46 49 51	58 59 58 59 62 62	42 42 41 46 46 49	23 25 29 35 53	44 45 45 47 48 50	18 19 20 22 24
1961 1962 1963 1964 1965	53 53 54 56 55 57	62 65 65 67 69	49 48 49 51 49 52	57 56 55 56 51	50 51 51 52 53 54	26 27 27 29 31
1966 1967 1968 1969	56 58 59 60	68 70 70 70 70	51 53 55 57	50 52 48 46 40	53 56 56 56 56	34 38 39 40
1971 1972 1973 1974	64 64 67 63	74 75 76 75 70	61 61 65 59	40 39 42 40	60 60 62 58	45 45 48 45 48
1976	67 71 73 78 75	76 74 75 75 77 80	67 72 75 82 75	41 40 45 44 39	63 67 65 67	50 54 56 59
1980	81 82 71 81	82 81 83 82	86 87 67 85	32 51 53 51	72 74 65 77	63 69 61 72
1985 1986 1987 1988 1989	85 82 84 80 86	84 84 86 88 88	89 83 84 74 84	60 58 68 84 91	82 80 83 80 87	82 78 78 73 82
1990 1991 1992 1993	90 90 96 91 101	89 92 94 95 99	90 89 97 88 104	92 97 95 100 98	91 90 98 92 98	91 91 99 99
1995 1996 1997 1998	96 100 104 105 108	101 100 101 104 107	92 100 105 104 105	108 100 111 126 133	92 100 101 101 102	89 100 105 112 115
2000	108 108 107 108 112	108 107 110 110 110	107 106 102 105 114	120 126 126 122 116	107 107 107 107 111 117	122 124 122 131 144

Note.—Farm output includes primary agricultural activities and certain secondary activities that are closely linked to agricultural production for which information on production and input use cannot be separately observed.

See Table B–100 for farm inputs.

Table B-100.—Farm input use, selected inputs, 1948-2007

		m employn thousands		0				Select	ed indexe	es of inpu	t use (19	96=100)			
		Self- em-		Crops har- vested		Capita	l input	L	abor inpu	it		М	aterials ir	nput	
Year	Total	ployed and unpaid family work- ers ²	Hired work- ers	(mil- lions of acres) ³	Total farm input	Total	Dur- able equip- ment	Total	Hired labor	Self- em- ployed	Total	Feed and seed	Energy	Agri- cul- tural chemi- cals	Pur- chased serv- ices
1948	9,759	7,433	2,326	356	97	108	66	326	279	349	48	60	77	20	43
1949	9,633	7,392	2,241	360	101	109	78	318	259	347	54	62	86	21	41
1950	9,283	6,965	2,318	345	102	112	90	306	270	324	55	62	88	25	43
1951	8,653	6,464	2,189	344	103	115	100	294	261	311	57	65	88	25	47
1952	8,441	6,301	2,140	349	104	117	109	287	255	304	58	64	93	26	51
1953	7,904	5,817	2,087	348	104	119	114	275	248	289	58	66	94	26	48
1954	7,893	5,782	2,111	346	102	120	120	270	234	288	56	61	97	27	47
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959	7,719 7,367 6,966 6,667 6,565	5,675 5,451 5,046 4,705 4,621	2,044 1,916 1,920 1,962 1,944	340 324 324 324 324 324	105 105 104 105 107	120 120 119 118 118	122 124 122 121 121	264 247 229 219 217	230 210 201 203 198	281 267 244 227 227	60 63 64 68 71	69 71 75 79 80	101 101 99 105 106	28 30 29 30 34	49 51 52 54 74
1960	6,155	4,260	1,895	324	106	118	123	205	198	208	71	80	109	34	72
1961	5,994	4,135	1,859	302	104	118	121	200	197	201	70	77	112	37	70
1962	5,841	3,997	1,844	295	106	118	119	201	197	202	72	80	113	41	71
1963	5,500	3,700	1,800	298	106	118	119	192	196	190	74	83	116	45	70
1964	5,206	3,585	1,621	298	105	119	121	181	177	182	74	81	123	49	68
1965	4,964	3,465	1,499	298	104	119	123	176	167	181	74	80	121	50	69
	4,574	3,224	1,350	294	105	119	126	164	150	170	78	86	120	55	69
	4,303	3,036	1,267	306	105	120	131	154	139	161	80	87	119	62	72
	4,207	2,974	1,233	300	106	121	137	153	135	162	81	88	123	66	71
	4,050	2,843	1,207	290	107	121	139	151	136	158	85	92	126	74	68
1970 1971 1972 1973 1974	3,951 3,868 3,870 3,947 3,919	2,727 2,665 2,664 2,702 2,588	1,224 1,203 1,206 1,245 1,331	293 305 294 321 328	107 106 107 108 108	120 120 119 119 120	140 142 142 145 153	144 142 141 140 140	137 136 135 137 146	147 145 144 141 136	86 86 88 91 90	95 92 95 96 96	126 122 118 111 97	79 86 94 110 115	65 65 64 69
1975 1976 1977 1978	3,818 3,741 3,660 3,682 3,549	2,481 2,369 2,347 2,410 2,320	1,337 1,372 1,313 1,272 1,229	336 337 345 338 348	104 107 106 113 116	121 123 124 126 127	159 164 170 175 182	137 135 131 129 131	148 150 146 137 143	131 128 124 125 126	83 88 86 97 102	91 95 91 104 110	102 111 112 119 107	79 89 88 92 100	70 74 75 88 93
1980	3,512	2,302	1,210	352	116	130	189	128	141	121	102	116	98	100	83
1981	3,325	2,238	1,087	366	112	128	190	128	141	121	96	111	91	94	79
1982	3,260	2,135	1,125	362	111	127	187	119	126	114	96	113	88	83	88
1983	3,073	1,982	1,091	306	110	125	178	117	139	106	97	114	88	77	86
1984	2,932	1,919	1,013	348	106	120	170	114	130	105	93	103	92	90	83
1985	2,712	1,742	970	342	103	119	161	103	113	98	92	104	85	83	85
1986	2,678	1,732	946	325	102	115	150	105	109	103	91	104	101	81	78
1987	2,674	1,710	964	302	100	111	139	107	112	105	90	101	96	78	81
1988	2,679	1,719	960	297	100	109	131	109	117	105	91	99	102	78	81
1989	2,623	1,705	918	318	98	107	125	105	108	103	90	95	95	84	87
1990	2,538	1,646	892	322	99	105	121	99	109	93	94	102	92	88	84
1991	2,547	1,681	866	318	100	105	118	100	110	94	96	103	95	93	88
1992	2,510	1,644	866	319	98	103	114	97	103	94	95	102	94	93	85
1993	2,375	1,518	857	308	99	103	110	92	101	88	100	105	97	95	96
1994	2,623	1,783	840	321	103	101	106	107	101	111	102	106	100	94	100
1995 1996 1997 1998	2,609 2,447 2,446 2,299 2,270	1,741 1,615 1,569 1,419 1,341	868 832 877 880 929	314 326 333 326 327	105 100 103 104 105	101 100 100 99 99	103 100 98 98 98	107 100 99 94 93	103 100 105 106 112	110 100 96 87 84	106 100 106 113 115	111 100 107 116 122	104 100 104 115 104	94 100 103 105 104	104 100 106 112 115
2000	2,150	1,260	890	325	102	98	98	89	106	79	110	120	94	103	108
	2,100	1,227	873	321	101	98	98	87	104	78	110	116	99	100	111
	2,148	1,262	886	316	100	98	99	88	105	79	108	114	106	99	104
	2,017	1,181	836	324	97	97	100	83	96	76	105	116	85	93	100
	2,012	1,187	825	321	96	97	102	78	85	75	104	117	82	94	101
2005 2006 2007 ^p	1,988 1,900	1,208 1,148	780 752 740	321 312 321											

¹ Persons involved in farmwork. Total farm employment is the sum of self-employed and unpaid family workers and hired workers shown here. ² Data from Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted by the Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, for the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor

³ Acreage harvested plus acreages in fruits, tree nuts, and vegetables and minor crops. Includes double-cropping. Source: Department of Agriculture (Economic Research Service).

Table B-101.—Agricultural price indexes and farm real estate value, 1975–2007 [1990-92=100, except as noted]

	Prio	es received farmers	d by					Prices p	aid by fa	rmers					Adden-
				All				Prod	duction it	ems					dum: Average
Year or month	All farm prod- ucts	Crops	Live- stock and prod- ucts	com- modities, serv- ices, interest, taxes, and wage rates ¹	Total ²	Feed	Live- stock and poul- try	Fertil- izer	Agri- cul- tural chemi- cals	Fuels	Farm ma- chin- ery	Farm serv- ices	Rent	Wage rates	farm real estate value per acre (dollars) 3
1975	73	88	62	47	55	83	39	87	72	40	38	6	18	44	340
1976	75	87	64	50	59	83	47	74	78	43	43		52	48	397
1977	73	83	64	53	61	82	48	72	71	46	47		57	51	474
1978	83	89	78	58	67	80	65	72	66	48	51		60	55	531
1979	94	98	90	66	76	89	88	77	67	61	56		66	60	628
1980	98 100 94 98 101	107 111 98 108 111	89 89 90 88 91	75 82 86 86 89	85 92 94 92 94	98 110 99 107 112	85 80 78 76 73	96 104 105 100 103	71 77 83 87 90	86 98 97 94 93	63 70 76 81 85	8	31 39 36 32 36	65 70 74 76 77	737 819 823 788 801
1985	91	98	86	86	91	95	74	98	90	93	85	8	85	78	713
1986	87	87	88	85	86	88	73	90	89	76	83		83	81	640
1987	89	86	91	87	87	83	85	86	87	76	85		84	85	599
1988	99	104	93	91	90	104	91	94	89	77	89		85	87	632
1989	104	109	100	96	95	110	93	99	93	83	94		81	95	668
1990	104	103	105	99	99	103	102	97	95	100	96	96	96	96	683
1991	100	101	99	100	100	98	102	103	101	104	100	98	100	100	703
1992	98	101	97	101	101	99	96	100	103	96	104	103	104	105	713
1993	101	102	100	104	104	102	104	96	109	93	107	110	100	108	736
1994	100	105	95	106	106	106	94	105	112	89	113	110	108	111	798
1995	102	112	92	109	108	103	82	121	116	89	120	115	117	114	844
1996	112	127	99	115	115	129	75	125	119	102	125	116	128	117	887
1997	107	115	98	118	119	125	94	121	121	106	128	116	136	123	926
1998	102	107	97	115	113	111	88	112	122	84	132	115	120	129	974
1999	96	97	95	115	111	100	95	105	121	94	135	114	113	135	1,030
2000	96	96	97	119	115	102	110	110	120	129	139	118	110	140	1,090
	102	99	106	123	120	109	111	123	121	121	144	120	117	146	1,150
	98	105	90	124	119	112	102	108	119	115	148	120	120	153	1,210
	107	111	103	128	124	114	109	124	121	140	151	125	123	157	1,270
	119	115	122	133	131	121	128	140	121	165	162	128	115	160	1,360
2005	115	111	120	142	139	117	138	164	123	216	173	132	123	165	1,650
2006	115	119	112	148	146	124	134	176	128	239	182	138	121	171	1,900
2007	138	143	132	158	156	151	130	209	130	263	189	143	119	177	2,160
2006: Jan Feb Mar Apr Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	112 112 112 111 111 114 117 119 119 115 119	107 111 114 119 125 126 123 124 121 114 122	117 113 110 105 104 110 111 114 116 116 113	148 147 147 148 149 149 149 149 148 148	145 144 144 145 146 147 147 146 145 146	122 121 123 123 123 122 123 120 120 125 133 138	143 139 134 131 130 135 134 136 139 133 124 124	189 183 181 180 177 174 171 170 169 170 170	127 127 126 126 129 128 129 129 129 129 131 129	221 218 226 244 258 259 265 270 243 219 221 227	178 178 179 180 181 181 182 182 183 183 186 186	136 137 137 137 138 140 140 140 138 138	121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121	174 174 174 169 169 168 168 168 172 172	1,900
2007: Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	123 127 133 134 137 138 140 140 141 141 141 146 151	130 137 141 140 141 140 141 141 142 148 155 165	116 120 126 129 134 137 140 139 139 132 136	152 153 155 157 157 158 158 158 159 160 161	148 150 153 156 156 157 158 158 159 161 163	140 148 150 148 147 149 149 151 155 161	122 124 130 133 131 128 133 135 135 129 127	182 186 202 209 210 211 212 216 214 213 220 227	129 129 130 130 130 130 131 131 132 133	219 222 240 258 263 262 265 262 270 281 309 304	186 187 189 189 189 189 189 190 191	142 142 142 142 142 144 144 144 144 143 143	119 119 119 119 119 119 119 119 119 119	179 179 176 176 176 176 173 173 173 178 178	2,160

Source: Department of Agriculture (National Agricultural Statistics Service).

Includes items used for family living, not shown separately.
 Includes other production items not shown separately.
 Average for 48 States. Annual data are: March 1 for 1975, February 1 for 1976-81, April 1 for 1982-85, February 1 for 1986-89, and January 1 for 1990-2007. Note.—Data on a 1990-92 base prior to 1975 have not been calculated by Department of Agriculture.

Table B-102.—U.S. exports and imports of agricultural commodities, 1950-2007 [Billions of dollars]

	Exports Imports												
Year	Total ¹	Feed grains	Food grains ²	Oil- seeds and prod- ucts	Cotton	Tobacco	Animals and prod- ucts	Total ¹	Fruits, nuts, and veg- etables ³	Animals and prod- ucts	Coffee	Cocoa beans and prod- ucts	Agri- cultural trade balance
1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	2.9 4.0 3.4 2.8 3.1	0.2 .3 .3 .3	0.6 1.1 1.1 .7 .5	0.2 .3 .2 .2 .3	1.0 1.1 .9 .5	0.3 .3 .2 .3	0.3 .5 .3 .4	4.0 5.2 4.5 4.2 4.0	0.2 .2 .2 .2	0.7 1.1 .7 .6 .5	1.1 1.4 1.4 1.5	0.2 .2 .2 .2 .3	-1.1 -1.1 -1.1 -1.3 9
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959	3.2 4.2 4.5 3.9 4.0	.3 .4 .3 .5	.6 1.0 1.0 .8	.4 .5 .5 .4	.5 .7 1.0 .7 .4	.4 .3 .4 .4	.6 .7 .7 .5	4.0 4.0 4.0 3.9 4.1	.2 .2 .2 .2 .2	.5 .4 .5 .7	1.4 1.4 1.4 1.2 1.1	.2 .2 .2 .2	8 .2 .6 (⁴) 1
1960	4.8 5.0 5.0 5.6 6.3	5.5.8.8.9	1.2 1.4 1.3 1.5 1.7	.6 .6 .7 .8 1.0	1.0 .9 .5 .6 .7	.4 .4 .4 .4	.6 .6 .7 .8	3.8 3.7 3.9 4.0 4.1	.2 .2 .3 .3	.6 .7 .9 .8	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.2	.2 .2 .2 .2	1.0 1.3 1.2 1.6 2.3
1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	6.2 6.9 6.4 6.3 6.0	1.1 1.3 1.1 .9	1.4 1.8 1.5 1.4 1.2	1.2 1.3 1.3 1.3	.5 .4 .5 .3	.4 .5 .5 .6	.8 .7 .7 .7 .8	4.1 4.5 4.5 5.0 5.0	.3 .4 .4 .5	.9 1.2 1.1 1.3 1.4	1.1 1.1 1.0 1.2 .9	.1 .2 .2 .2	2.1 2.4 1.9 1.3 1.1
1970 1971 1972 1973 1974	7.3 7.7 9.4 17.7 21.9	1.1 1.0 1.5 3.5 4.6	1.4 1.3 1.8 4.7 5.4	1.9 2.2 2.4 4.3 5.7	.4 .6 .5 .9	.5 .5 .7 .7	.9 1.0 1.1 1.6 1.8	5.8 5.8 6.5 8.4 10.2	.5 .6 .7 .8	1.6 1.5 1.8 2.6 2.2	1.2 1.2 1.3 1.7 1.6	.3 .2 .3 .5	1.5 1.9 2.9 9.3 11.7
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	21.9 23.0 23.6 29.4 34.7	5.2 6.0 4.9 5.9 7.7	6.2 4.7 3.6 5.5 6.3	4.5 5.1 6.6 8.2 8.9	1.0 1.0 1.5 1.7 2.2	.9 .9 1.1 1.4 1.2	1.7 2.4 2.7 3.0 3.8	9.3 11.0 13.4 14.8 16.7	.8 .9 1.2 1.5 1.7	1.8 2.3 2.3 3.1 3.9	1.7 2.9 4.2 4.0 4.2	.5 .6 1.0 1.4 1.2	12.6 12.0 10.2 14.6 18.0
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	41.2 43.3 36.6 36.1 37.8	9.8 9.4 6.4 7.3 8.1	7.9 9.6 7.9 7.4 7.5	9.4 9.6 9.1 8.7 8.4	2.9 2.3 2.0 1.8 2.4	1.3 1.5 1.5 1.5	3.8 4.2 3.9 3.8 4.2	17.4 16.9 15.3 16.5 19.3	1.7 2.0 2.3 2.3 3.1	3.8 3.5 3.7 3.8 4.1	4.2 2.9 2.9 2.8 3.3	.9 .7 .8 1.1	23.8 26.4 21.3 19.6 18.5
1985 1986 1987 1988 1989	29.0 26.2 28.7 37.1 40.1	6.0 3.1 3.8 5.9 7.7	4.5 3.8 3.8 5.9 7.1	5.8 6.5 6.4 7.7 6.4	1.6 .8 1.6 2.0 2.2	1.5 1.2 1.1 1.3 1.3	4.1 4.5 5.2 6.4 6.4	20.0 21.5 20.4 21.0 21.9	3.5 3.6 3.8 4.4	4.2 4.5 4.9 5.2 5.0	3.3 4.6 2.9 2.5 2.4	1.4 1.1 1.2 1.0 1.0	9.1 4.7 8.3 16.1 18.2
1990	39.5 39.3 43.1 42.9 46.2	7.0 5.7 5.7 5.0 4.7	4.8 4.2 5.4 5.6 5.3	5.7 6.4 7.2 7.3 7.2	2.8 2.5 2.0 1.5 2.7	1.4 1.4 1.7 1.3 1.3	6.6 7.1 8.0 8.0 9.2	22.9 22.9 24.8 25.1 27.0	4.6 4.6 4.7 5.0 5.3	5.6 5.5 5.7 5.9 5.7	1.9 1.9 1.7 1.5 2.5	1.1 1.1 1.1 1.0 1.0	16.6 16.5 18.3 17.7 19.2
1995 1996 1997 1998	56.3 60.3 57.2 51.8 48.4	8.2 9.4 6.0 5.0 5.5	6.7 7.4 5.2 5.0 4.7	9.0 10.8 12.1 9.5 8.1	3.7 2.7 2.7 2.5 1.0	1.4 1.4 1.6 1.5 1.3	10.9 11.1 11.3 10.6 10.4	30.3 33.5 36.1 36.9 37.7	5.9 6.6 6.9 7.7 8.5	6.0 6.1 6.5 6.9 7.3	3.3 2.8 3.9 3.4 2.9	1.1 1.4 1.5 1.7 1.5	26.0 26.8 21.0 14.9 10.7
2000	51.3 53.7 53.1 59.4 61.4	5.2 5.2 5.5 5.4 6.4	4.3 4.2 4.5 5.0 6.3	8.6 9.2 9.6 11.7 10.4	1.9 2.2 2.0 3.4 4.3	1.2 1.3 1.0 1.0 1.0	11.6 12.4 11.1 12.2 10.4	39.0 39.4 41.9 47.4 54.0	8.6 9.0 9.7 10.8 12.2	8.4 9.2 9.0 8.9 10.6	2.7 1.7 1.7 2.0 2.3	1.4 1.5 1.8 2.4 2.5	12.3 14.3 11.2 12.0 7.4
2005 2006 Jan-Nov:	63.2 70.9	5.4 7.7	5.7 5.5	10.2 11.3	3.9 4.5	1.0 1.1	12.2 13.5	59.3 65.3	13.4 14.6	11.5 11.5	3.0 3.3	2.8 2.7	7.4 5.6
2006 2007	64.3 80.8	6.8 9.9	5.0 8.9	10.0 13.2	4.3 4.3	1.0 1.0	12.3 15.6	59.7 65.8	13.3 14.9	10.5 11.3	3.0 3.5	2.4 2.4	4.5 15.0

¹ Total includes items not shown separately. ² Rice, wheat, and wheat flour.

Note. —Data derived from official estimates released by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. Agricultural commodities are defined as (1) nonmarine food products and (2) other products of agriculture which have not passed through complex processes of manufacture. Export value, at U.S. port of exportation, is based on the selling price and includes inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the port. Import value, defined generally as the market value in the foreign country, excludes import duties, ocean freight, and marine insurance.

³ Includes fruit, nut, and vegetable preparations. Beginning in 1989, includes bananas, but excludes yeasts, starches, and other minor horticultural products.

⁴ Less than \$50 million.

International Statistics

Table B-103.—U.S. international transactions, 1946-2007

[Millions of dollars; quarterly data seasonally adjusted. Credits (+), debits (-)]

		Goods ¹			Services			Income re	eceipts and	payments	11.21.	_
Year or quarter	Exports	Imports	Balance on goods	Net military trans- actions ²	Net travel and trans- por- tation	Other services, net	Balance on goods and services	Receipts	Payments	Balance on income	Unilat- eral current trans- fers, net ²	Balance on current account
1946	11,764	-5,067	6,697	-424	733	310	7,316	772	-212	560	-2,991	4,885
1947	16,097	-5,973	10,124	-358	946	145	10,857	1,102	-245	857	-2,722	8,992
1948	13,265	-7,557	5,708	-351	374	175	5,906	1,921	-437	1,484	-4,973	2,417
1949	12,213	-6,874	5,339	-410	230	208	5,367	1,831	-476	1,355	-5,849	873
1950	10,203	-9,081	1,122	-56	-120	242	1,188	2,068	-559	1,509	-4,537	-1,840
1951	14,243	-11,176	3,067	169	298	254	3,788	2,633	-583	2,050	-4,954	884
1952	13,449	-10,838	2,611	528	83	309	3,531	2,751	-555	2,196	-5,113	614
1953	12,412	-10,975	1,437	1,753	-238	307	3,259	2,736	-624	2,112	-6,657	-1,286
1954	12,929	-10,353	2,576	902	-269	305	3,514	2,929	-582	2,347	-5,642	219
1955	14,424	-11,527	2,897	-113	-297	299	2,786	3,406	-676	2,730	-5,086	430
1956	17,556	-12,803	4,753	-221	-361	447	4,618	3,837	-735	3,102	-4,990	2,730
1956	19,562	-13,291	6,271	-423	-189	482	6,141	4,180	-796	3,384	-4,763	4,762
1957	16,414	-12,952	3,462	-849	-633	486	2,466	3,790	-825	2,965	-4,647	784
1958	16,458	-15,310	1,148	-831	-821	573	69	4,132	-1,061	3,071	-4,422	-1,282
1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967	19,650 20,108 20,781 22,272 25,501 26,461 29,310 30,666 33,626 36,414	-14,758 -14,537 -16,260 -17,048 -18,700 -21,510 -25,493 -26,866 -32,991 -35,807	4,892 5,571 4,521 5,224 6,801 4,951 3,817 3,800 635 607	-1,057 -1,131 -912 -742 -794 -487 -1,043 -1,187 -596 -718	-964 -978 -1,152 -1,309 -1,146 -1,280 -1,331 -1,750 -1,548 -1,763	639 732 912 1,036 1,161 1,480 1,497 1,742 1,759	3,508 4,195 3,370 4,210 6,022 4,664 2,940 2,604 250 91	4,616 4,999 5,618 6,157 6,824 7,437 7,528 8,021 9,367 10,913	-1,238 -1,245 -1,324 -1,560 -1,783 -2,088 -2,481 -2,747 -3,378 -4,869	3,379 3,755 4,294 4,596 5,041 5,350 5,047 5,274 5,990 6,044	-4,062 -4,127 -4,277 -4,392 -4,240 -4,583 -4,955 -5,294 -5,629 -5,735	2,824 3,822 3,387 4,414 6,823 5,431 3,031 2,583 611 399
1970	42,469	-39,866	2,603	-641	-2,038	2,330	2,254	11,748	-5,515	6,233	-6,156	2,331
	43,319	-45,579	-2,260	653	-2,345	2,649	-1,303	12,707	-5,435	7,272	-7,402	-1,433
	49,381	-55,797	-6,416	1,072	-3,063	2,965	-5,443	14,765	-6,572	8,192	-8,544	-5,795
	71,410	-70,499	911	740	-3,158	3,406	1,900	21,808	-9,655	12,153	-6,913	7,140
	98,306	-103,811	-5,505	165	-3,184	4,231	-4,292	27,587	-12,084	15,503	-9,249	1,962
	107,088	-98,185	8,903	1,461	-2,812	4,854	12,404	25,351	-12,564	12,787	-7,075	18,116
	114,745	-124,228	-9,483	931	-2,558	5,027	-6,082	29,375	-13,311	16,063	-5,686	4,295
	120,816	-151,907	-31,091	1,731	-3,565	5,680	-27,246	32,354	-14,217	18,137	-5,226	-14,335
	142,075	-176,002	-33,927	857	-3,573	6,879	-29,763	42,088	-21,680	20,408	-5,788	-15,143
	184,439	-212,007	-27,568	-1,313	-2,935	7,251	-24,565	63,834	-32,961	30,873	-6,593	-285
1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987	224,250 237,044 211,157 201,799 219,926 215,915 223,344 250,208 320,230 359,916	-249,750 -265,067 -247,642 -268,901 -332,418 -338,088 -368,425 -409,765 -447,189 -477,665	-25,500 -28,023 -36,485 -67,102 -112,492 -122,173 -145,081 -159,557 -126,959 -117,749	-1,822 -844 112 -563 -2,547 -4,390 -5,181 -3,844 -6,320 -6,749	-997 144 -992 -4,227 -8,438 -9,798 -8,779 -8,010 -3,013 3,551	8,912 12,552 13,209 14,124 14,404 14,483 20,502 19,728 21,725 27,805	-19,407 -16,172 -24,156 -57,767 -109,073 -121,880 -138,538 -151,684 -114,566 -93,142	72,606 86,529 91,747 90,000 108,819 98,542 97,064 108,184 136,713 161,287	-42,532 -53,626 -56,583 -53,614 -73,756 -72,819 -81,571 -93,891 -118,026 -141,463	30,073 32,903 35,164 36,386 35,063 25,723 15,494 14,293 18,687 19,824	-8,349 -11,702 -16,544 -17,310 -20,335 -21,998 -24,132 -23,265 -25,274 -26,169	2,317 5,030 -5,536 -38,691 -94,344 -118,155 -147,177 -160,655 -121,153 -99,486
1989	387,401	-498,438	-111,037	-7,599	7,501	30,270	-80,864	171,742	-143,192	28,550	-26,654	-78,968
	414,083	-491,020	-76,937	-5,275	16,560	34,516	-31,136	149,214	-125,085	24,131	9,904	2,897
	439,631	-536,528	-96,897	-1,448	19,969	39,163	-39,212	133,767	-109,532	24,235	-35,100	-50,078
	456,943	-589,394	-132,451	1,383	19,714	41,040	-70,311	136,057	-110,741	25,316	-39,811	-84,805
	502,859	-668,690	-165,831	2,570	16,305	48,463	-98,493	166,521	-149,375	17,146	-40,265	-121,612
	575,204	-749,374	-174,170	4,600	21,772	51,414	-96,384	210,244	-189,353	20,891	-38,074	-113,567
	612,113	-803,113	-191,000	5,385	25,015	56,535	-104,065	226,129	-203,811	22,318	-43,017	-124,764
	678,366	-876,794	-198,428	4,968	22,152	63,035	-108,273	256,804	-244,195	12,609	-45,062	-140,726
	670,416	-918,637	-248,221	5,220	10,210	66,651	-166,140	261,819	-257,554	4,265	-53,187	-215,062
	683,965	-1,031,784	-347,819	2,593	7,085	73,051	-265,090	293,925	-280,037	13,888	-50,428	-301,630
2006: I	771,994 718,712 682,422 713,415 807,516 894,631 1,023,109 243,880 252,458	-1,226,684 -1,148,231 -1,167,377 -1,264,307 -1,477,094 -1,681,780 -1,861,380 -451,637 -463,734	-454,690 -429,519 -484,955 -550,892 -669,578 -787,149 -838,271 -207,757 -211,276	317 -2,296 -7,158 -11,981 -13,518 -10,536 -13,942 -3,195 -3,549	2,486 -3,254 -4,245 -11,475 -14,275 -12,945 -10,636 -3,075 -3,111	72,052 69,943 72,633 77,433 85,279 96,259 104,327 24,315 25,359	-379,835 -365,126 -423,725 -496,915 -612,092 -714,371 -758,522 -189,712 -192,577	350,918 290,797 281,215 320,568 401,942 505,488 650,462 148,391 162,020	-329,864 -259,075 -253,544 -275,147 -345,585 -457,430 -613,823 -137,929 -151,352	21,054 31,722 27,671 45,421 56,357 48,058 36,640 10,462 10,668	-58,645 -51,295 -63,587 -70,607 -84,414 -88,535 -89,595 -21,360 -23,686 -23,877	-417,426 -384,699 -459,641 -522,101 -640,148 -754,848 -811,477 -200,611 -205,595
2007: I	260,285	-479,184	-218,899	-3,888	-2,456	25,936	-199,307	167,026	-161,177	5,850	-23,877	-217,334
	266,486	-466,825	-200,339	-3,310	-1,995	28,718	-176,926	173,025	-163,365	9,661	-20,673	-187,938
	270,116	-470,983	-200,867	-3,665	-1,711	28,662	-177,581	176,213	-168,735	7,478	-26,994	-197,097
	279,339	-483,552	-204,213	-4,141	-59	29,983	-178,431	195,460	-182,791	12,669	-23,157	-188,919
	297,946	-497,646	-199,700	-4,278	1,042	29,783	-173,152	205,624	-185,168	20,456	-25,760	-178,456

Adjusted from Census data for differences in valuation, coverage, and timing; excludes military.
Includes transfers of goods and services under U.S. military grant programs.

See next page for continuation of table.

Table B-103.—U.S. international transactions, 1946-2007—Continued

[Millions of dollars; quarterly data seasonally adjusted. Credits (+), debits (-)]

			Financial account									Statistical discrepancy		
Voor	or quarter	Capital account	ex	U.Sowned a cluding finan crease/finan	cial derivative	es	excTudin	vned assets i g financial de e/financial in	rivatives	Financial	Total (sum of	Of		
Tedi	oi quartei	trans- actions, net	Total	U.S. official reserve assets ³	Other U.S. Govern- ment assets	U.S. private assets	Total	Foreign official assets	Other foreign assets	Financial derivatives, net	the items with sign reversed)	which: Seasonal adjustment discrepancy		
1946 .				-623										
1947.				-3,315										
1948.				-1,736										
1949 .				-266										
				1,758										
1951 .				-33										
1952.				-415 1 250										
1953.				1,256 480										
1955				182										
1956 .				-869										
1957.				-1,165										
				2,292										
				1,035										
			-4,099	2,145	-1,100	-5,144	2,294	1,473	821		-1,019			
			-5,538	607	-910	-5,235	2,705	765	1,939		-989 1 124			
			-4,174 -7,270	1,535 378	-1,085 -1,662	-4,623 -5.986	1,911 3,217	1,270 1,986	641 1.231		-1,124 -360			
1964			-9.560	171	-1,680	-8,050	3,643	1,660	1,983		-907			
1965 .			-5,716	1,225	-1,605	-5,336	742	134	607		-457			
1966 .			-7,321	570	-1,543	-6,347	3,661	-672	4,333		629			
			-9,757	53	-2,423	-7,386	7,379	3,451	3,928		-205			
1968 . 1060			-10,977 -11,585	-870 -1,179	-2,274 -2,200	-7,833	9,928 12,702	-774 -1,301	10,703 14,002		438 -1,516			
						-8,206								
			-8,470	3,348	-1,589	-10,229	6,359	6,908	-550		-219			
19/1. 1072			-11,758 -13,787	3,066 706	-1,884 -1,568	-12,940 -12,925	22,970 21,461	26,879 10,475	-3,909 10,986		-9,779 -1,879			
1973 .			-22,874	158	-2,644	-20,388	18,388	6,026	12,362		-2,654			
1974 .			-34,745	-1,467	366	-33,643	35,341	10,546	24,796		-2,558			
1975.			-39,703	-849	-3,474	-35,380	17,170	7,027	10,143		4,417			
1976 .			-51,269	-2,558	-4,214	-44,498	38,018	17,693	20,326		8,955			
19// .			-34,785	-375	-3,693	-30,717 -57,202	53,219	36,816	16,403		-4,099			
			-61,130 -64,915	732 6	-4,660 -3,746	-61,176	67,036 40,852	33,678 -13,665	33,358 54,516		9,236 24,349			
130U . 1001			-85,815 -113,054	-7,003 -4,082	-5,162 -5,097	-73,651 -103,875	62,612 86,232	15,497 4,960	47,115 81,272		20,886 21,792			
1982		199	-127,882	-4,965	-6,131	-116,786	96,589	3,593	92,997		36,630			
1983 .		209	-66,373	-1,196	-5,006	-60,172	88,694	5,845	82,849		16,162			
1984 .		235	-40,376	-3,131	-5,489	-31,757	117,752	3,140	114,612 147,233		16,733			
		315	-44,752	-3,858	-2,821	-38,074	146,115	-1,119	147,233		16,478			
		301	-111,723	312	-2,022	-110,014	230,009	35,648	194,360		28,590			
1907. 1988		365 493	-79,296 -106,573	9,149 -3,912	1,006 2,967	-89,450 -105,628	248,634 246,522	45,387 39,758	203,247 206,764		-9,048 -19,289			
1989 .		336	-175,383	-25,293	1,233	-151,323	224,928	8,503	216,425		49,605			
		-6,579	-81,234	-2,158	2,317	-81,393	141,571	33,910	107,661		25,211			
		-4,479	-64,389	5,763	2,923	-73,075	110,809	17,388	93,421		-44,840			
1992 .		-557	-74,410	3,901	-1,667	-76,644	170,663	40,476	130,185		-45,617			
1993 .		-1,299	-200,551	-1,379	-351	-198,823	282,041	71,753	210,288		4,617			
1994 .		-1,723	-178,937	5,346	-390	-183,893	305,989	39,583	266,406		-3,717			
1995 . 1006		-927 -735	-352,264 -413,409	-9,742 6,668	-984 -989	-341,538 -419,088	438,562 551,096	109,880 126,724	328,682 424,372		28,196 -12,188			
1997 .		-1,027	-415,405 -485,475	-1,010	-363 68	-415,000 -484,533	706,809	19,036	687,773		-79,581			
1998.		-766	-353,829	-6,783	-422	-346,624	423,569	-19,903	443,472		146,088			
1999 .		-4,939	-504,062	8,747	2,750	-515,559	740,210	43,543	696,667		70,421			
2000 .		-1,010	-560,523	-290	-941	-559,292	1,046,896	42,758	1,004,138		-67,937			
2001.		-1,270	-382,616	-4,911	-486	-377,219	782,859	28,059	754,800		-14,274			
2002 .		-1,470	-294,646	-3,681	345	-291,310	797,813	115,945	681,868		-42,056			
2003.		-3,480	-325,424	1,523	537	-327,484	864,352	278,069	586,283		-13,348			
2004 . 2005		-2,369 -4,054	-905,024 -426,875	2,805	1,710	-909,539 -446 E10	1,461,766	397,755	1,Ub4,U11		85,775			
∠UUƊ. 2006		-4,054 -3,913	-426,875 -1,055,176	14,096 2,374	5,539 5,346	-909,539 -446,510 -1,062,896	1,204,231 1,859,597	397,755 259,268 440,264	1,064,011 944,963 1,419,333	28,762	-18,454 -17,794			
ZUUb:	I	-1,724 -1,008	-344,032 -212,218	513 -560	1,049 1,765	-345,594 -213,423	538,140	125,257	412,883 234,581	1,633 14,001	6,593 49,378	9,958		
	 	-1,008 -545	-212,218 -209,898	1,006	1,765	-213,423 -212,474	355,442 449,987	120,861 108,799	341,188	14,001	-37,121	-252 -15,973		
	IV	-637	-289,028	1,415	962	-291,405	516,029	85,347	430,682	-1,783	-36,643	6,267		
2007	I	-559	-449,454	-72	445	-449.827	616,602	152.193	464,409	14,800	15,708	11,335		
_001.	ii	-598	-465,466	26	-369	-465,123	619,272	70,464	548,808	-1,007	36,718	2,782		
	<i>p</i>	-554	-155,739	-54	422	-156,107	249,126	39,016	210,110		85,622	-18,584		

³ Consists of gold, special drawing rights, foreign currencies, and the U.S. reserve position in the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Source: Department of Commerce (Bureau of Economic Analysis).

Table B-104.—U.S. international trade in goods by principal end-use category, 1965–2007 [Billions of dollars; quarterly data seasonally adjusted]

				Exports							Imports			
				Nonagr	icultural p	roducts					Nonpet	roleum pro	oducts	
Year or quarter	Total	Agri- cultural prod- ucts	Total	Indus- trial sup- plies and materi- als	Capital goods except auto- motive	Auto- motive	Other	Total	Petro- leum and prod- ucts	Total	Indus- trial sup- plies and materi- als	Capital goods except auto- motive	Auto- motive	Other
1965 1966 1967 1968	26.5 29.3 30.7 33.6 36.4	6.3 6.9 6.5 6.3	20.2 22.4 24.2 27.3 30.3	7.6 8.2 8.5 9.6 10.3	8.1 8.9 9.9 11.1 12.4	1.9 2.4 2.8 3.5 3.9	2.6 2.9 3.0 3.2 3.7	21.5 25.5 26.9 33.0 35.8	2.0 2.1 2.1 2.4 2.6	19.5 23.4 24.8 30.6 33.2	9.1 10.2 10.0 12.0 11.8	1.5 2.2 2.5 2.8 3.4	0.9 1.8 2.4 4.0 4.9	8.0 9.2 9.9 11.8 13.0
1970	42.5	7.4	35.1	12.3	14.7	3.9	4.3	39.9	2.9	36.9	12.4	4.0	5.5	15.0
	43.3	7.8	35.5	10.9	15.4	4.7	4.5	45.6	3.7	41.9	13.8	4.3	7.4	16.4
	49.4	9.5	39.9	11.9	16.9	5.5	5.6	55.8	4.7	51.1	16.3	5.9	8.7	20.2
	71.4	18.0	53.4	17.0	22.0	6.9	7.6	70.5	8.4	62.1	19.6	8.3	10.3	23.9
	98.3	22.4	75.9	26.3	30.9	8.6	10.0	103.8	26.6	77.2	27.8	9.8	12.0	27.5
	107.1	22.2	84.8	26.8	36.6	10.6	10.8	98.2	27.0	71.2	24.0	10.2	11.7	25.3
	114.7	23.4	91.4	28.4	39.1	12.1	11.7	124.2	34.6	89.7	29.8	12.3	16.2	31.4
	120.8	24.3	96.5	29.8	39.8	13.4	13.5	151.9	45.0	106.9	35.7	14.0	18.6	38.6
	142.1	29.9	112.2	34.2	47.5	15.2	15.3	176.0	42.6	133.4	40.7	19.3	25.0	48.4
	184.4	35.5	149.0	52.2	60.2	17.9	18.7	212.0	60.4	151.6	47.5	24.6	26.6	52.8
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	224.3 237.0 211.2 201.8 219.9 215.9 223.3 250.2 320.2 359.9	42.0 44.1 37.3 37.1 38.4 29.6 27.2 29.8 38.8 41.1	182.2 193.0 173.9 164.7 181.5 186.3 196.2 220.4 281.4 318.8	65.1 63.6 57.7 52.7 56.8 54.8 59.4 63.7 82.6 90.5	76.3 84.2 76.5 71.7 77.0 79.3 82.8 92.7 119.1 136.9	17.4 19.7 17.2 18.5 22.4 24.9 25.1 27.6 33.4 35.1	23.4 25.5 22.4 21.8 25.3 27.2 28.9 36.4 46.3 56.3	249.8 265.1 247.6 268.9 332.4 338.1 368.4 409.8 447.2 477.7	79.5 78.4 62.0 55.1 58.1 51.4 34.3 42.9 39.6 50.9	170.2 186.7 185.7 213.8 274.4 286.7 334.1 366.8 407.6 426.8	53.0 56.1 48.6 53.7 66.1 62.6 69.9 70.8 83.1 84.6	31.6 37.1 38.4 43.7 60.4 61.3 72.0 85.1 102.2 112.3	28.3 31.0 34.3 43.0 56.5 64.9 78.1 85.2 87.9 87.4	57.4 62.4 64.3 73.3 91.4 97.9 114.2 125.7 134.4 142.5
1990	387.4 414.1 439.6 456.9 502.9 575.2 612.1 678.4 670.4 684.0	40.2 40.1 44.1 43.6 47.1 57.2 61.5 58.5 53.2 49.7	347.2 374.0 395.6 413.3 455.8 518.0 550.6 619.9 617.3 634.3	97.0 101.6 101.7 105.1 112.7 135.6 138.7 148.6 139.4 140.3	153.0 166.6 176.4 182.7 205.7 234.4 254.0 295.8 299.8 311.2	36.2 39.9 46.9 51.6 57.5 61.4 64.4 73.4 72.5 75.3	61.0 65.9 70.6 74.0 79.9 86.5 93.6 102.0 105.5 107.5	498.4 491.0 536.5 589.4 668.7 749.4 803.1 876.8 918.6 1,031.8	62.3 51.7 51.6 51.5 51.3 56.0 72.7 71.8 50.9 67.8	436.1 439.3 484.9 537.9 617.4 693.3 730.4 805.0 867.7 964.0	83.0 81.3 89.1 100.8 113.6 128.5 136.1 144.9 151.6	116.4 121.1 134.8 153.2 185.0 222.1 228.4 253.6 269.8 295.7	88.2 85.5 91.5 102.1 118.1 123.7 128.7 139.4 148.6 179.0	148.5 151.4 169.6 182.0 200.6 219.0 237.1 267.1 297.7 333.0
2000	772.0	52.8	719.2	163.9	357.0	80.4	117.9	1,226.7	120.3	1,106.4	181.9	347.0	195.9	381.6
2001	718.7	54.9	663.8	150.5	321.7	75.4	116.2	1,148.2	103.6	1,044.6	172.5	298.0	189.8	384.3
2002	682.4	54.5	627.9	147.6	290.4	78.9	110.9	1,167.4	103.5	1,063.9	164.6	283.3	203.7	412.2
2003	713.4	60.9	652.5	162.5	293.7	80.6	115.7	1,264.3	133.1	1,131.2	181.4	295.9	210.1	443.8
2004	807.5	62.9	744.6	192.2	331.4	89.2	131.7	1,477.1	180.5	1,296.6	232.5	343.6	228.2	492.4
2005	894.6	64.9	829.7	221.5	362.3	98.6	147.4	1,681.8	251.9	1,429.9	272.7	379.3	239.5	538.4
2006	1,023.1	72.9	950.2	263.2	413.9	107.2	166.0	1,861.4	302.4	1,559.0	300.1	418.3	256.7	583.9
2004: I	194.1	16.0	178.1	44.9	80.8	21.0	31.4	345.2	40.2	305.0	50.9	81.1	55.3	117.7
II	200.0	15.8	184.3	46.9	82.4	21.9	33.0	365.2	41.6	323.5	57.1	85.1	57.4	124.0
III	203.8	15.1	188.7	48.8	83.7	23.0	33.1	373.5	44.5	329.0	61.1	87.5	57.5	122.9
IV	209.5	16.0	193.5	51.6	84.6	23.3	34.1	393.3	54.1	339.1	63.4	89.9	57.9	127.9
2005: I	214.4	15.7	198.7	53.7	85.9	23.6	35.5	398.8	53.5	345.2	64.5	90.9	57.5	132.4
II	223.1	16.5	206.6	56.2	90.2	23.8	36.4	411.6	57.7	353.9	65.6	95.2	58.4	134.7
III	224.3	16.2	208.1	55.4	90.5	25.0	37.2	423.6	66.4	357.2	66.9	95.5	60.4	134.4
IV	232.9	16.6	216.3	56.2	95.7	26.2	38.2	447.8	74.2	373.6	75.6	97.8	63.2	136.9
2006: I	243.9	17.3	226.6	60.7	99.8	26.1	39.9	451.6	73.4	378.3	72.9	101.1	63.7	140.6
II	252.5	18.0	234.4	65.5	102.3	26.1	40.5	463.7	78.7	385.0	74.5	103.6	64.2	142.7
III	260.3	18.7	241.6	67.9	103.9	27.5	42.2	479.2	82.8	396.4	78.1	106.7	63.6	148.0
IV	266.5	18.8	247.6	69.0	107.9	27.4	43.3	466.8	67.6	399.2	74.5	106.9	65.2	152.6
2007:	270.1	19.8	250.3	69.3	107.0	27.9	46.1	471.0	70.9	400.1	72.4	109.4	63.4	155.0
	279.3	21.8	257.6	74.3	107.8	29.5	45.9	483.6	78.1	405.4	79.0	109.5	63.1	153.9
p	297.9	25.8	272.2	77.1	114.7	32.2	48.2	497.6	81.9	415.8	79.1	112.8	67.1	156.8

¹ End-use commodity classifications beginning 1978 and 1989 are not strictly comparable with data for earlier periods. See *Survey of Current Business*, June 1988 and July 2001.

Note.—Data are on a balance of payments basis and exclude military. In June 1990, end-use categories for goods exports were redefined to include reexports (exports of foreign goods); beginning with data for 1978, reexports are assigned to detailed end-use categories in the same manner as exports of domestic goods.

Table B-105.—U.S. international trade in goods by area, 1999-2007

[Millions of dollars]

		[IVIIIIVI	is or dollar	2]					
ltem	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 first 3 quarters at annual rate 1
EXPORTS									
Total, all countries	683,965	771,994	718,712	682,422	713,415	807,516	894,631	1,023,109	1,129,868
Éurope Euro area ²	168,298	184,657	178,229	160,045	168,314	189,416	207,895	241,274	280,128
France	104,631 18,498	114,930 20,161	111,026 19,693	103,837 18,871	109,898 16,849	124,762 21,083	135,686 22,228	153,696 23,990	177,047 27,179
Germany	26,359	28,921	29,363	26,027	28,290	30,842	33,584	40,743	48,552
ltalv	9,878	10,951	9,715	9,810	10,286	10,420	11,245	12.272	13,549
United Kingdom	37,657	40,725	39,701	32,085	32,871	35,124	37,569	44,215	49,349
Canada Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere	166,713 141,492	178,877 170,267	163,259 158,969	160,916 148,158	169,930 148,955	189,981 171,887	212,192 192,382	230,982 222,298	246,192 239,677
Brazil	13.116	15.257	15,790	12.267	11.125	13,727	15.173	19,088	23,488
Mexico	86,758	111,172	101,181	12,267 97,242	11,125 97,224	110,697	120,264	133,893	136,969
Venezuela	5,314	5,509	5,600	3,967	2,782	4,743	6,411	8,977	10,228
Asia and Pacific	179,847 13.047	211,043 16,141	188,731 19,108	185,665 22,040	198,047 28,287	221,860 34,638	237,511 41,799	274,532 55.038	302,387
ChinaIndia	3,682	3,668	3,754	4,097	4,977	6,091	7,973	9,990	62,705 16,236
Japan	56,073	63,473	55,879	49,670	50,252	52,288	53,265	57,593	61,143
Japan Korea, Republic of Singapore	22,256 16,009	27,150 17,620	21,203 17,337	21,756 15,977	23,481 16,147	25,730 19,252	27,135 20,259	31,418 24,255	33,289 25,603
Taiwan	17,430	23.832	17,394	17.886	16.987	21.296	21,453	22,645	25,620
Middle East	18.122	16,984	18.141	17,867	18,047	21,296 21,594	21,453 29,766	35.795	39,131
Africa	9,493	10,165	11,383 19,503	9,771 17,808	10,122 16,554	12,778	14,885 31,304	18,228	22,352 44,069
	18,315	17,625	19,503	17,000	10,004	21,579	31,304	39,108	44,009
IMPORTS									
Total, all countries	1,031,784	1,226,684 259,848	1,148,231 255,988	1,167,377	1,264,307	1,477,094	1,681,780 355,403	1,861,380	1,936,241 406,187
Éurope Euro area ²	227,204 144,598	163,636	166,508	261,340 172,762	285,270 187,937	321,486 209,746	229,206	246,862	266,604
France	25,749	29,809	30,421	28,289	29,244	31,609	33,848	37,036	41,296
Germany	55,271 22,349	58,588 25,034	59,141 23,768	62,540 24,209	68,188 25,398	77,349 28,096	84,967 30,975	89,237 32,660	93,632 34,597
Italy' United Kingdom	38,975	43,379	41,185	40,597	42,610	46,087	50,800	53,187	55,431
Canada	201,752	234.084	219,243	212,225	224.955	259,871	294,081	306.067	315,908
Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere	169,043	210,186	199,660	205,193	218,526	256,746	295,915	334,877	340,799
Brazil Mexico	11,318 110,574	13,854 136,829	14,467 132,279	15,782 135,701	17,917 139,695	21,164 158,096	24,441 173,034	26,373 201,196	25,719 210,305
Venezuela	11,335	18,623	15,251	15,093	17,136	24,921	33,978	37,134	35,885
Asia and Pacific	391,435	455.941	411,473	432.214	462.063	542.072	608.703	684.297	712.673
China	81,840	100,112	102,403	125,316	152,671	196,973	243,886	288,125	315,999
India	9,073 131,039	10,691 146,711	9,755 126,685	11,821 121,617	13,068 118,264	15,577 130,094	18,819	21,845 148,559	23,681 145,693
Japan Korea, Republic of Singapore	31.160	40.309	35,207	35,606	37,238	46,177	138,375 43,791	45.811	48.225
Singapore	18,224	19,273	15,080	14,821	15,161	15,406	15,131	17,712	18,763
Taiwan	35,444	40,980	33,642	32,611	32,118	34,986	35,103	38,414	38,213
Middle East	25,365 16,985	38,977 27,648	36,424 25,443	34,304 22,101	41,469 32,024	51,283 45,636	62,468 65,210	71,907 80,420	72,517 88,153
Africa Memorandum: Members of OPEC 3	41,978	67,094	59,755	53,246	68,346	94,109	124,942	145,368	162,000
BALANCE (excess of exports +)									
Total, all countries	-347,819	-454,690	-429,519	-484,955	-550,892	-669,578	-787,149	-838,271	-806,373
EuropeEuro area ²	-58.906	-75,191	-77,759	-101,295	-116,956	-132,070	-147,508	-142,538	-126,059
Euro area ² France	-39,967 -7,251	-48,706 -9,648	-55,482 -10,728	-68,925 -9,418	-78,039 -12,395	-84,984 -10,526	-93,520 -11,620	-93,166 -13,046	-89,557 -14,116
Germany	-28,912	-29,667	-29,778	-36,513	-39,898	-46,507	-51,383	-48,494	-45,077
Italy	-12,471	-14,083	-14,053	-14,399	-15,112	-17,676	-19,730	-20,388	-21,048
United Kingdom	-1,318	-2,654	-1,484	-8,512	-9,739	-10,963	-13,231	-8,972	-6,084
Canada Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere	-35,039 -27,551	-55,207 -39,919	-55,984 -40,691	-51,309 -57,035	-55,025 -69,571	-69,890 -84,859	-81,889 -103,533	-75,085 -112,579	-69,716 -101,121
Brazil	1.798	1.403	1.323	-3.515	-6.792	-7.437	-9,268	-7,285	-2.232
Mexico	-23,816	-25,657	-31,098	-38,459	-42,471	-47,399	-52,770	-67,303	-73,335
Venezuela	-6,021	-13,114	-9,651	-11,126	-14,354	-20,178	-27,567	-28,157	-25,657
Asia and Pacific	-211,588 -68,793	-244,898 -83,971	-222,742 -83,295	-246,549 -103,276	-264,016 -124,384	-320,212 -162,335	-371,192 -202.087	-409,765 -233.087	-410,288 -253,293
India	-5,391	-7,023	-6,001	-7,724	-8,091	-9,486	-10,846	-11,855	-7,444
Japan	-74,966	-83,238	-70,806	-71,947	-68,012	-77,806	-85,110	-90,966	-84,549
Korea, Republic of Singapore	-8,904 -2,215	-13,159 -1,653	-14,004 2,257	-13,850 1,156	-13,757 986	-20,447 3,846	-16,656 5,128	-14,393 6,543	-14,937 6,840
Taiwan	-18,014	-17,148	-16,248	-14,725	-15,131	-13,690	-13,650	-15,769	-12,595
Middle East	-7,243	-21,993	-18,283	-16,437	-23,422	-29,689	-32,702	-36,112	-33,388
Africa	-7,492	-17,483	-14,060	-12,330	-21,902	-32,858	-50,325	-62,192	-65,803
Memorandum: Members of OPEC 3	-23,663	-49,469	-40,252	-35,438	-51,792	-72,530	-93,638	-106,260	-117,931

Preliminary; seasonally adjusted.
 Euro area includes: Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece (beginning in 2001), Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia (beginning in 2007), and Spain.
 Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, consisting of Algeria, Angola (beginning in 2007), Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Note.—Data are on a balance of payments basis and exclude military. For further details, and additional data by country, see Survey of Current Business, January 2008.

Source: Department of Commerce (Bureau of Economic Analysis).

Table B-106.—U.S. international trade in goods on balance of payments (BOP) and Census basis, and trade in services on BOP basis, 1981-2007

[Billions of dollars; monthly data seasonally adjusted]

	Goods: Exports (f.a.s. value) 1,2									Go (cus	ods: Impo toms valu	rts ie) ⁵			Services (BOP basis)	
		(Census ba	asis (by e	nd-use c	ategory)				Census I	oasis (by	end-use o	ategory)			
Year or month	Total, BOP basis ³	Total, Census basis ^{3, 4}	Foods, feeds, and bev- erages	Indus- trial sup- plies and mate- rials	Capi- tal goods except auto- mo- tive	Auto- motive vehi- cles, parts, and en- gines	Con- sumer goods (non- food) except auto- motive	Total, BOP basis	Total, Census basis ⁴	Foods, feeds, and bev- erages	Indus- trial sup- plies and mate- rials	Capi- tal goods except auto- mo- tive	Auto- motive vehi- cles, parts, and en- gines	Con- sumer goods (non- food) except auto- motive	Ex- ports	lm- ports
1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	237.0 211.2 201.8 219.9 215.9 223.3 250.2 320.2 359.9	238.7 216.4 205.6 224.0 7218.8 7227.2 254.1 322.4 363.8	31.3 30.9 31.5 24.0 22.3 24.3 32.3 37.2	61.7 56.7 61.7 58.5 57.3 66.7 85.1 99.3	72.7 67.2 72.0 73.9 75.8 86.2 109.2 138.8	15.7 16.8 20.6 22.9 21.7 24.6 29.3 34.8	14.3 13.4 13.3 12.6 14.2 17.7 23.1 36.4	265.1 247.6 268.9 332.4 338.1 368.4 409.8 447.2 477.7	261.0 244.0 258.0 6330.7 6336.5 365.4 406.2 441.0 473.2	17.1 18.2 21.0 21.9 24.4 24.8 24.8 25.1	112.0 107.0 123.7 113.9 101.3 111.0 118.3 132.3	35.4 40.9 59.8 65.1 71.8 84.5 101.4 113.3	33.3 40.8 53.5 66.8 78.2 85.2 87.7 86.1	39.7 44.9 60.0 68.3 79.4 88.7 95.9 102.9	57.4 64.1 64.3 71.2 73.2 86.7 98.7 110.9 127.1	45.5 51.7 55.0 67.7 72.9 80.1 90.8 98.5 102.5
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	387.4 414.1 439.6 456.9 502.9 575.2 612.1 678.4 670.4 684.0	393.6 421.7 448.2 465.1 512.6 584.7 625.1 689.2 682.1 695.8	35.1 35.7 40.3 40.6 42.0 50.5 55.5 51.5 46.4 46.0	104.4 109.7 109.1 111.8 121.4 146.2 147.7 158.2 148.3 147.5	152.7 166.7 175.9 181.7 205.0 233.0 253.0 294.5 299.4 310.8	37.4 40.0 47.0 52.4 57.8 61.8 65.0 74.0 72.4 75.3	43.3 45.9 51.4 54.7 60.0 64.4 70.1 77.4 80.3 80.9	498.4 491.0 536.5 589.4 668.7 749.4 803.1 876.8 918.6 1,031.8	495.3 488.5 532.7 580.7 663.3 743.5 795.3 869.7 911.9 1,024.6	26.6 26.5 27.6 27.9 31.0 33.2 35.7 39.7 41.2 43.6	143.2 131.6 138.6 145.6 162.1 181.8 204.5 213.8 200.1 221.4	116.4 120.7 134.3 152.4 184.4 221.4 228.1 253.3 269.5 295.7	87.3 85.7 91.8 102.4 118.3 123.8 128.9 139.8 148.7 179.0	105.7 108.0 122.7 134.0 146.3 159.9 172.0 193.8 217.0 241.9	147.8 164.3 177.3 185.9 200.4 219.2 239.5 256.1 262.8 281.9	117.7 118.5 119.6 123.8 133.1 141.4 152.6 165.9 180.7 199.2
2000	772.0 718.7 682.4 713.4 807.5 894.6 1,023.1	781.9 729.1 693.1 724.8 818.8 906.0 1,036.6	47.9 49.4 49.6 55.0 56.6 59.0 66.0	172.6 160.1 156.8 173.0 203.9 233.0 276.0	356.9 321.7 290.4 293.7 331.4 362.3 413.9	80.4 75.4 78.9 80.6 89.2 98.6 107.2	89.4 88.3 84.4 89.9 103.2 116.1 130.0	1,226.7 1,148.2 1,167.4 1,264.3 1,477.1 1,681.8 1,861.4	1,218.0 1,141.0 1,161.4 1,257.1 1,469.7 1,673.5 1,853.9	46.0 46.6 49.7 55.8 62.1 68.1 74.9	299.0 273.9 267.7 313.8 412.8 523.8 602.0	347.0 298.0 283.3 295.9 343.6 379.3 418.3	195.9 189.8 203.7 210.1 228.2 239.5 256.7	281.8 284.3 307.8 333.9 372.9 407.2 442.6	298.6 286.2 292.3 304.3 349.7 388.4 422.6	223.7 221.8 231.1 250.4 292.2 315.7 342.8
2006: Jan Feb Apr Apr June July Aug Sept Oct Nov	80.6 80.9 82.4 82.3 83.9 86.3 85.1 87.4 87.8 88.2 88.8 89.5	81.4 81.8 83.3 83.2 84.9 87.2 86.2 88.6 89.1 89.5 90.4 91.0	5.2 5.1 5.2 5.4 5.5 5.6 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.6 5.9	20.9 20.9 22.2 22.3 23.1 23.6 22.9 23.5 24.5 24.3 24.0 23.8	33.0 33.3 33.5 33.6 33.9 34.8 33.9 35.2 35.5 36.1 36.4	8.8 8.6 8.6 8.5 9.0 9.4 9.3 8.8 8.8 9.1	10.3 10.5 10.5 10.7 10.9 10.9 11.2 10.9 11.2 11.3	152.2 148.8 150.7 150.9 155.9 156.9 158.8 161.6 158.7 153.7 153.7	151.5 148.2 150.0 150.4 155.3 156.3 158.2 160.9 158.1 153.0 154.4 157.5	6.2 6.0 6.3 6.1 6.1 6.1 6.2 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.5	50.2 49.0 47.0 48.5 52.7 51.9 53.9 55.0 51.9 46.8 46.9 48.3	33.9 32.8 34.4 34.2 34.6 34.7 35.2 35.8 35.8 35.5 35.7	21.5 21.2 21.0 21.3 21.0 21.9 21.1 21.3 21.2 21.1 21.4 22.6	34.9 34.5 36.4 35.4 36.1 36.8 36.9 37.4 37.9 38.1 38.8 39.3	34.0 33.6 34.1 34.4 34.9 34.8 35.2 35.5 36.4 37.1 37.6	27.6 28.1 28.0 28.2 28.6 28.7 28.7 28.6 28.8 29.1 29.3 29.3
2007: Jan Feb Apr Apr June July Sept Oct Nov ^p	90.5 88.6 91.1 90.9 93.4 95.0 98.6 99.0 100.4 100.9	91.7 89.6 92.4 92.2 94.7 96.1 99.8 100.1 101.3 101.9	6.0 6.3 6.0 6.6 6.6 6.9 7.5 8.3 7.7	23.8 23.7 24.8 25.1 25.8 27.0 26.5 27.3 28.0 27.8 28.0	36.9 34.8 35.3 34.6 36.5 36.5 38.5 37.9 39.2 38.3	8.9 9.1 9.9 9.8 9.8 11.3 10.4 10.5 10.5	11.9 11.5 11.8 12.0 12.0 11.9 12.4 12.5 12.9 12.5	155.1 154.1 161.8 158.3 161.9 163.3 166.4 165.1 166.2 167.8 173.7	154.5 153.5 160.3 157.1 160.7 165.7 165.3 164.0 165.1 166.8 173.0	6.6 6.8 6.6 6.8 6.7 6.9 7.0 6.9 7.0	48.0 44.5 49.7 50.2 52.5 52.8 53.9 52.9 52.7 54.5 59.2	36.5 36.7 36.2 35.7 36.6 37.2 37.4 38.2 37.7 37.8	20.4 20.8 22.1 21.1 20.5 21.5 22.6 22.1 22.3 22.5 22.6	38.2 39.7 40.4 38.7 39.2 39.2 39.5 39.2 39.5 40.0 40.8	37.1 37.1 37.9 38.5 39.2 39.4 40.3 40.1 40.8 41.4	29.5 29.8 30.1 30.7 30.7 30.8 31.2 31.3 31.7 31.8

Department of Defense shipments of grant-aid military supplies and equipment under the Military Assistance Program are excluded from total exports through 1985 and included beginning 1986.

 Fa.s. (free alongside ship) value basis at U.S. port of exportation for exports.
 Beginning with 1989 data, exports have been adjusted for undocumented exports to Canada and are included in the appropriate end-use categories. For

Note.—Goods on a Census basis are adjusted to a BOP basis by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, in line with concepts and definitions used to prepare international and national accounts. The adjustments are necessary to supplement coverage of Census data, to eliminate duplication of transactions recorded elsewhere in international accounts, and to value transactions according to a standard definition.

Data include international trade of the U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Foreign Trade Zones.

Source: Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Economic Analysis).

prior years, only total exports include this adjustment.

4 Total includes "other" exports or imports, not shown separately.

Total arrivals of imported goods other than in-transit shipments.
 Total includes revisions not reflected in detail.

⁷ Total exports are on a revised statistical month basis; end-use categories are on a statistical month basis.

Table B-107.—International investment position of the United States at year-end, 1999–2006 [Millions of dollars]

Type of investment	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 p
NET INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION	700 007	4 004 400	4 040 400		0.440.004		0.000.050	0.500.000
OF THE UNITED STATES:	-766,237	-1,381,196	-1,919,430	-2,088,008	-2,140,361	-2,294,394	-2,238,359	-2,539,629
Financial derivatives, net 1							57,915	58,935
Net international investment position, excluding financial derivatives	-766,237	-1,381,196	-1,919,430	-2,088,008	-2,140,361	-2,294,394	-2,296,274	-2,598,564
U.SOWNED ASSETS ABROAD	5,974,394	6,238,785	6,308,681	6,652,248	7,643,494	9,257,096	11,576,336	13,754,990
Financial derivatives, gross positive fair value 1							1,190,029	1,237,564
U.Sowned assets abroad, excluding financial	5,974,394	6,238,785	6,308,681	6,652,248	7,643,494	9,257,096	10,386,307	10 517 406
derivatives		128.400	129.961	158.602	183.577	189.591	188.043	12,517,426
U.S. official reserve assets	136,418 75,950	71.799	72,328	90.806	108,866	113,947	134,175	219,853 165,267
Special drawing rights	10,336	10,539	10,783	12,166	12,638	13,628	8,210	8,870
Reserve position in the International								
Monefary Fund	17,950 32,182	14,824 31,238	17,869 28,981	21,979 33.651	22,535 39,538	19,544 42,472	8,036 37,622	5,040 40.676
Foreign currencies	32,102	31,230	20,301	33,031	35,330	42,472	37,022	40,070
U.S. Government assets, other than official reserve assets	84.227	85.168	85,654	85.309	84.772	83.062	77.523	72.189
U.S. credits and other long-term assets 3	81,657	82,574	83,132	82,682	81,980	80,308	76,960	71,635
Repayable in dollars	81,367	82,293	82,854	82,406	81,706	80,035	76,687	71,362
Other 4	290	281	278	276	274	273	273	273
U.S. foreign currency holdings and U.S. short- term assets	2,570	2,594	2,522	2,627	2,792	2,754	563	554
U.S. private assets:	5.753.749	6,025,217	6.093.066	6.408.337	7.375.145	8.984.443	10.120.741	12.225.384
Direct investment at current cost	1.414.355	1,531,607	1,693,131	1,867,043	2,054,464	2,463,608	2,535,188	2,855,619
Foreign securities	2,551,949	2,425,534	2,169,735	2,079,891	2,953,778	3,553,387	4,345,884	5,432,264
Bonds Corporate stocks	548,233 2,003,716	572,692 1,852,842	557,062 1,612,673	705,226 1,374,665	874,356 2,079,422	992,969 2,560,418	1,028,179 3,317,705	1,180,758 4,251,506
U.S. claims on unaffiliated foreigners	2,003,710	1,032,042	1,012,073	1,374,003	2,073,422	2,300,410	3,317,703	4,231,300
reported by U.S. nonbanking concerns 5	704,517	836,559	839,303	901,946	594,004	737,638	734,034	848,464
U.S. claims reported by U.S. banks, not	1.082.928	1,231,517	1.390.897	1.559.457	1,772,899	2,229,810	2,505,635	3,089,037
included elsewhere 6	1,002,320	1,231,317	1,330,037	1,000,407	1,772,033	2,223,010	2,000,000	3,003,037
FOREIGN-OWNED ASSETS IN THE UNITED STATES	6,740,631	7,619,981	8,228,111	8,740,256	9.783.855	11,551,490	13.814.695	16,294,619
Financial derivatives, gross negative fair value 1							1,132,114	1,178,629
Foreign-owned assets in the United States,	0.740.004	7.040.004	0.000.111	0.740.050	0.700.055	11 551 400	40 000 504	45 445 000
excluding financial derivatives	6,740,631	7,619,981	8,228,111	8,740,256	9,783,855	11,551,490	12,682,581	15,115,990
Foreign official assets in the United States U.S. Government securities	951,088 693,781	1,030,708 756,155	1,109,072 847,005	1,250,977 970,359	1,562,564 1,186,500	2,011,899 1,509,986	2,306,292 1,725,193	2,770,165 2,104,696
U.S. Treasury securities	617.680	639,796	720.149	811,995	986,301	1,251,943	1,340,598	1,520,768
Other	76,101	116,359	126,856	158,364	200,199	258,043	384,595	583,928
Other U.S. Government liabilities 7	21,141	19,316	17,007	17,144	16,421	16,287	15,866	18,999
U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere	138,847	153,403	134,655	155,876	201,054	270,387	296,647	296,687
Other foreign official assets	97,319	101,834	110,405	107,598	158,589	215,239	268,586	349,783
Other foreign assets	5,789,543	6,589,273	7.119.039	7.489.279	8,221,291	9.539.591	10,376,289	12,345,825
Direct investment at current cost	1,101,709	1,421,017	1,518,473	1,499,952	1,580,994	1,742,246	1,868,245	2,099,426
U.S. Treasury securities	440,685	381,630	375,059	473,503	527,223	561,610	643,793	594,243
U.S. securities other than U.S. Treasury securities	2,351,291	2,623,014	2,821,372	2,779,067	3,422,856	3,995,506	4,352,998	5,228,536
Corporate and other bonds	825,175	1,068,566	1,343,071	1,530,982	1,710,787	2,035,149	2,243,135	2,689,816
Corporate stocks	1,526,116	1,554,448	1,478,301	1,248,085	1,712,069	1,960,357	2,109,863	2,538,720
U.S. currency	250,657	255,972	279,755	301,268	317,908	332,737	351,706	364,277
U.S. liabilities to unaffiliated foreigners reported by U.S. nonbanking concerns 8	578.046	738.904	798,314	897,335	450.884	508,296	557,840	740,365
U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks, not		,						
included elsewhere 9	1,067,155	1,168,736	1,326,066	1,538,154	1,921,426	2,399,196	2,601,707	3,318,978
Memoranda:	2 020 020	2 004 014	2 21 4 02 4	2 022 500	0 700 100	0.000.404	2 570 252	4 077 000
Direct investment abroad at market value Direct investment in the United States at market value	2,839,639 2,798,193	2,694,014 2.783,235	2,314,934 2,560,294	2,022,588 2.021.817	2,729,126 2,454,877	3,336,421 2,717,383	3,570,252 2.806.029	4,377,830 3,222,479
1 A break in carios in 2005 reflects the introduction of II	,,	,,	,,	7- 7-		4,111,000	2,000,023	J,LLL,413

¹ A break in series in 2005 reflects the introduction of U.S. Department of the Treasury data on financial derivatives. ² U.S. official gold stock is valued at market prices.

Note.—For details regarding these data, see Survey of Current Business, July 2007.

³ Also includes paid-in capital subscriptions to international financial institutions and resources provided to foreigners under foreign assistance programs requiring repayment over several years. Excludes World War I debts that are not being serviced.

⁴ Includes indebtedness that the borrower may contractually, or at its option, repay with its currency, with a third country's currency, or by delivery of materials or transfer of services.

⁵ A break in series in 2003 reflects the reclassification of assets reported by U.S. securities brokers from non-bank-reported assets to bank-reported assets, and a reduction in counterparty balances to eliminate double counting.

⁶ A break in series in 2003 reflects the reclassification of assets reported by U.S. securities brokers from non-bank-reported assets to bank-reported assets. 7 Primarily U.S. Government liabilities associated with military sales contracts and other transactions arranged with or through foreign official agencies.

⁸ A break in series in 2003 reflects the reclassification of liabilities reported by U.S. securities brokers from nonbank-reported liabilities to bank-reported liabilities, and a reduction in counterparty balances to eliminate double counting.

⁹ A break in series in 2003 reflects the reclassification of liabilities reported by U.S. securities brokers from nonbank-reported liabilities to bank-reported

Table B-108.—Industrial production and consumer prices, major industrial countries, 1980–2007

Year or quarter	United States ¹	Canada	Japan	France	Germany ²	Italy	United Kingdom
	1		Industrial	production (Index, 2	002=100)3		
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1984	55.1 55.9 53.1 54.5 59.5 60.3	57.3 57.6 53.2 56.1 63.1 66.3	72.2 72.9 73.1 75.5 82.5 85.5	75.9 75.1 74.5 74.5 75.8 76.3	75.9 74.5 72.1 72.5 74.7 78.3	78.6 76.8 74.5 72.7 75.1 75.2	74.0 71.7 73.0 75.7 75.7 79.9
1986	61.0 64.1 67.4 68.1 68.7	65.8 68.5 73.1 72.9 70.9	85.4 88.3 96.5 102.1 106.4	78.2 79.6 82.4 85.3 86.5	79.7 80.1 82.9 87.0 91.5	78.3 80.3 85.9 89.2 88.7	81.9 85.1 89.2 91.1 90.8
991 1992 993 994 1995 996 997 999	67.7 69.7 72.0 76.0 79.8 83.2 89.2 94.6 99.1	68.3 69.2 72.5 77.1 80.6 81.6 86.2 89.2 94.4	108.4 102.2 98.6 99.8 103.1 105.5 109.3 102.1	86.3 85.2 81.9 85.3 87.0 86.7 90.4 93.9 96.1	94.1 92.0 85.0 87.5 88.1 88.3 91.0 94.4 95.5	87.8 86.9 84.9 90.0 95.4 93.7 97.4 98.5 98.4	87.7 88.0 90.0 94.8 96.5 97.2 100.2 101.6
2000	103.6 100.0 100.0 101.1 103.6 106.9 111.1 113.4	102.6 98.4 100.0 100.1 102.2 103.9 103.5	108.0 101.2 100.0 103.0 108.5 109.8 114.8 117.8	100.0 101.3 100.0 99.6 102.1 102.3 102.8	100.9 101.1 100.0 100.4 103.5 106.9 113.2	102.6 101.4 100.0 99.4 99.2 98.4 100.9	103.5 102.0 100.0 99.7 100.5 98.5
2006:	109.5 111.2 112.3 111.9	105.1 103.8 102.9 102.0 103.6	112.4 113.8 115.1 117.7 116.0	102.6 103.5 102.7 102.6 103.7	110.2 112.4 114.5 115.8 117.8	100.6 100.8 101.2 102.8 101.8	98.6 98.5 98.7 98.5
 	113.2 114.2	103.9 103.4	116.5 118.8 120.5	103.7 103.7 104.9	118.8 121.3	101.4 101.8	99.1 99.1
			Consume	r prices (Index, 198	2-84=100)		
1980	82.4 90.9 96.5 99.6 103.9 107.6 109.6 113.6 118.3 124.0	76.1 85.6 94.9 100.4 104.7 109.0 113.5 118.4 123.2 129.3	91.0 95.3 98.1 99.8 102.1 104.2 104.9 105.6 108.0	72.2 81.8 91.7 100.3 108.0 114.3 117.2 121.1 124.3 128.7	86.7 92.2 97.0 100.3 102.7 104.8 104.6 104.9 106.3 109.2	63.9 75.5 87.8 100.8 111.4 121.7 128.9 135.1 141.9 150.7	78.5 87.9 95.4 99.8 104.8 111.1 114.9 119.7 125.6 135.4
1990	130.7 136.2 140.3 144.5 148.2 152.4 156.9 160.5 163.0 166.6	135.5 143.1 145.3 147.9 148.2 151.4 153.8 156.2 157.8 160.5	111.4 115.0 117.0 118.3 119.2 119.3 121.5 122.2 121.8	132.9 137.2 140.4 143.4 145.8 148.4 151.4 153.2 154.2	112.2 116.3 122.2 127.6 131.1 133.3 135.3 137.8 139.1 140.0	160.4 170.5 179.5 187.7 195.3 205.6 213.8 218.2 222.5 226.2	148.2 156.9 162.7 165.3 169.3 175.2 179.4 185.1 191.4
2000	172.2 177.1 179.9 184.0 188.9 195.3 201.6 207.342	164.9 169.0 172.8 177.6 180.9 184.9 188.5 192.7	121.0 120.1 119.0 118.7 118.7 118.3 118.7	157.6 160.2 163.3 166.7 170.3 173.2 176.2 178.8	142.0 144.8 146.7 148.3 150.8 153.7 156.3	231.9 238.3 244.3 250.9 256.4 261.3 266.9 271.8	200.1 203.6 207.0 213.0 219.4 225.6 232.8 242.7
2006: I	198.9 202.3 203.4 201.7	187.1 189.2 189.3 188.7	118.1 118.7 119.0 118.7	174.8 176.5 176.8 176.6	155.3 156.3 156.9 156.9	264.6 266.7 268.1 268.1	228.2 232.2 234.2 236.6
2007: I II IV ^p	203.756 207.662 208.235 209.716	190.5 193.3 193.3 193.3	118.0 118.6 118.8 119.3	176.8 178.6 179.0 180.7	157.9 159.2 160.1 161.3	269.2 271.0 272.4 274.5	238.5 242.4 243.3 246.5

¹ See Note, Table B–51 for information on U.S. industrial production series.

Prior to 1991 data are for West Germany only.
 All data exclude construction. Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted.

Note.—National sources data have been rebased for industrial production and consumer prices.

Sources: National sources as reported by each country, Department of Labor (Bureau of Labor Statistics), and Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Table B-109.—Civilian unemployment rate, and hourly compensation, major industrial countries, 1980-2007

[Quarterly data seasonally adjusted]

Year or quarter	United States	Canada	Japan	France	Germany ¹	Italy	United Kingdom
			Civilian u	nemployment rate	Percent) ²		
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1986	7.1 7.6 9.7 9.6 7.5 7.2 7.0 6.2	7.3 7.3 10.7 11.6 10.9 10.2 9.3 8.4	2.0 2.2 2.4 2.7 2.8 2.7 2.8 2.9	6.5 7.6 38.3 8.6 10.0 10.5 10.6	2.8 4.0 5.6 36.9 7.1 7.2 6.6	4.4 4.9 5.4 5.9 5.9 6.0 ³ 7.5	6.9 9.7 10.8 11.5 11.8 11.4 10.5
1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995	5.5 5.3 3.5.6 6.8 7.5 6.9 3.6.1 5.6 5.4 4.9	7.4 7.1 7.7 9.8 10.6 10.8 9.6 8.8 8.8	2.5 2.3 2.1 2.1 2.5 2.9 3.2 3.4 3.4	10.3 9.6 9.1 10.0 11.3 11.9 11.3 11.17	6.3 5.7 5.0 35.6 6.7 8.0 8.5 8.2 9.0	7.9 7.8 7.0 36.9 7.3 39.8 10.7 11.3 11.3	8.6 7.3 7.1 8.9 10.0 10.4 8.7 8.7 8.1
1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005	4.5 4.2 4.0 4.7 5.8 6.0 5.5 5.1	7.7 7.0 6.1 6.5 7.0 6.9 6.4 5.5	4.1 4.7 4.8 5.1 5.4 5.3 4.8 4.5 4.2	11.2 11.2 10.5 9.1 8.4 8.8 9.2 9.5 9.6 9.5	9.3 38.5 7.8 7.9 8.6 9.3 10.3 311.2 10.4	11.5 11.0 10.2 9.2 8.7 8.5 8.1 7.8 6.9	6.3 6.0 5.5 5.1 5.2 5.0 4.8 4.8
2007	4.6 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.4 4.5	5.7 5.4 5.6 5.4 5.4	4.3 4.2 4.2 4.1 4.0	9.8 9.7 9.4 9.2	11.0 10.6 10.1 9.7 9.2	7.3 6.9 6.7 6.5	5.3 5.5 5.6 5.5 5.5
 V	4.5 4.7 4.8	5.2 5.2	3.8 3.8	8.8 8.6	8.9 8.6	6.1 6.0	5.4 5.4
14	4.0	Manuf	acturing hourly cor	npensation in U.S. (dollars (Index, 1992	=100) 4	
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987	55.9 61.6 67.2 69.3 71.6 75.3 78.8 81.3 84.1 86.6	49.0 53.8 60.1 64.3 65.0 64.9 69.6 78.5 85.5	32.8 36.0 33.5 36.1 37.1 38.5 57.1 68.2 78.4 77.4	45.9 41.7 41.1 39.7 38.2 40.1 54.7 66.7 70.1 69.3 86.0	46.1 39.3 38.8 38.6 36.3 37.2 52.4 66.0 70.4 69.1 86.4	44.1 39.4 38.6 39.6 39.2 40.9 54.6 66.1 70.7 72.8 90.2	47.1 47.5 45.1 41.9 39.8 42.3 52.0 64.5 74.8 73.5
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1996 1997 1998	95.6 100.0 102.0 105.3 107.3 109.3 112.2 118.7 123.4 134.7 137.8	100.7 100.0 94.8 92.1 93.9 96.7 94.9 96.8 100.0 98.9	90.9 100.0 117.2 129.9 146.1 127.2 118.1 111.9 128.8 135.1 121.4	88.0 100.0 97.5 103.1 117.5 116.4 105.4 105.1 104.0 94.6	86.0 100.0 100.3 106.9 127.6 112.5 112.5 110.3 100.5	93.6 100.0 82.8 82.1 84.7 95.8 89.8 87.5 85.1 75.6 76.3	99.9 100.0 88.8 92.8 97.3 96.0 104.1 113.8 117.5 114.8
2002	147.8 158.2 161.5 168.3 172.4	101.0 116.7 127.1 141.8 155.5	118.6 125.3 135.6 134.7 128.1	104.5 128.8 145.2 144.4 149.6	108.7 133.1 147.0 148.8 153.7	82.7 102.0 115.4 119.0 122.2	126.8 145.2 171.4 177.4 192.3

Source: Department of Labor (Bureau of Labor Statistics).

Prior to 1991 data are for West Germany only.
 Civilian unemployment rates, approximating U.S. concepts. Quarterly data for France, Germany, and Italy should be viewed as less precise indicators of unemployment under U.S. concepts than the annual data.

³ There are breaks in the series for France (1982 and 1990), Germany (1983, 1991, 1999, and 2005), Italy (1986, 1991, and 1993), and United States (1990 and 1994). For details on break in series in 1990 and 1994 for United States, see footnote 5, Table B-35. For details on break in series for other countries, see U.S. Department of Labor Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, Ten Countries: 1960–2006, October 12, 2007.

⁴ Hourly compensation in manufacturing, U.S. dollar basis; data relate to all employed persons (employees and self-employed workers). For details on manufacturing hourly compensation, see U.S. Department of Labor International Comparisons of Manufacturing Productivity and Unit Labor Cost Trends, 2006, September 27, 2007.

Table B-110.—Foreign exchange rates, 1985-2007

[Foreign currency units per U.S. dollar, except as noted; certified noon buying rates in New York]

(g											
Period	Australia (dollar) ¹	Canada (dollar)	China, P.R. (yuan)	EMU Members (euro) 1, 2	Germany (mark) ²	Japan (yen)	Mexico (peso)	South Korea (won)	Sweden (krona)	Switzer- land (franc)	United Kingdom (pound) ¹
March 1973	1.2716	0.9967	2.2401		2.8132	261.90	0.013	398.85	4.4294	3.2171	2.4724
1985 1986 1987 1988 1989	0.7003 .6709 .7014 .7841 .7919	1.3659 1.3896 1.3259 1.2306 1.1842	2.9434 3.4616 3.7314 3.7314 3.7673		2.9420 2.1705 1.7981 1.7570 1.8808	238.47 168.35 144.60 128.17 138.07	0.257 .612 1.378 2.273 2.461	872.45 884.60 826.16 734.52 674.13	8.6032 7.1273 6.3469 6.1370 6.4559	2.4552 1.7979 1.4918 1.4643 1.6369	1.2974 1.4677 1.6398 1.7813 1.6382
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1997 1998	.7807 .7787 .7352 .6799 .7316 .7407 .7828 .7437 .6291	1.1668 1.1460 1.2085 1.2902 1.3664 1.3725 1.3638 1.3849 1.4836 1.4858	4.7921 5.3337 5.5206 5.7795 8.6397 8.3700 8.3389 8.3193 8.3008 8.2783	1.0653	1.6166 1.6610 1.5618 1.6545 1.6216 1.4321 1.5049 1.7348 1.7597	145.00 134.59 126.78 111.08 102.18 93.96 108.78 121.06 130.99 113.73	2.813 3.018 3.095 3.116 3.385 6.447 7.600 7.918 9.152 9.553	710.64 736.73 784.66 805.75 806.93 772.69 805.00 953.19 1,400.40 1,189.84	5.9231 6.0521 5.8258 7.7956 7.7161 7.1406 6.7082 7.6446 7.9522 8.2740	1.3901 1.4356 1.4064 1.4781 1.3667 1.1812 1.2361 1.4514 1.4506 1.5045	1.7841 1.7674 1.7663 1.5016 1.5319 1.5785 1.5607 1.6376 1.6573 1.6172
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007	.5815 .5169 .5437 .6524 .7365 .7627 .7535 .8391	1.4855 1.5487 1.5704 1.4008 1.3017 1.2115 1.1340 1.0734	8.2784 8.2770 8.2771 8.2772 8.2768 8.1936 7.9723 7.6058	.9232 .8952 .9454 1.1321 1.2438 1.2449 1.2563 1.3711		107.80 121.57 125.22 115.94 108.15 110.11 116.31 117.76	9.459 9.337 9.663 10.793 11.290 10.894 10.906 10.928	1,130.90 1,292.02 1,250.31 1,192.08 1,145.24 1,023.75 954.32 928.97	9.1735 10.3425 9.7233 8.0787 7.3480 7.4710 7.3718 6.7550	1.6904 1.6891 1.5567 1.3450 1.2428 1.2459 1.2532 1.1999	1.5156 1.4396 1.5025 1.6347 1.8330 1.8204 1.8434 2.0020
2006: I	.7389 .7472 .7572 .7707	1.1547 1.1219 1.1211 1.1390	8.0498 8.0104 7.9654 7.8626	1.2033 1.2576 1.2741 1.2898		116.88 114.39 116.28 117.76	10.601 11.182 10.945 10.885	975.39 949.18 954.98 937.88	7.7689 7.3938 7.2435 7.0821	1.2961 1.2435 1.2380 1.2356	1.7532 1.8286 1.8751 1.9166
2007: 	.7865 .8316 .8471 .8898	1.1718 1.0983 1.0456 0.9811	7.7582 7.6784 7.5578 7.4336	1.3109 1.3484 1.3748 1.4482		119.33 120.80 117.74 113.23	11.024 10.878 10.965 10.849	938.98 928.69 927.27 921.26	7.0089 6.8641 6.7402 6.4148	1.2330 1.2221 1.1986 1.1468	1.9548 1.9862 2.0213 2.0442

Trade-weighted value of the U.S. dollar

		Non	ninal		Real ⁷				
	G-10 index (March 1973=100) ³	Broad index (January 1997=100) ⁴	Major currencies index (March 1973=100) ⁵	OITP index (January 1997=100) ⁶	Broad index (March 1973=100) 4	Major currencies index (March 1973=100) ⁵	OITP index (March 1973=100) ⁶		
1985 1986 1987 1988 1989	143.0 112.2 96.9 92.7 98.6	67.16 62.35 60.42 60.92 66.90	133.55 109.77 97.16 90.43 94.29	13.14 16.49 19.92 24.07 29.61	122.59 107.22 98.50 91.96 93.70	122.05 99.71 89.22 84.18 88.52	124.32 128.81 126.14 115.25 109.80		
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1997	89.1 89.8 86.6 93.2 91.3 84.2 87.3 96.4 98.8	71.41 74.35 76.91 83.78 90.87 92.65 97.46 104.43 115.89	89.91 88.59 87.00 89.90 88.43 83.41 87.25 93.93 98.45 96.89	40.10 46.69 53.13 63.37 80.54 92.51 98.24 104.64 125.89 129.20	91.17 89.79 87.90 89.30 89.14 83.81 85.75 90.32 98.05 97.45	85.15 83.69 82.55 85.80 85.45 81.57 86.49 93.80 98.88	109.45 108.55 104.95 102.46 102.54 94.23 91.46 92.43 104.55 103.36		
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007		119.45 125.93 126.67 119.11 113.63 110.71 108.52 103.40	101.58 107.67 105.99 92.99 85.37 83.71 82.46 77.84	129.84 135.91 140.36 143.52 143.38 138.89 135.38 130.28	101.19 107.01 107.15 100.65 96.19 94.59 93.48 89.11	105.30 112.78 111.15 98.05 91.04 90.85 90.78 86.64	103.52 107.68 109.94 111.41 110.17 106.78 104.26 99.25		
2006: III		110.24 108.50 107.96 107.37	84.79 81.95 81.55 81.59	135.78 136.26 135.55 133.97	94.31 94.08 93.76 91.78	92.68 90.61 90.35 89.49	103.85 105.86 105.44 101.91		
2007: I		107.16 104.60 102.71 99.17	81.87 79.33 77.01 73.29	132.92 130.78 130.00 127.48	91.74 90.86 88.71 85.13	90.25 88.56 85.95 81.81	100.90 100.93 99.16 96.01		

U.S. dollars per foreign currency unit.
 European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) members include Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece (beginning in 2001), Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia (beginning in 2007), and Spain.
 G-10 index discontinued after December 1998.

⁴ G-10 index discontinued after December 1350.

Weighted average of the foreign exchange value of the dollar against the currencies of a broad group of U.S. trading partners.

Subset of the broad index. Includes currencies of the Euro area, Australia, Canada, Japan, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

Subset of the broad index. Includes other important U.S. trading partners (OITP) whose currencies are not heavily traded outside their home markets.

Adjusted for changes in consumer price indexes for the United States and other countries.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Table B-111.—International reserves, selected years, 1972-2007

[Millions of special drawing rights (SDRs); end of period]

A	4070	4000	4000	0000	0005	0000	20	107
Area and country	1972	1982	1992	2002	2005	2006	October	November
All countries	146,658	361,166	753,827	1,890,007	3,000,359	3,414,461	3,974,378	4,022,678
Industrial countries 1	113,362	214,025	424,749	762,781	965,053	978,157	990,002	990,765
United States Canada	12,112 5,572	29,918 3,439	52,995 8,662	59,160 27,225	46,994 23,066	45,615 23,265	46,423 25,904	46,837 25,641
Euro area (incl. ECB) 1 Austria Belgium Finland France Germany Greece Ireland Italy Luxembourg Netherlands Portugal Slovenia Spain	2,505 3,564 664 9,224 21,908 950 1,038 5,605 4,407 2,130	5,544 4,757 1,420 17,850 43,909 916 2,390 15,108 10,723 1,179 7,450	9,703 10,914 3,862 22,522 69,489 3,606 2,514 22,438 66 17,492 14,474 520 33,640	195,771 7,480 9,010 6,885 24,268 41,516 6,083 3,989 23,798 114 7,993 8,889 5,143 25,992	142,391 5,125 6,022 7,416 22,597 35,440 476 551 20,611 7,069 2,904 5,656 7,286	143,735 4,985 6,095 4,372 31,412 31,561 502 485 19,817 1,802 1,802 4,683 7,663	152,417 6,720 6,598 4,474 35,913 31,987 544 494 21,723 138 7,110 965 676 7,523	152,102 6,906 6,644 4,415 34,752 31,764 555 512 22,680 1,090 692 7,510
Australia Japan New Zealand Denmark Iceland Norway San Marino	5,656 16,916 767 787 77 1,220	6,053 22,001 577 2,111 133 6,272	8,429 52,937 2,239 8,090 364 8,725	15,307 340,088 3,650 19,924 326 23,579 135	29,434 584,568 6,222 23,115 727 32,874 248	35,618 585,600 9,352 19,833 1,532 37,874 318	19,899 595,729 10,852 22,108 1,638 38,287	17,065 598,849 10,663 22,116 1,653 37,850
Sweden Switzerland United Kingdom	1,453 6,961 5,201	3,397 16,930 11,904	16,667 27,100 27,300	12,807 31,693 27,973	15,645 26,847 27,264	16,649 26,773 27,402	17,802 28,243 30,376	17,923 28,123 31,621
Developing countries: Total 2	33,295	147,141	329,078	1,127,226	2,035,306	2,436,304	2,984,376	3,031,913
By area: Africa Asia 2 China, P.R. (Mainland) India Korea Europe Aussia Middle East Western Hemisphere Brazil Mexico	3,962 7,935 1,087 485 2,680 9,407 9,089 3,853 1,072	7,737 44,490 10,733 4,213 2,556 5,359 64,039 25,563 3,566 828	13,049 191,041 15,441 4,584 12,463 15,488 44,397 65,102 16,457 13,800	54,011 720,064 214,815 50,174 89,272 135,806 32,840 98,645 118,700 27,593 37,223	113,205 1,306,953 575,454 92,704 147,166 296,579 123,499 139,392 179,177 37,291 51,816	147,969 1,512,239 710,920 113,895 158,804 403,906 196,921 165,287 206,902 56,643 50,702	174,779 1,827,128 927,541 163,827 165,464 518,479 277,872 197,233 266,757 106,289 53,215	175,972 1,850,967 943,299 167,153 164,685 532,506 284,848 199,257 273,211 110,851 53,740
Memorandum: Oil-exporting countries Non-oil developing countries ²	9,927 23,339	67,108 80,032	46,392 282,686	110,079 1,017,147	187,027 1,848,279	236,971 2,199,333	284,453 2,699,923	288,823 2,743,090

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ Includes data for European Central Bank (ECB) beginning 1999. Detail does not add to totals shown. $^{\rm 2}$ Includes data for Taiwan Province of China.

Source: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics.

Note.—International reserves is comprised of monetary authorities' holdings of gold (at SDR 35 per ounce), SDRs, reserve positions in the International Monetary Fund, and foreign exchange.

U.S. dollars per SDR (end of period) are: 1,08570 in 1972; 1.10310 in 1982; 1.37500 in 1992; 1.35952 in 2002; 1.42927 in 2005; 1.50440 in 2006; 1.57190 in October 2007; and 1.59020 in November 2007.

Table B-112.—Growth rates in real gross domestic product, 1989-2008 [Percent change]

				. 5.,							
Area and country	1989–98 annual average	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 1	2008 1
World	3.2	3.8	4.8	2.5	3.1	4.0	5.3	4.8	5.4	5.2	4.8
Advanced economies	2.7	3.5	4.0	1.2	1.6	1.9	3.2	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.2
Of which: United States Japan United Kingdom Canada	3.0 2.0 2.0 2.1	4.5 1 3.0 5.5	3.7 2.9 3.8 5.2	.8 .2 2.4 1.8	1.6 .3 2.1 2.9	2.5 1.4 2.8 1.9	3.6 2.7 3.3 3.1	3.1 1.9 1.8 3.1	2.9 2.2 2.8 2.8	1.9 2.0 3.1 2.5	1.9 1.7 2.3 2.3
Euro area Germany France Italy Spain Netherlands Belgium Austria Finland Greece Portugal Ireland Luxembourg Slovenia	2.5 1.9 1.6 2.8 3.1 2.7 1.6 1.9 3.6 6.4	3.0 1.9 3.3 1.9 4.7 4.7 3.3 3.9 3.4 3.9 10.7 8.4 5.4	3.8 3.1 3.9 3.6 5.0 3.9 3.4 5.0 4.5 3.9 9.1 8.4	1.9 1.2 1.9 1.8 3.6 1.9 .7 .8 2.6 4.5 2.0 2.5 3.1	9 ** 1.0 .3 2.7 .1 1.4 .9 1.6 3.9 8.84 3.8 3.7	.8 3 1.1 * 3.1 .3 1.0 1.2 1.8 4.9 7 4.3 1.3 2.8	2.0 1.1 2.5 1.2 3.3 2.2 2.8 2.3 3.7 4.7 1.5 4.3 3.6 4.4	1.5 .8 1.7 .1 3.6 1.5 1.4 2.0 2.9 3.7 5.9 4.0 4.1	2.8 2.9 2.0 1.9 3.9 3.0 3.3 5.0 4.3 1.3 5.7 6.2	2.5 2.4 1.9 1.7 3.7 2.6 2.6 3.3 4.3 3.9 1.8 4.6 5.4	2.1 2.0 2.0 1.3 2.7 2.5 3.0 3.6 1.8 3.0 4.2 3.8
Memorandum: Major advanced economies ² Newly industrialized Asian economies ³	2.5 6.1	3.1 7.5	3.6 7.9	1.0 1.2	1.2 5.5	1.8 3.2	2.9 5.9	2.3 4.7	2.6 5.3	2.1 4.9	1.9 4.4
Other emerging market and developing countries	3.8	4.1	6.0	4.3	5.1	6.7	7.7	7.5	8.1	8.1	7.4
Regional groups: Africa Africa Central and eastern Europe Commonwealth of Independent States 4 Russia Developing Asia China India Middle East Western Hemisphere Brazil Mexico	2.2 1.1 	2.8 5.2 6.4 6.5 7.6 6.9 1.9 .3 .3	3.2 4.9 9.0 10.0 7.0 8.4 5.4 3.9 4.3 6.6	4.3 .2 6.3 5.1 6.0 8.3 3.9 3.0 .5 1.3	3.6 4.5 5.3 4.7 7.0 9.1 4.5 4.0 .3 2.7	4.7 4.8 7.9 7.3 8.3 10.0 6.9 6.6 2.4 1.1	5.8 6.7 8.4 7.2 8.8 10.1 7.9 5.6 6.0 5.7 4.2	5.6 5.6 6.4 9.2 10.4 9.0 5.4 4.6 2.9 2.8	5.6 6.3 7.7 6.7 9.8 11.1 9.7 5.6 5.5 3.7 4.8	5.7 5.8 7.8 7.0 9.8 11.5 8.9 5.0 4.4 2.9	6.5 5.2 7.0 6.5 8.8 10.0 8.4 5.9 4.3 4.0 3.0

Note.—For details on data shown in this table, see World Economic Outlook published by the International Monetary Fund.

Sources: Department of Commerce (Bureau of Economic Analysis) and International Monetary Fund.

 ¹ All figures are forecasts as published by the International Monetary Fund.
 2 Includes Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom, and United States.
 3 Includes Hong Kong SAR (Special Administrative Region of China), Korea, Singapore, and Taiwan Province of China.
 4 Includes Mongolia, which is not a member of the Commonwealth of Independent States, but is included for reasons of geography and similarities in propriet structure. economic structure.

^{*} Figure is zero or negligible.